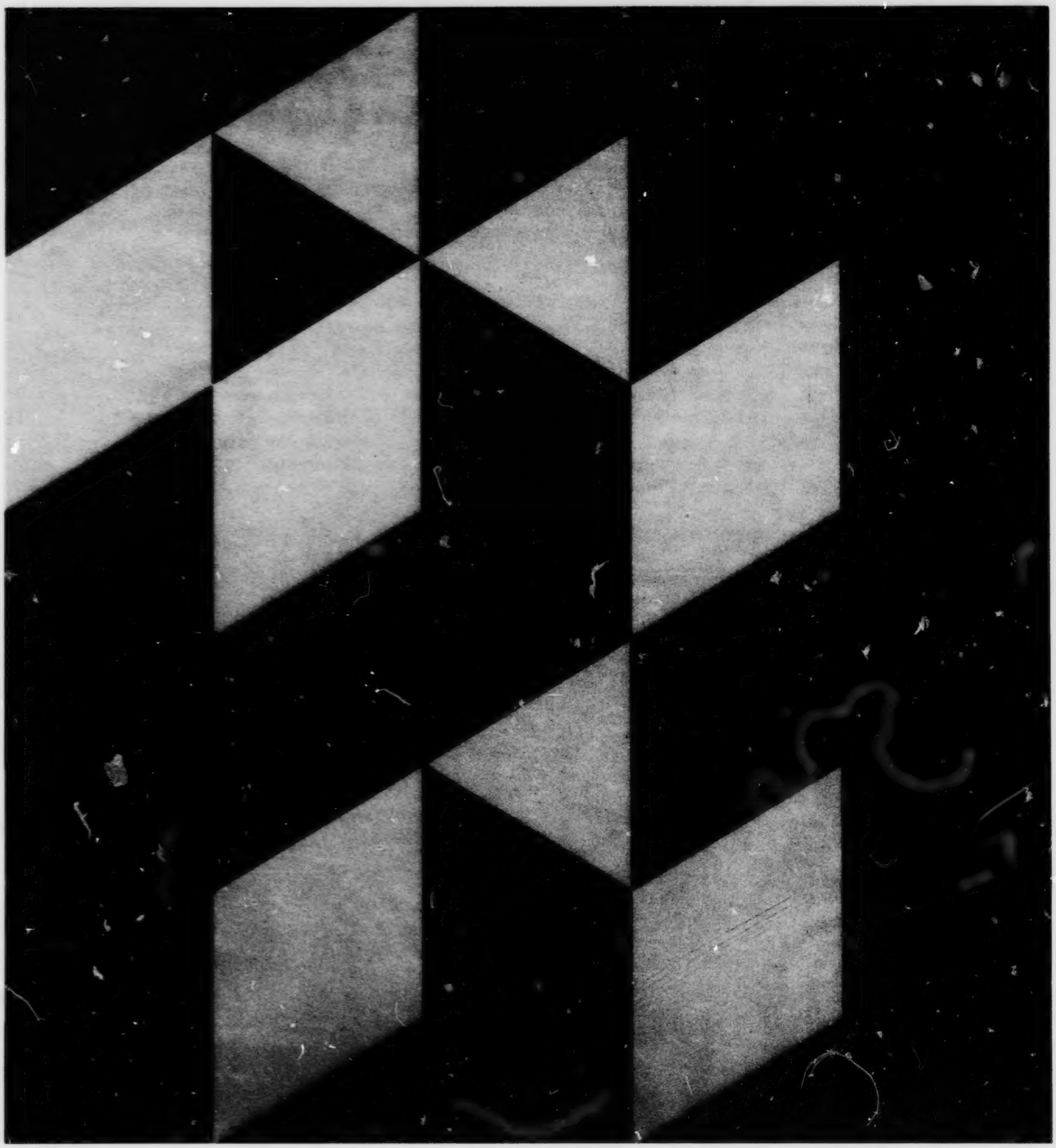
Government of Canada
Federal-Provincial Relations Office

Gouvernement du Canada
Bureau des relations fédérales-provinciales

Federal-Provincial Programs and Activities

A Descriptive Inventory

1986-1987



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The Federal-Provincial Relations Office

The Federal-Provincial Relations Office was established in 1975 by "An Act Respecting the Office of the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations and Respecting the Clerk of the Privy Council". The unit had previously functioned as the Federal-Provincial Relations Secretariat in the Privy Council Office. It is headed by the Secretary to the Cabinet for Federal-Provincial Relations who reports directly to the Prime Minister.

The FPRO has five principal components: a secretariat responsible for liaison with the provinces, a secretariat responsible for policy development, two additional secretariats dealing with economic and social policy and programs, and an Office of Aboriginal Constitutional Affairs.

The functions of the FPRO are to advise and assist the Prime Minister in his overall responsibility for federal-provincial relations, to provide the Cabinet with assistance in examining federal-provincial issues of current and long-term concern and to promote and facilitate federal-provincial cooperation and consultation. On June 30, 1986 the Prime Minister appointed a Minister of State for FPR whose functions are to support the Prime Minister in his responsibility for Constitutional Affairs and other major federal-provincial events (e.g. Annual Conference of First Ministers). The FPRO also serves the Minister of State and provides assistance to federal Ministers, departments and agencies in the conduct of their relations with provincial governments.

For further information and enquiries please contact:

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Ottawa, Ontario
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A DESCRIPTIVE INVENTORY OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

IN OPERATION DURING FISCAL YEAR
1986-1987

Federal-Provincial Relations Office
May 1987

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au 59 rue Sparks, Ottawa, K1A 0A3.

Foreword

The 1986-87 edition of the descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities is now available to those involved or interested in federal- provincial relations.

This inventory, first published in 1974, provides the most current information and statistics on shared-cost programs and projects involving joint federal and provincial administration.

You will notice that an estimated amount of $28.6 billion in federal transfers in the form of cash and tax points were made to the provinces and municipalities during fiscal year 1986-87 as compared to $27.1 billion for 1985-86.

I should like to acknowledge the continued support and assistance of Deputy Ministers, Heads of Crown corporations and agencies and their staff in the compilation of the information contained in this publication.

I believe this publication will continue to be of assistance to legislators, employees from all levels and sectors of government, researchers, journalists and the general public.

Norman Spector
Secretary to the Cabinet
for Federal-Provincial Relations

Ottawa
May 1987

Table of Contents

Page

INTRODUCTION i

TABLE OF MAJOR FEDERAL PAYMENTS ESTIMATED TO BE MADE TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES IN 1986-87 iii

DESCRIPTIONS OF FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENTS

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF 1
COMMUNICATIONS, DEPARTMENT OF 20
EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION (CEIC), DEPARTMENT OF 26
ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES, DEPARTMENT OF 43
ENVIRONMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE 61
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF 102
FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF 107
FISHERIES AND OCEANS, DEPARTMENT OF 120
INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF 129
JUSTICE, DEPARTMENT OF 151
LABOUR CANADA 158
NATIONAL DEFENCE, DEPARTMENT OF 162
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE, DEPARTMENT OF 167
NATIONAL REVENUE (CUSTOMS AND EXCISE), DEPARTMENT OF 183
PUBLIC WORKS, DEPARTMENT OF 185
REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION, DEPARTMENT OF 190
SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA, DEPARTMENT OF THE 213
SOLICITOR GENERAL, MINISTRY OF THE 225
STATISTICS CANADA 244
SUPPLY AND SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF 248
TRANSPORT, DEPARTMENT OF 253
VETERANS AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF 274

CROWN CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

ATOMIC ENERGY OF CANADA LIMITED 278
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION 281
CANADIAN DAIRY COMMISSION 293
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA) 296
CANADIAN TRANSPORT COMMISSION 300
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS CANADA 302
HARBOURS COMMISSIONS, PORTS AND HARBOURS 255
NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION 305
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 242
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE 233
THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA 237
THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY 271

ANNEX — LIST OF THE VARIOUS FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGREEMENTS CATEGORIZED ACCORDING TO TYPE OF PROGRAM OR ACTIVITY 308

Introduction

This volume is intended to provide a descriptive inventory of federal-provincial programs and activities which were in effect during the fiscal year 1986-1987. Basic information is given on each program and activity, along with the source within the federal government from which more detailed information can be obtained.

The programs and activities in this inventory are arranged according to the responsibilities of the federal ministers concerned, therefore a general knowledge of federal, provincial and municipal responsibilities would be an asset when looking for a particular program or area of interest. Appearing in the Annex on page 308 is a list of the entries in this inventory classified according to the type of program or activity.

For the purpose of this inventory the term "programs and activities" comprises the major shared-cost programs, along with other significant undertakings involving joint federal-provincial administration and/or carried out under the aegis of a more or less formal intergovernmental agreement. Most of the programs and activities listed entail a transfer of funds between the federal government and another government: some involve other kinds of financial compensation such as loan guarantees, preferential prices, transfer of property, etc.; under others, each government pays its share direct to contractors. Entries of the last type are limited, since industrial development incentives given by governments individually to private firms directly have been excluded. Such incentives and assistance are already described in other publications of the Government of Canada.

The information contained in this inventory is, of course, for ready reference only. Further information on the various programs and activities, and on possible commitments that the federal departments and agencies may be in a position to enter into thereunder, should be obtained directly from the departments and agencies concerned.

Suggestions and comments from users of this volume which would assist the Federal-Provincial Relations Office to improve future editions would be gratefully received.

Suggestions and comments should be forwarded to:

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Ottawa, Ontario
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Estimated Federal Transfers to the Provinces, Territories and Municipalities — Fiscal year 1986-87 — ($ millions)

Program	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Yukon	Total
A. GENERAL PURPOSE TRANSFERS													
Cash Transfers													
Fiscal Equalization	696.1	144.1	646.8	635.5	2,827.5	—	448.5	168.6	—	—	—	—	5,567.1
Supplementary Equalization	—	—	—	—	—	—	65.0	—	—	—	—	—	65.0
Statutory Subsidies	9.7	0.7	2.3	1.8	4.7	6.1	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.5	—	—	35.8
Reciprocal Taxation	15.2	4.8	25.6	25.0	62.0	88.7	17.1	—	—	24.9	—	—	263.3
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	11.6	4.0	—	—	4.0	13.5	4.1	0.1	220.0	—	0.1	0.6	258.0
Youth Allowances Recovery	—	—	—	—	-262.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-262.8
Territorial Financial Agreements	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	477.0	160.0	637.0
Grants in Lieu of Property Taxes	5.1	1.3	15.8	11.1	58.4	130.3	16.3	8.6	17.6	27.6	2.1	1.9	296.1
Subtotal — Cash Transfers	737.7	154.9	690.5	673.4	2,693.8	238.6	553.2	179.5	241.2	55.0	479.2	162.5	6,859.5
Tax Transfers													
3.0 Personal Income Tax Points for Youth Allowances	—	—	—	—	262.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262.8
Subtotal — Tax Transfers	—	—	—	—	262.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	262.8
Total General Purpose Transfers	737.7	154.9	690.5	673.4	2,956.6	238.6	553.2	179.5	241.2	55.0	479.2	162.5	7,122.3
B. GENERAL SUPPORT FOR HEALTH AND POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION (PSE) UNDER ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING (EPF) ARRANGEMENTS													
EPF Cash Transfers													
Insured Health Services	144.7	31.9	220.4	179.8	1,136.4	2,038.5	269.0	254.6	495.5	725.8	10.8	5.3	5,512.7
Extended Health Care Services (EHCS)	25.8	5.7	39.4	32.1	295.1	408.8	48.0	45.5	106.4	129.4	2.3	1.0	1,139.5
Post-Secondary Education	62.1	13.7	94.6	77.2	464.9	863.7	115.4	109.3	208.2	311.5	4.6	2.3	2,327.5
Subtotal — Cash Transfers	232.6	51.3	354.4	289.1	1,896.4	3,311.0	432.4	409.4	810.1	1,166.7	17.7	8.6	8,979.7
EPF Tax Transfers													
Insured Health Services	51.9	12.3	111.6	78.4	1,476.4	1,825.9	147.1	139.2	510.1	497.2	10.6	4.3	4,865.0
Post-Secondary Education	24.6	5.8	52.8	37.0	698.7	864.2	69.6	65.9	241.5	235.3	5.0	2.1	2,302.5
Subtotal — Tax Transfers	76.5	18.1	164.4	115.4	2,175.1	2,690.1	216.7	205.1	751.6	732.5	15.6	6.4	7,167.5
Associated Equalization*													
Insured Health Services	47.6	9.7	40.0	45.3	176.4	—	37.9	35.9	—	—	—	—	392.8
Post-Secondary Education	22.5	4.6	18.9	21.5	83.5	—	17.9	17.0	—	—	—	—	185.9
Subtotal — Associated Equalization	70.1	14.3	58.9	66.8	259.9	—	55.8	52.9	—	—	—	—	578.7
Insured Health Services	244.2	53.9	372.0	303.5	2,789.2	3,864.4	454.0	429.7	1,005.6	1,223.0	21.4	9.6	10,770.5
EHCS	25.8	5.7	39.4	32.1	295.1	408.8	48.0	45.5	106.4	129.4	2.3	1.0	1,139.5
Post-Secondary Education	109.2	24.1	166.3	135.7	1,247.1	1,727.9	202.9	192.2	449.7	546.8	9.6	4.4	4,815.9
Total General Support for Health and Post-Secondary Education under the EPF Arrangements*	379.2	83.7	577.7	471.3	4,331.4	6,001.1	704.9	667.4	1,561.7	1,899.2	33.3	15.0	16,725.9
C. SPECIFIC PURPOSE TRANSFERS													
Cash Transfers													
Canada Assistance Plan (CAP)	85.5	19.8	124.4	145.1	1,107.8	1,132.2	154.6	160.7	426.3	632.0	12.0	—	4,000.4
Other Health and Welfare	2.4	0.3	15.5	4.8	6.3	39.6	20.3	4.1	15.8	13.8	25.3	3.1	151.3
Official Languages in Education**	2.1	1.0	3.6	21.5	78.3	49.9	6.5	2.4	6.2	6.9	0.6	0.3	179.3
Services to Young Offenders	2.4	0.6	2.4	1.5	85.3	28.1	2.2	4.3	6.2	20.3	5.4	5.5	164.2
Crop Insurance	0.1	1.5	0.2	1.6	11.0	22.0	23.0	79.0	62.0	4.6	—	—	205.0
Transportation	11.7	1.8	5.9	6.9	11.9	12.9	2.7	0.4	1.0	21.5	4.8	0.9	82.4
Justice	1.2	0.1	2.2	1.2	16.2	27.8	2.6	2.1	5.7	6.0	0.8	0.5	66.4
Other Specific Purpose Cash Transfers**	10.6	1.6	10.5	0.4	81.1	6.0	1.3	6.8	-87.5	3.5	3.1	2.7	40.1
Subtotal — Cash Transfers	116.0	26.7	164.7	183.0	1,397.9	1,318.5	213.2	259.8	435.7	708.6	52.0	13.0	4,889.1
Tax Transfers													
5.0 Personal Income Tax Points for CAP	—	—	—	—	438.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438.0
Subtotal — Tax Transfers	—	—	—	—	438.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	438.0
Total Specific Purpose Transfers	116.0	26.7	164.7	183.0	1,835.9	1,318.5	213.2	259.8	435.7	708.6	52.0	13.0	5,327.1
D. GRAND TOTALS													
TOTAL CASH TRANSFERS**	1,086.3	232.9	1,209.6	1,145.5	5,988.1	4,868.1	1,198.8	848.7	1,487.0	1,930.3	548.9	184.1	20,728.3
TOTAL TAX TRANSFERS*	76.5	18.1	164.4	115.4	2,875.9	2,690.1	216.7	205.1	751.6	732.5	15.6	6.4	7,868.3
TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS*	1,162.8	251.0	1,374.0	1,260.9	8,864.0	7,558.2	1,415.5	1,053.8	2,238.6	2,662.8	564.5	190.5	28,596.6

* The equalization associated with the EPF tax transfer is paid and included under the Fiscal Equalization Program (Section A). To avoid double counting, the value of equalization associated with the tax transfer is excluded from the Grand Totals in Section D.

** An additional $43.7 million of federal cash transfers has not been allocated by province. This includes $37.5 million for the Official Languages in Education Program. When the undistributed amount is included, the TOTAL FEDERAL CASH TRANSFERS are $20,772.0 million and TOTAL CASH PLUS TAX TRANSFERS are $28,640.3 million.

NOTE: Generally, estimates are as of the 1986-87 Main Estimates. For EPF, Equalization, CAP, Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer and Youth Allowances Recoveries, estimates are as of March 1987.

INDIVIDUAL DESCRIPTIONS
OF THE VARIOUS
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was established by the Department of Agriculture Act, passed by Parliament and assented to on May 22, 1868. Prior to 1867, there was a Bureau of Agriculture of the Province of Canada and thus the Department, in effect, predates Confederation. The responsibilities of the Minister today encompass all aspects of the production, processing and marketing of crops and livestock.

The Deputy Minister is the administrative head of the Department. Reporting directly to the Deputy Minister are the Senior Assistant Deputy Minister (Agricultural Programs) who is second in command and acts for the Deputy Minister when he/she is absent, and the Assistant Deputy Ministers responsible for Policy, Research, Food Production and Inspection, International Programs, Agriculture Development, Corporate Management, and Forestry Services. Three other branches, each headed by a Director General, also report directly to the Deputy Minister — Communications, Personnel and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration. Also reporting to the Deputy Minister is the Coordinator of the Grains Group. The work of the Deputy Minister's office is supported through a departmental secretariat.

Most agricultural research undertaken by the federal government is done by the Department's Research Branch. The extensive investigations of soils, plants, animals, food, and insect pests and diseases of crops are problem-oriented. The Branch's research program is carried out at 46 major establishments across Canada. The research units cooperate with provincial departments of agriculture, particularly extension agencies, and, in some provinces, share office and laboratory space in federal buildings with the provincial agriculture department. The Branch also administers a program of contract research (which is being phased out) under which research projects are carried out by agencies other than the Department of Agriculture. Research on animal diseases is carried out by the Animal Pathology Division of the Food Production and Inspection Branch, and the Canadian Grain Commission maintains a program of research on the quality of cereal grains and oilseeds.

The Food Production and Inspection Branch is responsible for measures to protect Canada's livestock and plant population from disease, for the provision of a meat inspection service and for ensuring supplies of high-quality agricultural products for consumers. The programs deal with inspection, grading, licensing and registration.

The Branch has seven directorates and two divisions. Four of the directorates — Health of Animals, Food Inspection, Plant Health and Plant Products, and Pesticides are concerned with policies and programs. Two others — Veterinary Inspection and Agricultural Inspection — carry out field activities associated with the policies and programs of the other directorates. The seventh — Management Services — provides policy and program coordination and support services to branch management. The Race Track Division supervises pari-mutuel betting at tracks that race harness and running horses. The mandate of the Compliance Division is to investigate violations of the Acts and Regulations administered by the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The Policy Branch is the main departmental organization for the development and coordination of market-oriented, commodity-based strategies and strategic directions for the Department which actively support broad government policies and directives.

The work of the Branch is aimed at improving the performance of the Canadian agricultural system and ensuring the long-term supply of agricultural products and foods and the resource base. In pursuing its objectives, the Branch provides timely and reliable economic and market intelligence, commodity and food market outlooks, analysis of policies, legislation and regulations that affect the agri-food sector and administers the following major Acts: Agricultural Stabilization; Agricultural Products Board; Advance Payments for Crops; Agriculture Products Cooperative Marketing; Crop Insurance; Western Grain Stabilization.

The International Programs Branch is responsible for enhancing Canada's agri-food exports, developing and conbributing to the formulation of international agriculture trade policies, formulating, implementing and promulgating linkages between agri-food trade and aid policies of the government and coordinating departmental international activities in a manner consistent with government policy. Its programs involve market analysis identification of export marketing opportunities for agriculture and food products, policy advice on tariffs and non-tariff barriers and trade practices that affect trade in agri-food products, liaison with world agriculture organizations and the development of technical assistance in foreign aid programs.

The Agriculture Development Branch provides the overall leadership and coordination of the Department's activities related to regional production and market development, in consultation and liaison with provincial governments and industry, and leadership of Agriculture Development Committees (ADCs). It is also responsible for the leadership and coordination of the Department's activities related to the provision and delivery of funding programs for production and market development including agricultural subsidiary agreements under the ERDAs, Canadian Agricultural Market Development Initiative, Production Development Assistance Initiatives, Record of Performance Contributions and the New Crop Development Fund.

The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA) functions as an agency within the Department. The agency administers a wide range of water source development programs for a variety of agricultural uses, as well as a major land use program and other soil conservation programs. It operates across the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to deliver the programs under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act and is headquartered in Regina, Saskatchewan, with offices across the Prairies.

Forest sector federal-provincial agreements are the responsibility of the Canadian Forestry Service. Agreements have been signed with all provinces and the total commitment is $1.053 billion ($0.549 billion federal and $0.504 billion provincial). The Canadian Forestry Service also implements a unilateral federal forestry program of $23.762 million under the federal Eastern Quebec Plan.

Most of the Department's programs have provincial implications and many are carried out with the cooperation and/or involvement of the provinces. Programs such as crop insurance, record of performance for livestock, and forage seed improvement entail actual provincial participation and involvement. There are provincial regulations for grading of many agricultural products, but in most cases, by agreement, federal regulations and procedures are followed because of interprovincial and export trade implications. Other programs, such as grants to agricultural exhibitions and fairs and financial assistance for 4-H Clubs, are of distinct provincial interest.

The extent and nature of provincial involvement with programs of the Department of Agriculture vary considerably. Some programs are, in effect, administered primarily federally; others involve participation at both levels.

Several agencies report to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. Some have agreements with the provinces concerning their activities. The agencies include the Canadian Dairy Commission, Livestock Feed Board of Canada, National Farm Products Marketing Council and the Farm Credit Corporation.

Page
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES 3
CROP INSURANCE 4
4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE 5
FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION 6
INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION 7
PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT 8
PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM 9
RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM 10
RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS 11
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 11
CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT 12
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT 12
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 13
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT SUB-AGREEMENT 13
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT 14
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON IRRIGATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 14
CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT 15
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS 15
CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT 15
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 16
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT 16
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 16
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST RENEWAL SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT 16
CANADA — ONTARIO FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 17
CANADA — MANITOBA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT 17
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 17
CANADA — ALBERTA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 17
CANADA — QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT 18
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 18
MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE COORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH 18
NATIONAL AIR TANKER FLEET COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AGREEMENT 18
CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES SHARING AGREEMENT 19
CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT 19

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE TO VETERINARY COLLEGES

Administered By:
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
In view of the fact that the number of veterinarians in the country is insufficient to meet the requirements of the livestock products industry and that the existing veterinary teaching facilities cannot accommodate all student applicants, the expansion of existing veterinary teaching facilities is to be undertaken in order to increase the number of graduating veterinarians.

Authority:
The Department of Agriculture was given authority by Order in Council in April 1974 to enter into agreements with the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan, which were signed in mid-1974, to enter into discussions pertaining to the establishment of a fourth veterinary college.

Financing and Operation:
The agreements with the provinces of Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan provide for a federal contribution of up to 50% of the capital cost up to prescribed limits of enlarging the veterinary colleges in the respective provinces. This principle has been extended to the Atlantic Veterinary College.

In the context of these agreements, construction meant the erection of new building(s), extension(s) or alterations to existing building(s), together with necessary and related site development work, architectural consulting fees, utilities systems and installed equipment and furnishings, all for the sole and exclusive purpose of expanding or enlarging existing veterinary teaching facilities; but, for greater certainty, was not to mean commodities, goods, materials and supplies except those required for construction purposes.

In the case of the Quebec Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year was increased from 35 to 70 with the federal contribution of up to $2,520,000. Phase I was previously completed with Phase II being completed more recently.

In the case of the Ontario Veterinary College, the number of graduates per year was increased from 80 to 120 with the initial federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. The Treasury Board approved in March 1978 an increase of $215,000 as consideration for cost escalation during the construction program. The revised federal contribution is therefore, $3,095,000. The construction program under the agreement is now complete and all federal commitments have been satisfied.

In 1983, the Department agreed to a further contribution of up to $250,000 representing 50% of the costs of planning to upgrade the existing facilities of the Ontario Veterinary College to meet North American standards.

The Western College of Veterinary Medicine was increased from 50 to 90 graduates with a federal contribution of up to $2,880,000. Federal payment is complete.

In June 1983, the Department agreed to contribute up to $18.25 million to cover 50% of the capital costs of the new Atlantic Region Veterinary College to be located on the campus of the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown. Construction is nearing completion and the first class of undergraduates (52) registered in September 1986 for graduation in 1990.

The agreement is with the four Eastern provinces to match the federal contribution according to a separate agreement among themselves. Expenditures in the current year will cover architectural and engineering fees and site development.

As part of the agreement, each university agrees to accept in its faculty of veterinary medicine, as a minimum, the increased number of students indicated above at the entrance level, for at least 10 years following the date of completion of the construction, unless fewer than that number of students apply for admission to the said faculty in any given year.

The amounts indicated above shall be payable in installments or otherwise in such times and at such amounts as the Government of Canada in its sole discretion shall determine. The universities are to supply, whenever and in the manner requested, satisfactory evidence of the progress of construction and the financial disbursements relative thereto. The Department is contributing 50% to a maximum of $6,500,000 (excluding previous contribution for planning purposes) to the University of Guelph towards the cost of construction and renovation of large animal clinics, laboratories and trading facilities at the Ontario Veterinary College, subject to and conditional upon the Province of Ontario agreeing to contribute 50% as well, in order that the Ontario Veterinary College can meet North American standards of veterinary education.

Payments:
See table 1.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 992-2114

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges

Participating provinces	*Contract amount ($)*	*Amount of payments for period 1975-76 to 1985-86 ($)*
Quebec	2,520,000	2,520,000
Ontario	3,095,000	3,095,000
Ontario		
(Planning Costs)	250,000	250,000
(Construction Costs)	6,500,000	1,527,900
Saskatchewan	2,880,000	2,880,000
Atlantic	21,383,000	18,253,200
Total	36,628,000	28,526,100

CROP INSURANCE

Administered By:

Crop Insurance Division
Policy Branch

Purpose:

To provide stability to farmers' incomes by minimizing the fluctuations resulting from crop production losses due to uncontrollable natural hazards. The federal government assists the provinces in making all-risk crop insurance available to farmers by contributing a portion of premium costs and/or administrative cost; and the sharing of risk by way of loans or reinsurance, whenever indemnities greatly exceed premiums and reserves.

Authority:

Crop Insurance Act
Crop Insurance Regulations
Federal-Provincial Agreements

Time Frame:

This is a continuous program. Agreements are terminable on the expiration of 5 years from the day on which notice of intention to terminate is given, or by the mutual consent of the parties thereto. But notice of intention to terminate an Agreement shall not be given until after the expiration of 5 years from the day the agreement came into force.

Financing and Operation:

The costs of this program are shared on a federal-provincial-farmer basis. The provinces operate the programs; and the federal contributions are paid to the participating provincial governments. The individual farmers pay no more than 50% of the total premiums. For the provinces of Quebec and Newfoundland, the federal and provincial governments each pay 25% of the premium costs and they share the total administrative costs on a 50/50 basis. For the other provinces the federal government contributes 50% of the total premium and the provinces pay the total administrative costs.

The contributions payable to a province are paid in respect of each year and shall be the amount specified in the Crop Insurance Act and Regulations and the federal-provincial agreements in force.

Contributions may be made quarterly by the federal government to the province upon delivery to the Minister of a statement of expenses incurred. Final payment for any year may be made only upon receipt of a final statement certified by the provincial auditor.

Payments:

See table 2.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Pender
Director
Crop Insurance Division
Policy Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 993-6671

TABLE 2

Crop Insurance Contributions to Provinces

Participating provinces	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*
Newfoundland	16	23	74	64
Prince Edward Island	965	1,127	1,160	1,284
Nova Scotia	228	213	229	219
New Brunswick	462	973	1,204	1,272
Quebec	6,279	8,217	9,104	11,383
Ontario	31,904	20,778	21,088	20,954
Manitoba	13,012	11,985	16,412	21,390
Saskatchewan	56,002	54,344	64,748	77,455
Alberta	37,111	42,241	51,217	59,795
British Columbia	2,468	2,275	3,421	4,369
Total	148,447	142,176	168,657	198,185

4-H CLUBS ASSISTANCE

Administered By:

Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch

Purpose:

This program provides for the reimbursement, to any province, of 50% of its expenditures on specified items of assistance to 4-H Clubs.

Authority:

The funds for this program are provided annually under the Production Development Assistance Initiative. There are agreements with all provinces.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, subject to revision by 1990.

Financing and Operation:

4-H Clubs have been organized in each of the provinces to provide leadership and citizenship training for young people. The Clubs and their work projects are especially oriented toward young people living on farms, however, they are starting to get involved in the cities as well. 4-H Club activities include the raising of livestock, the cultivation of field crops, the operation of farm machinery, gardening, garment making, home economics, and home decorating.

The federal government pays to the provinces 50% of certified expenditures up to a pre-set yearly allotment. As provincial claims must be submitted during the fiscal year, the total allotments have not always been completely utilized. Federal assistance is provided for:

- — prize ribbons and the cost of prizes awarded at local achievement days,
- — the cost of providing club and project record books,
- — travel by club members to, and prizes for provincial competitions, and
- — voluntary local leadership training.

In addition, an annual federal grant is made towards the costs of maintaining the offices of the Canadian 4-H Council, and for providing the salaries and travel expenses of council staff.

Payments:

See table 3.

TABLE 3

Contributions to the Provinces for Assistance to 4-H Clubs

Province	*1981-82 Expenditures ($)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($)*	*1985-86 Expenditures ($)*
Newfoundland	9,955	9,300	9,300.00	9,300.00	7,735.00
Prince Edward Island	5,280	6,940	6,940.00	6,940.00	6,290.00
Nova Scotia	10,450	13,265	13,265.00	13,265.00	13,420.00
New Brunswick	5,380	7,180	7,180.00	7,180.00	7,220.00
Quebec	—	**	**	**	*
Ontario	62,380	89,310	89,310.00	89,310.00	79,010.00
Manitoba	22,450	27,860	27,860.00	27,860.00	24,280.00
Saskatchewan	24,880	32,355	31,847.15	32,355.00	26,410.00
Alberta	28,160	37,710	37,710.00	37,710.00	33,300.00
British Columbia	12,300	16,080	16,080.00	16,080.00	16,430.00
Total*	181,235	240,000	239,492.15	240,000.00	214,095.00

* A grant of $12,915 was paid.
** A grant of $13,605 was paid.

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. L. Bégin
A/Chief
Registration and 4-H Clubs
Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

FREIGHT ASSISTANCE TO THE ROYAL WINTER FAIR AND THE CANADIAN WESTERN AGRIBITION

Administered By:

Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch

Purpose:

This program was amended and expanded in 1981 to provide financial assistance for shipping livestock to the Canadian Western Agribition at Regina as well as to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair at Toronto.

The revised program gives the provinces the option of signing a new agreement, or continuing under the original agreement which provides for reimbursement by the federal government to the provinces of 75% of the freight charges on exhibition livestock shipped to and from the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

Under the new agreement, Canada and the provinces share equally (50:50) the cost of transportation assistance on livestock conforming to classes established at the Canadian Western Agribition as well as the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair in Toronto where the livestock is to be exhibited and also conforming to the Federal Livestock Classifications. The species of livestock eligible under the program may vary according to respective Agreement with each province and may include beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, dairy goats and draft horses. Also, livestock exhibitors are eligible for transportation assistance to either or both livestock shows, with the exception of those residing in the province in which the show is held.

Authority:

This program rests on a federal-provincial agreement which originated in 1946-47 when the annual operating subsidy of $35,000, guaranteed to the Royal Winter Fair in 1927 for 20 years, terminated.

Funding is approved annually under the Production Development Assistance Initiative.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program subject to revision by 1990.

Financing and Operation:

The freight charges on carlots of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and returning to the point of origin, are originally paid by the provincial agriculture department concerned. Reimbursement of 75% of freight charges is made upon submission by the province of a claim for the federal government's share. The claim must be accompanied by the original receipted freight bills, such bills being subject to audit for proper weights and rates.

For provinces that have signed the new Agreement, the freight charges on truckloads of livestock shipped to the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition are paid directly to the exhibitors by both governments (federal and provincial) on a 50-50 basis. The claims are submitted to the provincial department of Agriculture who is responsible to certify the claims and forward them to Agriculture Canada for payment of its share.

Freight costs are shared by the federal government only on truckload or carload lots from a central collecting point in each province to Toronto or Regina, or both, and return. Federal assistance is not available to the province where the fair is held.

Freight costs for carlot movement of poultry, the transportation of wagons and the costs of feed, handlers, etc., are not eligible for sharing by the federal government under the program.

Payments:

See table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to the Provinces for Freight Assistance to Royal Agricultural Winter Fair and/or to the Canadian Western Agribition

Province	*1982-83 Expenditures ($)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($)*	*1985-86 Expenditures ($)*
Prince Edward Island	6,750.00	7,275.00	10,350.00	15,000.00
Nova Scotia	3,726.00	7,647.96	2,995.27	1,863.00
New Brunswick	1,500.00	2,850.00	3,562.50	843.00
Quebec	21,139.00	25,917.68	23,402.49	26,189.00
Ontario*	5,169.00	6,695.22	8,278.40	12,856.00
Manitoba	31,912.00	20,400.00	18,961.88	23,676.00
Saskatchewan*	11,363.00	8,532.64	10,566.73	2,117.00
Alberta	28,809.00	22,586.96	17,940.50	29,735.00
British Columbia	—	—	4,351.29	11,472.00
Total	110,368.00	101,905.46	100,409.06	123,751.00

* Provinces operating under new agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jacques Poliquin
Chief, Production Development
Assistance Initiative
Livestock Development Division
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (819) 994-0086

INTRAPROVINCIAL MEAT INSPECTION
(Domestic Meat Inspection)

Domestic meat inspection should be distinguished from federal meat inspection carried out in plants which engage in interprovincial trade or in export of meat products.

Administered By:
Meat Hygiene Division, Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
This service allows participating provinces to obtain a meat inspection service in plants which are not under full federal inspection. The provision of this meat inspection service to the provinces makes duplication of inspection services by the provinces unnecessary. It also encourages uniformity of standards across Canada.

Authority:
Agriculture Canada has been given authority by Order in Council to enter into agreements with the provinces to provide this domestic meat inspection service. At present, agreements are in effect with the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland but service is only being rendered in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
The terms of the agreements are indefinite but they are subject to termination by either party on 12 months notice.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces may provide a provincial meat inspection service for plants which engage only in the marketing of meats within the provincial boundary. Some provinces which did not provide such a service and others that did provide a provincial meat inspection service signed an agreement with Agriculture Canada to provide this service.

The authority for the individual programs rests with the governing legislation of each province. The administration and implementation of the programs are the responsibilities of the Meat Hygiene Division and the Veterinary Inspection Directorate of the Food Production and Inspection Branch.

The agreements provide that each participating province will pay Agriculture Canada for inspection services on a cost-recovery basis. The agreements further provide for an annual review of costs so that charges are amended to reflect the actual costs of inspection services.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments by Provinces to Canada for Intraprovincial Meat Inspection

Participating provinces	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*
Nova Scotia	55.8	62.4	62.4*	30.3*
Manitoba	256.7	270.1	375.0	295.6
Saskatchewan	261.8	290.4	286.5	269.8
British Columbia	200.5	214.7	178.1	187.9
Total	774.8	837.6	902.0	783.6

* Program discontinued.

For Further Information:
General:

Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Officer Responsible:

Chief, National Programs
Meat Hygiene Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

PRAIRIE FARM REHABILITATION ACT

Administered By:
This Act is administered by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration (PFRA), with headquarters in Regina, Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by Parliament in 1935 to assist in the reclamation of agricultural lands seriously affected by drought and soil drifting in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Subsequent amendments to the Act widened the scope of the Administration's activities.

The basic objective of PFRA is to institute and undertake soil and water conservation programs and projects which will enable preservation, management, development and use of the basic resources to support economic stability and growth.

Authority:
The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The Act (with amendments consolidated) is now R.S. 1970, P.C. 17.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Under the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the Minister may enter into agreements with each of the three provinces, municipalities or individuals with respect to carrying out the general purpose of the Act.

The areas addressed by PFRA programs of soil and water conservation and development and reducing drought sensitivity are prime elements in the building blocks of long-term economic and social development on the prairies.

The main PFRA program activities include:

(1) Tree Production and Distribution Program which provides tree material for shelterbelt, conservation and reclamation planting, to eligible recipients;

(2) Community Pasture Program — reclaims and protects fragile owned and leased lands while also providing summer cattle grazing for the benefit of smaller producers;

(3) Soil Conservation Program — to encourage effective farming practices;

(4) The Canada — Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Centre (SIDC) — a joint venture for the research, demonstration and the transfer of irrigation technology, production practices and soil conservation needs to farmers;

(5) Southwest Saskatchewan Irrigation Program — projects provide water for federal, provincial and private irrigation projects, domestic and industrial uses, and allow controlled releases to meet international water commitments;

(6) Rural Water Development for Stockwatering, Irrigation and Domestic Use;

(7) Water Development — provides promotion, investigation, design and implementation of medium-scale to large-scale water resource projects;

(8) South Saskatchewan River Program — provides for the operation and maintenance of the project on a cost recovery basis with the province of Saskatchewan.

Agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia:

(1) Canada — Alberta Irrigation Rehabilitation Agreement provides for rehabilitation of the Bassano Dam to complete the terms of the Agreement.

(2) Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Agricultural Community Water Infrastructure. A five-year program, expiring in 1989, provides expanded water or sewerage facilities to 42 designated Agricultural Trading Centres. Total expenditures are $32 million, half of which is federal.

(3) Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Agricultural Development. A five-year Agreement, expires 1989. Two components to be delivered by PFRA are:

- for soil conservation, expenditures of $9.5 million in federal funds;
- for irrigation development, expenditures of $2 million in federal funds (originally $7 million — $5 million has been redirected for expenditure in

the Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development).

(4) Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Development ($4.5 million for soil conservation initiatives to be administered by PFRA).

(5) Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development. PFRA to expend $10 million for investigation, design, project management and construction related to systems improvement in southwest Saskatchewan. Expires March 31, 1992. Total expenditure of $100 million.

PULLORUM DISEASE AND FOWL TYPHOID ERADICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to eradicate pullorum disease and fowl typhoid from the national flock. This eradication will result in a substantial decrease in financial losses to the poultry industry and increased freedom of movement of poultry, chicks and hatching eggs within Canada. International recognition of Canada's pullorum-typhoid free status should lead to increased export sales of Canadian poultry to foreign markets.

Authority:

- This program is under the general departmental mandate.
- Animal Disease and Protection Act and Animal Disease and Protection Regulations.
- Federal-provincial agreements are currently in effect with all provinces in the form of Memoranda of Understanding executed on the 15th day of November, 1982.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program until the 1st day of July 1987 and is renewable beyond this date as agreed to by each province and the federal government.

Financing and Operation:
The Memoranda of Understanding between each provincial government and the federal government vary. Sections 79 to 79.2 inclusive and Schedule VI of the Animal Disease and Protection Regulations describe controls over the poultry industry. Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures relating to Animal Disease and Protection Act and Regulations governs the diagnosis of pullorum-typhoid, management of infected flocks and compensation. Compensation awarded is to be the market value in accordance with Section 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act and is fully paid by the federal government. Appendix 7.2 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a Memoranda of Understanding between the Agriculture Inspection Directorate, Food Inspection Directorate, Veterinary Inspection Directorate and the Health of Animals Directorate that defines the responsibilities of each directorate. Appendix 7.3 of Section XXV of the Manual of Procedures is a schedule of responsibility relating to the Memoranda of Understanding between the provincial and federal governments. Section XIX of the Manual of Procedures relates to tests and procedures for pullorum/typhoid program.

See table 6.

TABLE 6

Schedule of Responsibility — Memoranda of Understanding

Sections/ Province	*79.12*	*79.13*	*79.14 (1)*	*79.14 (2)*	*79.15*	*79.16*	*79.17*	*79.18*	*79.19*	*79.2*	*Eradication Procedures*
New Brunswick	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Prince Edward Island	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Newfoundland	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Nova Scotia	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Quebec	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P AC	P	P	P	AC
Ontario	AC	P	P AC	P AC	P	P	P	P	P AC	P	AC
Manitoba	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC
Saskatchewan	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
Alberta	AC	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	AC
British Columbia	AC	P	AC	AC	P	P	P	P	AC	P	AC

P — Provincial responsibility.
AC — Agriculture Canada responsibility.

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RABIES INDEMNIFICATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of these payments is to cooperate with the provinces in the management of rabies indemnification programs. These programs assist in the control of rabies in farm animals by encouraging farmers to report cases where animals have died as a result of rabies.

Authority:
This program is under the general departmental mandate.

Rabies Indemnification Regulations.

Federal-provincial agreements are currently in effect with the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under Sections 3 and 12 of the Animal Disease and Protection Act, Statutes of Canada, 1974-5-6, Chapter 86, the Minister of Agriculture may order living animals to be destroyed and provide compensation to owners in respect of these animals. However, as there is no satisfactory laboratory diagnosis to confirm rabies infection in a living animal, federal payments to herd owners cannot be made under the Animal Disease and Protection Act in regard to rabies.

Consequently, some provinces have assumed responsibility for the operation of rabies indemnification programs. The provincial governments make payments to herd owners, and the federal government reimburses the provinces for two-fifths of the amounts paid by them. The federal government will reimburse the provinces up to a maximum per head of $400 for cattle, $200 for horses, and $80 for sheep, swine and goats.

In order to receive the federal reimbursement, provinces submit claims to the federal government. All claims are examined for conformity with the Rabies Indemnification Regulations, and have to be supported by the following documents:

1. evidence that payment to the owner has been made;
2. a certificate signed by a veterinary inspector that the animal died as a result of rabies; and
3. the inspector's valuation of the animal.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments to Provinces for Rabies Indemnification

Participating provinces	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*	*Expenditures 1983-84 ($)*	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*	*Expenditures 1985-86 ($)*
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	800.00	1,440.00	—	400.00
Ontario	91,892.80	86,208.40	73,976.80	128,652.00
Manitoba	2,930.00	1,740.00	340.00	648.00
Saskatchewan	—	—	—	—
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	—	—	—	—
Total	95,622.80	89,388.40	74,316.80	129,700.00

For Further Information:
General:

Director General
Health of Animals Directorate
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D.J. Gregory
Chief, Poultry and Zoonotic Diseases
Animal Health Division
Food Production and Inspection Branch
Agriculture Canada
Halldon House
2255 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Y9

Tel.: (613) 995-5433

RESEARCH STATION BUILDINGS
(Part of the Research Program)

Administered By:
Administration Division of the Research Branch

Purpose:
Departmental policy encourages the sharing of accommodation to promote cooperation between departmental personnel responsible for agricultural research and provincial personnel responsible for extension work, so that solutions to farm problems may be made available rapidly to farmers. Under this program, space is made available in some federal research station buildings for offices and laboratories of provincial departments of agriculture.

Specifically, the Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture and Forestry uses space at Agriculture Canada's Research Station at Charlottetown; a joint federal-provincial building is now in operation at Kentville, Nova Scotia; a New Brunswick Department of Agriculture and Rural Development office occupies a wing at the federal Research Station at Fredericton; and the regional staff of the Alberta Department of Agriculture is housed in the federal Research Station complex at Lethbridge. British Columbia agricultural staff will be occupying the new federal office-laboratory which is nearing completion at the Summerland Research Station. These facilities were built under capital cost-sharing arrangements.

Provincial personnel also occupy surplus federal space on a rental basis at: St. John's West, Nfld.; Nappan, N.S.; l'Assomption and St. Jean, Que.; Delhi, Harrow, Kapuskasing and Vineland, Ont.; Indian Head and Saskatoon, Sask.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; and Prince George, Sidney and Summerland, B.C.

Authority:
Two kinds of agreements are involved: (a) a federal-provincial agreement applies where the facility is provided under a joint cost-sharing arrangement, and (b) where provincial personnel use surplus federal space, the authority is a rental agreement on a favored-tenant basis.

Time Frame:
The term of these arrangements is set out in each agreement. Essentially, they are long-term contracts which may be terminated by either party under certain circumstances.

Financing and Operation:
The financing and operation of these facilities are subject to the terms of the particular agreements. In general, the province pays Canada for the space and services provided.

Initially, the provinces share with Canada the costs of construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and physical plant, either by undertaking actual construction or by paying a portion of the costs to Canada. Subsequently, the provinces pay the annual costs of operating and maintaining the space they occupy as provided in the individual agreements. Certain administrative services are also shared. Ongoing capital expenditures related to the structures are cost-shared on agreed bases.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L.R. Radburn
Director, Administration Division
Research Branch
Agriculture Canada
Sir John Carling Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C5

Tel.: (613) 995-7084

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
There are three objectives to this Agreement: to encourage the growth of agricultural production and food processing to the extent of identified and mutually agreed domestic and export market opportunities in horticulture, livestock foods and livestock; to increase the efficiency of firms in the production, processing and marketing sectors of the province's agri-food industry; and to expand income and employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas of the province.

Authority:
Canada — Nova Scotia General Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from October 5, 1982 until October 4, 1987 but payouts on commitments approved before October 4, 1987 may continue until March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers five programs and the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture and Marketing funds and directly delivers the sixth program.

Project approvals are granted by the delivery agency, but advice is obtained from the other agencies. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A Liaison Committee, formed of both federal and provincial representatives, plans and coordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch

Dr. Doug Byers
Regional Director (Nova Scotia)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
35 Commercial Street, Room 200
Truro, Nova Scotia
B2N 5E5

Tel.: (902) 895-1623

CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
The overall objectives of this Agreement are to facilitate an improved economic performance within the Agri-Food sector through efficiency gains, to contribute to the long-run sustainability of the sector through improved resource management practices, and to coordinate the various relevant government programs and activities of the various departments and agencies. Realization of sectoral potential is predicated upon the effective servicing of these macro objectives.

Authority:
Canada — Manitoba Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement, signed on May 30, 1984, has a five-year time frame which expires on March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada and Manitoba Agriculture both directly deliver and fund four programs.

Projects are approved by the Federal-Provincial Agreement Management Committee based on the recommendation of Program Advisory Committees.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch

Mr. W.A. Breckman
Regional Director (Manitoba)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
275 Portage Avenue, Room 303
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

Tel.: (204) 949-3032

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
The objectives are to assist in:

a) the conservation and development of the agricultural resources in Saskatchewan with particular attention to the soil degradation problem; the enhancement of human resource capabilities; and
b) the development of the important commodity sectors and specifically to encourage crop intensification and the enhancement of livestock productivity through development of marketable products, and the development and transfer of technology to the sectors.

Authority:
Canada — Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from August 7, 1984 to March 31, 1989. Projects approved to March 31, 1989 must be completed by March 31, 1990. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada and Saskatchewan Agriculture each deliver projects under Sub-Programs in five Program areas. A sixth Program covering Implementation, Public Information and Evaluation is delivered by Agriculture Canada. There is provision in the Agreement for cost-shared projects, with delivery by either party.

Federal approval is required for federal directly delivered projects. Provincial approval is required for provincial directly delivered projects. The federal-provincial Management Committee must approve all federal-provincial projects. This Committee also approves the annual Work Plans prepared by each party.

See table 8.

For Further Information:

Dr. Jim Lowe
Regional Director (Saskatchewan)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
2100 Broad Street, Room 310
P.O. Box 8035
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4C7

Tel.: (306) 780-5545

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
There are five objectives to this Agreement:

(a) To identify, develop and realize domestic and export market opportunities for New Brunswick potatoes, livestock, livestock feeds, horticulture and specialty crops;

(b) To encourage growth and development of the agri-food sector through the expansion of primary production and value-added activities for agricultural products with identified markets;

(c) To enhance the competitive position of the agri-food industry through improvement in productivity, product quality, human resource development, physical resource utilization and marketing;

(d) To increase employment in the agri-food sector and related services; and

(e) To increase the level and stability of net returns of the participants in the agri-food sector.

Authority:
Canada — New Brunswick Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from June 25, 1984 until March 31, 1989. Funds committed to Projects approved prior to the termination date must be fully disbursed by March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers some part of each of the five programs, and, at the same time, the New Brunswick Department of Agricultural and Rural Development also funds and directly delivers other parts of the five programs. Each of the five programs have portions that are cost-shared between the two agricultural departments.

Project approvals are granted by the Federal-Provincial Management Committee. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. A Management Committee, formed of federal and provincial representatives, plans and coordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch

Mr. Louis-Philippe Albert
Regional Director (New Brunswick)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
633 Queen Street, Room 209
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1C3

Tel.: (506) 452-3706

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AGRI-FOOD DEVELOPMENT SUB-AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture.

Purpose:
The programs are intended to increase net farm income by improving crop and livestock health, improving and conserving soil resources, developing, demonstrating and encouraging the adoption of new technology and improving the marketing of agricultural products.

Authority:
Prince Edward Island Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The agreement will be in effect from June, 1984 to 1989. All projects must be approved by March 31, 1989, but related costs can be incurred up to September 30, 1989, and payments may be made up to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Agriculture Canada funds and directly delivers five programs worth $18 million. The Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture funds and delivers a $13 million extension program. Agriculture Canada and Prince Edward Island Department of Agriculture cost-share (Canada 80%, Prince Edward Island 20%) a $10 million extension support program.

Project approvals are based upon the recommendation of a Technical Advisory Committee. Private sector contributions are required for most projects. An Agriculture Management Committee composed of provincial and federal representatives coordinates the delivery of the Agreement.

Cost-shared proposals are approved only by the Agriculture Management Committee.

See table 8.

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch

Dr. James Lovering
Regional Director (Prince Edward Island)
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
141 Kent Street, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 2949
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8C5

Tel.: (902) 566-7300

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON AGRI-FOOD REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
The primary objectives of this Agreement are to assist in the growth and development of economic output from the agricultural sector of the British Columbia economy, the increase in employment in the agri-food sector, the enhancement of the viability and competitiveness of the agri-food industry in British Columbia to ensure the maintenance of employment and output and the conservation and development of the agricultural resources necessary as inputs to an expanding agri-food sector.

Authority:
Canada — British Columbia Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement, signed on July 26, 1985, has a five-year time frame which expires on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement contains three federal-provincial cost-shared programs. Agriculture Canada and the British Columbia Ministry of Agriculture and Food each deliver projects under two sub-programs of one of the programs. The provincial Ministry delivers all remaining projects. All projects are approved by a joint federal-provincial Management Committee.

See table 8.

TABLE 8

Agricultural Sub-Agreements

	Agreement		Estimated	Federal
			Total Cost	Share
Province	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*($000)*	*($000)*
Prince Edward Island	13-06-84	31-03-89	41,000	26,000
Nova Scotia	05-10-82	04-10-87	48,300	23,300
New Brunswick	25-06-84	31-03-89	32,000	25,000
Manitoba	30-05-84	31-03-89	38,300	23,000
Saskatchewan	07-08-84	31-03-89	60,000	30,000
British Columbia	26-07-85	31-03-90	40,000	20,000

For Further Information:
Agriculture Development Branch

Mr. John Berry
Regional Director, British Columbia
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
Room 307, 80—6th Street
New Westminster, British Columbia
V3L 5B3

Tel.: (604) 666-6344

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON IRRIGATION-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada

Purpose:
The objective of this Agreement is to optimize the economic development opportunities in the area through irrigation.

Authority:
Canada — Saskatchewan Economic and Regional Development Agreement.

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from October 17, 1986, until March 31, 1992. Projects approved to March 31, 1992, must be completed by March 31, 1993. Claims may be paid up to March 31, 1994.

Financing and Operation:
The Government of Canada and the Government of Saskatchewan will each contribute 50% of eligible costs. The maximum contribution by Canada and by Saskatchewan in respect of this Agreement will not exceed $50 million, respectively.

A Management Committee will be established to execute the agreement on behalf of Canada and Saskatchewan. Financial participation of the private sector will also be sought.

For Further Information:

Dr. Harry Hill
Director General
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration
8th Floor
Motherwell Building
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 0R5

Tel.: (306) 780-5081

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT ON SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO SOIL AND WATER QUALITY ENHANCEMENT

Administered By:
Agriculture Canada and Environment Canada

Purpose:
There are two objectives of this Agreement: to reduce phosphorous loading to the Lake Erie Basin from non-point agricultural cropland sources, and to maintain or improve the productivity of the primary agricultural sector in southwestern Ontario by reducing or arresting soil erosion and degradation.

Authority:
Department of Agriculture Act

Time Frame:
The Agreement will be in effect from April 1, 1985, until March 31, 1990. Projects approved to March 31, 1990, may be completed and their costs paid for after that date, but in any event no costs shall be paid in relation to any project after March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
The Government of Ontario and the Government of Canada will contribute respectively to $15 million to programs included in this Agreement.

Canada and Ontario, through their departments of agriculture, will administer programs related to Soil and Water Quality Enhancement Programs. Canada and Ontario, through their departments of environment, will assume full responsibility for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the water quality impact of various agricultural practices.

For Further Information:

Mr. Nelson Ball
Regional Director
Agriculture Development Branch
Agriculture Canada
420 — 102 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5S 1M8

Tel.: (416) 966-8172

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS, FORESTRY SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the provincial governments.

Authority:
These agreements were initiated under the auspices of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE). Cabinet decision of January 1982 transferred responsibility from DREE to the Canadian Forestry Service and subsequent authority is under the Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Financing and Operation:
All federal funding is provided by the Canadian Forestry Service; the balance by the respective provincial governments.

A Management Committee is set up to administer each agreement. The appropriate Canadian Forestry Service regional director, or his/her delegate and provincial representatives are general members of these committees.

For Further Information:

Director General
Forestry Development Directorate
Canadian Forestry Service
Department of Agriculture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-1107

CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Newfoundland.

Purpose:
To support initiatives in the intensive management of Newfoundland's forest which will correct a future timber shortage and thereby ensure long-term employment opportunities in the forest sector.

Authority:
The Forest Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The 4-year agreement was signed on April 28, 1986, and terminates on March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Newfoundland will jointly contribute $48 million on a 70:30 basis on three programs: Forest Resource Management; Research and Development, Opportunity Identification Technology Transfer; and Administration, Communications, and Evaluation.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Nova Scotia.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purposes of improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of wood; and to heighten forest industry opportunities in Nova Scotia.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed on August 31, 1982. The 5-year term of the agreement is from April 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Of the five main components in the agreement, Canada (CFS) will implement Forest Development on Private Lands and Education, Information and Evaluation.

Nova Scotia will implement Forest Resource Enhancement on Crown Lands, Forest Industry Development, Human Resource Development and Forest Nursery Construction. Canada and Nova Scotia will jointly implement the education, information and evaluation component of the agreement. Canada and Nova Scotia jointly contribute $53.426 million on a 53:47 basis.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Nova Scotia.

Purpose:
To support the expansion of intensive forest management and renewal in Nova Scotia.

Authority:
The Forest Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The 3-year agreement was signed on June 27, 1984, and ends on March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Nova Scotia jointly contribute $78.926 million on a 67:33 basis on six programs: Forest Renewal; Group Management-Phase II; Research and Development and Strategic Planning; Forest Nursery Upgrading; Education, Technology Transfer, Evaluation and Training; and, Cape Breton Forestry Development.

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Prince Edward Island

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purposes of improving the forest resource, increasing the sustainable supply of wood; and to ameliorate the wood-based industry on Prince Edward Island.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on July 29, 1983, and terminates on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Prince Edward Island jointly contribute $20.144 million on a 68:32 basis. The four programs implemented are: Private Land Forest Management; Crown Land Management; Forest Development; and Administration.

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK FOREST RENEWAL SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of New Brunswick.

Purpose:
To encourage and support forest management for the purposes of improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of wood; carry out forest management on federal lands; and to provide a public information program in order to ensure the health of the forest industry in New Brunswick.

Authority:
The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed June 25, 1984. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and New Brunswick will jointly contribute $77.4 million on a 55:45 basis. The six Agreement programs are: Forest Management on Private Lands; Forest Management on Federal Lands; Forest Management on Provincial Crown Lands; Forest Management Planning and Development; Development of Private Woodlots; and Public Information, Education and Evaluation.

CANADA — ONTARIO FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:

The Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Ontario.

Purpose:

To encourage and support forest management for the purpose of improving the forest resource; increasing access to mature wood; increasing sustainable supply of wood; and conducting Research and Development programs targetted at forest renewal.

Authority:

The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:

The Agreement was signed on November 14, 1984. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and Ontario will spend $150 million on a 50:50 cost-shared basis on four basic programs: forest management and renewal; technical support for forest management and renewal; applied research and development, administration, communications and evaluation. On these programs forest management and renewal will receive the major portion, $133 million.

CANADA — MANITOBA FOREST RENEWAL AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Manitoba.

Purpose:

To encourage and support forest renewal for the purpose of improving the forest resource; increasing the sustainable supply of wood; to increase public awareness; and to carry on forest research and development.

Authority:

The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:

The Agreement was signed on March 15, 1984. The 5-year term of Agreement is from April 1, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and Manitoba will spend $27.16 million on a 50:50 cost-shared basis on four basic programs: forest renewal; intensive forest management; applied research and development; and public information, evaluation and administration. The federal government will implement programs on Private Land and on Federal Crown Land. The provincial government will implement programs on Provincial Crown Land.

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Saskatchewan.

Purpose:

To encourage and support forest renewal and management in order to improve the forest resource base; to increase the sustainability of the long term wood supply; and to make available research results through a technology transfer program.

Authority:

The Forest Research and Development Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:

The Agreement was signed on June 21, 1984. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from June 21, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and Saskatchewan will spend $28 million on a 50:50 cost-shared basis on four basic programs: forest renewal; growth enhancement and stand tending; technology advancement and transfer; public information, administration and evaluation.

CANADA—ALBERTA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:

The Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Alberta.

Purpose:

To encourage and support forest management for the purpose of improving the forest resource; to increase the sustainability of the wood supply; to conduct applied research on forest management and in place technology transfer mechanisms; and to heighten forestry opportunities in Alberta.

Authority:

The Forestry Development and Research Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:

The Agreement was signed on October 26, 1984. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from October 26, 1984 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and Alberta will spend $23 million on a 50:50 cost-shared basis on three basic programs: reforestation; applied research; technology transfer and opportunity identification; public information, evaluation and administration.

CANADA — QUEBEC FOREST DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Purpose:
To promote cooperation and coordination between the Government of Canada and Government of Quebec in implementing measures intended to stimulate forestry development and to increase the economic impact of forestry activity in Quebec.

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of Quebec.

Authority:
The Forest Research and Development Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed April 30, 1985. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from April 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Quebec will spend $150 million on a 50:50 cost shared basis on five programs: Crown land forest management; management of private woodlands; management of federal woodlands; greenhouse infrastructures; administration, communications and evaluation.

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Purpose:
To manage the forest resource of the Province in order to sustain and increase the forest resource and strengthen the employment potential of the forestry industry.

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and the Province of British Columbia.

Authority:
The Forest Research and Development Act, 1966-67.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on May 25, 1985. The 5-year term of the Agreement is from May 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and British Columbia will spend $300 million on three programs: backlog reforestation; intensive forest management; implementation, communications and evaluation.

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING CONCERNING THE COORDINATION OF FOREST RESEARCH

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service — Provincial joint forest research committees.

Purpose:
To formalize the coordination of forest research between the federal and the provincial governments.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at the meeting, January 29, 1980.

Time Frame:
The agreements were signed and they expire on the dates shown. All are renewable for 5-year periods beyond the expiry date subject to Ministerial exchange of letters.

Alberta:	May 4, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewal to June 30, 1991, ready for signature.
Saskatchewan:	August 10, 1983 to June 30, 1986. Renewal to July 1, 1991, ready for signature.
Manitoba:	October 18, 1982 to June 30, 1985. Renewal to March 31, 1991, ready for signature.
Nova Scotia:	August 31, 1982 to June 30, 1986. Renewal to June 30, 1991, ready for signature.
Prince Edward Island:	November 7, 1983 to June 30, 1988
Newfoundland:	September 1, 1982 to March 31, 1987

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with these Memoranda. The Memoranda were signed by the respective federal and provincial Resource/Environment Ministers. The Memoranda are used to ensure the most efficient use of the forest research resources available to the respective agencies, to minimize duplication and to enhance forest research through cooperation in planning and implementation.

For Further Information:

Director General
Research and Technical Services
Canadian Forestry Service
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-1305

NATIONAL AIR TANKER FLEET COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service and Department of Transport

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the acquisition of Canadair CL-215 aircraft and the formation of a National Air Tanker Fleet.

Authority:
Order in Council and Treasury Board approval granted in January, 1984.
P.C. 1984 - 10/308 (84-01-26)
Treasury Board 789659

Time Frame:
This agreement was finalized in January 1984. Acquisition of the aircraft is expected to be completed within three years.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and participating provinces will purchase, on an approximately one to one matching basis, twenty-nine CL-215 forest fire fighting aircraft. Canada will ease (nominal rate) its aircraft to the provinces who will operate them in accordance with the Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement, and the DOT Canadair Dry Lease. The cost to Canada is approximately $150 million.

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY MUTUAL AID RESOURCES SHARING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service

Purpose:
To facilitate the sharing of equipment, manpower and other forest fire fighting resources among the provinces and the federal government.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at its September 1981 meeting.
Order in Council and Treasury Board approval granted in January, 1984.
P.C. 1984 - 10/308 (84-01-26)
Treasury Board 789659

Time Frame:
Commencing in the fall of 1983 and is on-going. Implementation guidelines are approved by all parties annually.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with this agreement. The equipment will be operated and maintained by the provinces and maintenance expenses will be borne by the user agency according to guidelines agreed upon each year.

For Further Information:

Director General
Policy, Planning and Economics Directorate
Canadian Forestry Service
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 997-4191

CANADIAN INTERAGENCY FOREST FIRE CENTRE OPERATING AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Forestry Service

Purpose:
The operation of the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

This agreement enables provincial and federal forest fire control agencies to share information on fire conditions and forest fire fighting resources.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers at its September 1981 meeting.
Order in Council and Treasury Board approval granted in January, 1984.
P.C. 1984 - 2/308 (84-01-26)
Treasury Board 791472 (84-01-19)

Time Frame:
The program became operational on June 1, 1982 and is ongoing.

Financing and Operation:
The CIFFC is incorporated as an independent, non-profit agency. Canada will pay one-third of the CIFFC operating costs; the remaining two-thirds is contributed by the provinces on the basis of inventoried productive forest land within their jurisdictions.

Canada's contribution will be apportioned 50% Canadian Forestry Service, 25% Parks, 25% Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Northern Affairs Program. The Canadian Forestry Service is the lead agency responsible for making the annual contribution and will then be reimbursed by the other two federal agencies for their respective share.

For Further Information:

D.F. Merrill
Research and Technical Services
Canadian Forestry Service
Agriculture Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G5

Tel.: (819) 994-1658

Department of Communications

The duties, powers and functions of the Minister of Communications extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, branch or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

a) national cultural policy and programs;

b) telecommunications; and

c) the development and use of, generally, communications undertakings, facilities, systems and services for Canada.

The Minister of Communications, in exercising his/her powers and carrying out his/her duties and functions shall:

a) formulate and implement Canada's cultural policy and programs;

b) co-ordinate, promote, and recommend national policies and programs with respect to communications services for Canada;

c) promote the establishment, development and efficiency of communications systems and facilities for Canada;

d) assist Canadian communications systems and facilities to adjust to changing domestic and international conditions;

e) plan and co-ordinate telecommunications services for departments, branches and agencies of the Government of Canada;

f) compile and keep up-to-date detailed information in respect of communications systems and facilities, of trends and developments in Canada and abroad, relating to communications matters; and

g) take such action as may be necessary to secure, by international regulation or otherwise, the rights of Canada in communications matters.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The department comprises five sectors: Corporate Policy; Telecommunications and Technology; Spectrum Management and Regional Operations; Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting; and Corporate Management.

Corporate Policy Sector

Responsibility for the overall formulation and implementation of departmental policy resides primarily with this sector. Subdivisions include: Strategy and Plans; Federal-Provincial Relations; International Relations (studies, planning and negotiations in the international communications and cultural spheres, including arrangements for, and participation in conferences); Information Services; Program Evaluation; Internal Audit; and Legal Services.

Telecommunications and Technology Sector

Responsible for all aspects of the communications technology applications and industry development. This mission includes the assessment and introduction of applications of new information and communications technologies; the investigation of new market opportunities for communications goods and services at home and abroad; the development of policies, programs and facilities to assist the domestic industries involved with the communications technologies and the management of major applications programs of the Department.

This Sector is also responsible for planning, establishing and managing telecommunications facilities and services that will meet the needs of federal government departments and agencies on an economic basis. The Sector is also responsible for the formulation and implementation of Telecommunications Policy.

The department conducts an extensive and continuing research program for three main reasons. First, advances in technology are the primary means of improving and expanding the telecommunications network and its services. Second, research serves as a base for the policy planning and program functions of the department. Third, through transfer of knowledge acquired in the laboratories and the support of research in Canadian industry and universities, the knowledge level of Canada is increased and the innovations developed through government research benefit Canadian industry and create Canadian jobs in high-technology fields.

Most of the department's in-house research is carried out at the Communications Research Centre (CRC), located near Ottawa and at the Canadian Workplace Automation Research Centre located in Laval, Quebec. The department encourages the fullest possible participation of Canadian industry and organizations in research projects dealing with the field of high technology and telecommunications, and as a result, more and more research agreements are concluded with companies and organizations located throughout Canada. In addition, a certain proportion of the Department's research is undertaken for the Department of National Defence.

Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

This sector's principal function is to ensure the accommodation of as many users of the radio frequency spectrum as possible with a minimum of interference, and to permit the development and growth of radio communications in Canada by:

1) planning the technical aspects, authorizing and controlling spectrum use by Canadian broadcasters as well as commercial and private radio users;
2) protecting Canada's rights and interests regarding use of the spectrum through regulation and participation at international radio conferences;
3) meeting with representatives of provincial telecommunications industries to discuss the application of new radio technologies and their impact on spectrum licensing authorizations for potential spectrum users;
4) maintaining and updating the Line Load Control data bank, in cooperation with the provinces, to ensure the continued use of telephone facilities during times of national emergency and the provision of emergency telecommunications advice to the provinces and their municipalities through the Regional Emergency Telecommunications Committees established in each province; and
5) establishing continued relations with Canadian universities in each province where professors are hired during their sabbatical to provide the department with insight in their fields of expertise in exchange for experience in the field of telecommunications regulation.

The Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Activity also provides regional representation for all activities of the Department in all regions of Canada and provides ready accessibility by the Canadian public to the Department as a whole through its regional structure. In addition, the activity includes the development and maintenance of an emergency telecommunications program as well as managing the Terminal Attachment Program.

Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector

Formulation of policies and design of programs in the fields of broadcasting and cable, film, video, sound recording, publishing, copyright, cultural heritage, and the performing, literary and visual arts; advising the Minister on policies and programs across the federal cultural portfolio; administering programs and regulations assigned to the Department, and providing support to cultural industries and organizations.

	Page
CANADA — MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURAL ENTERPRISES	22
CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT	22
CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE TELEVISION SYSTEM	22
CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES	23
CANADA — ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT	23
PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM	24
MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM	24
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS APPLICATIONS PROGRAM (SCAP)	24
A PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES	25

CANADA—MANITOBA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS AND CULTURAL ENTERPRISES

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector
Telecommunications and Technology Sector
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

Purpose:
This sub-agreement was signed on June 6, 1984 pursuant to the Canada—Manitoba Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA). The purpose of the sub-agreement is to establish a framework for the implementation of measures to be undertaken by Canada and Manitoba in support of communications and cultural enterprises.

Time Frame:
Five (5) years from June 1984 to June 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $21 million, the Government of Canada's participation is $13 million. Funding will be directed to such areas as film, publishing, recording, broadcasting, communications and information technologies.

A Management Committee has been established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom was appointed by the federal Minister of Communications and the other by the provincial Minister of Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Owen Sweeney
Co-Secretary of the Canada — Manitoba
Subsidiary Agreement on Communications
and Cultural Enterprises
Government of Canada
Department of Communications
200 — 386 Broadway
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3Y9

Tel.: (204) 949-2630

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON COMMUNICATIONS ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector
Telecommunications and Technology Sector
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

Purpose:
This subsidiary agreement was signed on February 1, 1985 under the umbrella Canada—Quebec Economic and Regional Development Agreement. The purpose of the Agreement is to provide a framework for facilitating implementation of initiatives that will be taken by the Governments of Canada and Quebec in order to stimulate development of communications enterprises. The components of the agreement aim to foster the development, marketing and distribution of French language programming; the development and marketing of data bases and software; the development of communications technologies and infrastructures; and automation of communications enterprises.

Time Frame:
Five (5) years from February 1, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement represents a total monetary obligation of $40 million. Generally speaking, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec will share equally the eligible costs of projects carried out under this agreement.

A Management Committee is established for the life of the agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom is appointed by the federal Implementing Minister and the other by the Quebec Minister.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Denis Lachance
Associate Secretary of the Canada—Quebec
Subsidiary Agreement on Communications
Enterprises Development
Government of Canada
Department of Communications
295 St. Paul Street, East
Montreal, Quebec
H2Y 1H1

Tel.: (514) 283-7737

CANADA — QUEBEC MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FRENCH-LANGUAGE TELEVISION SYSTEM

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector
Spectrum Management and Regional Operations Sector

Purpose:
This four-year agreement, signed on February 13, 1986, will allow the Canada and Quebec departments of Communications to direct and coordinate jointly the development of French-language television while respecting each other's jurisdiction.

The two departments will then be able to build together on the policies recommended for adoption and assure the follow-up of governmental action in this area.

Time Frame:
Four years from February 13, 1986 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement provided for the creation of a joint committee co-chaired by deputy ministers and comprised of senior officials from both departments. The committee includes an equal number of officials from both governments.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. André McArdle
Secretary for the Canada — Quebec Memorandum
of Understanding on the Development of the
French-Language Television System
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Room 1882
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 990-4200

CANADA — QUEBEC SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURES

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector, in cooperation with Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose:
The objective of the Subsidiary Agreement is to promote the establishment of major elements of cultural infrastructures which are essential to the cultural development of Quebec and to:

a) facilitate a high standard of cultural production and more extensive involvement on the part of national and international producers;

b) increase employment opportunities for the existing pool of technical and professional personnel in the cultural field;

c) ensure better conditions for conserving and exhibiting heritage assets, making them more visible to Quebec, Canadian and international publics.

The Subsidiary Agreement plans the expansion of the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts and the implementation of other cultural infrastructure projects.

Time Frame:
Five (5) years from 1985-86 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation:
The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $40 million; the Government of Canada's participation is $20 million. Generally speaking, the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec shall each pay fifty per cent (50%) of the eligible costs of projects under this Agreement.

A Management Committee is established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials, one of whom was appointed by the Implementing Minister for Canada and the other by the Quebec Minister.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Ms. Manon Pelletier
Member of the Secretariat of the Canada—Québec
Subsidiary Agreement on Cultural Infrastructures
Government of Canada
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 990-4204

CANADA — ONTARIO SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT FOR CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Corporate Policy Sector in cooperation with Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector.

Purpose:
This Sub-Agreement was signed on September 25, 1986 under the Canada — Ontario Economic Regional Development Agreement. The purpose of the Agreement is to promote co-operation and co-ordination between Canada and Ontario in cultural policy development and program delivery and to establish a framework for undertaking complementary initiatives intended to strengthen Ontario's cultural infrastructure, to contribute to financial stability in the cultural area, and stimulate further economic growth and development. The programs of the agreement are aimed at Infrastructure Development, Cultural Enterprises Development, and Marketing of Cultural Activities and Products.

Time Frame:
Four (4) years from September 25, 1986 to March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The total value of the Subsidiary Agreement is $50 million; the Government of Canada's participation is $25 million. Generally speaking the Governments of Canada and Ontario shall pay fifty per cent (50%) of the eligible costs of projects under this Agreement.

The Management Committee is established for the life of the Subsidiary Agreement. It is co-chaired by two senior officials one of whom was appointed by the Implementing Minister for Canada and the other by the Ontario Minister.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Allister Pedersen
Coordinator of the Canada—Ontario
Subsidiary Agreement for Cultural Development
Department of Communications
55 St. Clair Avenue East
9th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 973-8084

PROPAGATION RESEARCH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To develop a comprehensive understanding of the behavior of electromagnetic waves, particularly in the Canadian environment. Such information is essential to the planning and design of reliable and efficient communications systems and networks, and to the management of the radiofrequency spectrum.

Authority:
The program is a part of the department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Specific projects are approved jointly by the department and the industry and/or university involved in the work.

Time Frame:
Projects normally involve a joint agreement covering a one or two-year period.

Financing and Operation:
In most projects, the work and costs are divided among the participants so that no exchange of funds is required. If a university is involved in the project, the cost of their participation is covered by the Department of Communications and/or the other participating agencies.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. K.S. McCormick
Director, Propagation Research Laboratory
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2

Tel.: (613) 998-2770

MOBILE SATELLITE (MSAT) PROGRAM

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To provide technical and industry development support for the implementation of a commercial mobile satellite system to meet identified needs for voice and data communications services to vehicles, ships, aircraft and compact portable stations for a wide variety of public and civil government applications anywhere in Canada.

Authority:
As approved by Cabinet in May 1986 as part of the Space Plan, the Department of Communications (DOC) will carry out Phase C/D, the Implementation Phase, of the MSAT program by supporting the development of viable manufacturing and service industries, developing a market through service trials and leasing MSAT services on behalf of government users.

Time Frame:
Phase B was completed in 1984. Phase C/D, the Implementation Phase, has already commenced and will terminate in 1991 when the full commercial MSAT service will be in operation. The system will be used by federal and provincial governments and industry to improve their communications facilities. Phase E, the Operational Phase, will start then, with the federal government leasing up to $126M of airtime for government applications.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Stursberg
Assistant Deputy Minister
(Telecommunications and Technology)
Department of Communications
300 Slater Street
Journal Tower North
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 998-4196

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS APPLICATIONS PROGRAM (SCAP)

Administered By:
Telecommunications and Technology Sector.

Purpose:
To promote the increased use of satellite communications in Canada through development of new applications (education, health care, broadcasting, etc. services) and new earth station technology. Canadian industrial capability is enhanced through technology transfer to enable domestic manufacturers to compete in the national and international markets.

Authority:
The program is a part of the Department's on-going research activities at the Communications Research Centre. Individual projects comprising the program are joint undertakings involving the Department and provincial government organizations, universities, companies, etc.

Time Frame:
Individual projects normally will be completed within a one-year period, although some projects can extend to two or three year's duration.

Financing and Operation:
Work and costs are shared among participants, and no exchange of funds is normally required. In some projects, funding from other federal government sources (e.g.: DSS) is incorporated.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. W.T. Kerr
Manager
Satellite Communications Applications
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490, Station "H"
Ottawa, Ontario
K2H 8S2

Tel.: (613) 998-2168

A PROGRAM OF CULTURAL INITIATIVES

Administered By:
Cultural Affairs and Broadcasting Sector

Purpose:
The Program of Cultural Initiatives provides financial assistance to cultural organizations and institutions to improve their corporate management, to upgrade their facilities, to support projects with the potential offered by new technologies, and to support special national activities.

Financing and Operation:
The program had its origins in the 1979 Federal-Provincial Agreement on Lotteries. Since the Program's renewal on a permanent basis in April, 1985, however, it is funded from the annual operating budgets of the Department of Communications. The total budget for contributions is $16 million annually. All funding is predicated on the participation of other funding sources (the minimum number of other funding sources and maximum program contribution vary by type of project).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Don Stephenson
Director
Cultural Initiatives Program
300 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0C8

Tel.: (613) 990-4166

Department of Employment and Immigration

In addition to the administrative responsibility for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the Department of Employment and Immigration, the Minister of Employment and Immigration reports to Parliament for the Immigration Appeal Board. Within the CEIC only the Employment and Immigration components have programs which involve payments to provinces or municipalities, although the administration of the Benefit Program does require liaison and consultation with provincial departments.

CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION

The Canada Employment and Immigration Commission was created under the Employment and Immigration Reorganization Act of 1977 and was given responsibility for the development and utilization of labour market resources in Canada, for employment services, for unemployment services and immigration. In general, the programs of the Commission are directed towards individual members of the labour force or towards individual immigrants. In addition, programs are also directed to provide employers with various services, particularly recruitment and selection of workers to fill available jobs. A Department of Employment and Immigration was also established by the same legislation.

Employment

Federal-provincial consultations on labour market policies and programs are primarily conducted through the Joint Federal-Provincial Committees or similar mechanisms which were established in the provinces under the authority of Section 12 of the National Training Act. The Committees are composed of senior officials of the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission and the provincial departments concerned. In some provinces the Committee includes representatives from the private sector and other federal departments concerned with the labour market and the economy.

The National Training Act came into effect on August 2, 1982. It replaced the Adult Occupational Training Act of 1967. Federal-provincial training agreements which were in effect until the end of March 1985 and which have been extended to the end of March, 1986, govern the implementation of the program in the provinces and territories. EIC is now in the process of negotiating new three-year agreements with each of the provinces and territories. The federal-provincial co-operation regarding training activities is realized through the joint federal-provincial committees. The training is given in community colleges or other training centres and is paid for by the federal government which also provides income support to trainees during their training. The provinces and territories are responsible for course content, training methods and delivery of the training.

Immigration

Federal-Provincial consultations on regional demographic needs and labour market considerations are required by Section 7 of the Immigration Act prior to the Minister's deciding upon and announcing projected immigration levels for the future years. These consultations have been formalized in Agreements with seven provinces but are carried out at a senior official level with all ten provinces as well as with the territories.

While the federal government does not provide payments to the provinces, it does provide assistance to immigrants in general and to refugees in particular to aid in their settlement. It also contributes to voluntary organizations active in immigrant settlement. On the other hand, the Province of Quebec does reimburse the federal government for additional costs related to the presence of Quebec immigration representatives in certain federal immigration sections of embassies and consulates abroad.

	Page
JOB ENTRY — ENTRY AND RE-ENTRY OPTIONS	28
JOB ENTRY — COOPERATIVE EDUCATION OPTION	29
CHALLENGE '86	29
JOB DEVELOPMENT	30
INNOVATIONS	31
SKILL INVESTMENT	32
SKILL SHORTAGES	33
COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAM	34
CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS	34
SECTION 38	36
PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES	36
QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)	37
SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT	38
ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS	38
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS	39
OUTREACH	40
INTERPROVINCIAL STANDARDS PROGRAM	42

JOB ENTRY — ENTRY AND RE-ENTRY OPTIONS

Purpose:
To enhance future employment prospects of persons having difficulty making the transition from school or home to the labour market.

1) Entry — supervised on- and off-site training and work experience for unemployed young people.
2) Re-Entry — supervised on- and off-site training and work experience training for women.

Priority Activities:
Addressing individual needs while providing an integrated combination of work experience and off-site and on-site skills training.

Job Entry utilizes the expertise of coordinators and training place hosts. The coordinator's responsibility is to develop and implement an Entry or Re-entry project. The coordinator recruits, advises and assists training place hosts to provide on-site training, work experience and supervision to Entry and Re-entry participants, develops training plans and assesses progress of participants. A coordinator can also act as training place host.

Eligibility:
Coordinators:

- businesses, organizations, individuals, as well as ad-hoc groups;
- federal departments, agencies, institutions and Crown corporations;
- provincial/territorial and municipal government departments, agencies and institutions;

Re-Entry coordinators must be knowledgeable in the development and delivery of employment related programs for women.

Training Place Host Trainers:

All the same as above except that hosts should normally have been in business in Canada for at least one year.

Participants:

Both Entry and Re-Entry participants must be legally entitled to work in Canada.

In addition, Entry participants must:

- have attained the legal school leaving age and be out of the regular school system for at least 3 months;
- be unemployed youth having not worked 26 full-time weeks out of the last 52;
- not normally be in receipt of a post-secondary degree or diploma.

Re-Entry participants must be:

- women out of the labour force for at least three years after having been primarily engaged in homemaking activities.

Proposals:

- must provide for an integrated combination of supervised on-site and off-site training and work experience;
- should contain measurable objectives both for on-site and off-site activities;
- must include an equity plan (target levels for women, handicapped people, Natives and visible minorities);
- must contain detailed information on expenses for off-site training, health, safety or other occupational requirements, and enhancements;
- must contain all relevant information on coordinators, participants and training place hosts.

Time Frame:
26 to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent for Entry);
16 to 52 weeks (or part-time equivalent Re-Entry).

Program Contributions:
Operating Costs — Entry and Re-Entry:

- up to $10,000 to develop the capacity to act as a coordinator, where appropriate;
- on a sliding scale $350 to $250 per filled position for recruitment, selection and assessment of participants, development of a training plan and identification of appropriate hosts;
- $100 per quarter to a maximum of $400 per filled position for implementing and monitoring each training plan;
- maximum of $2,000,000 to any given project.

Training Costs:

- up to a maximum average of $40 per day to a maximum of $3,600 per position;
- up to a maximum of $2,600 per participant for additional on-site training;

Other Costs:

- up to a maximum of $250 per participant for health safety or occupational requirements;
- up to a maximum of $10,000 for physically disabled (per participant) to cover the actual costs of training aids, additional training, travel, on-site or off-site equipment or building modifications;
- Workers' Compensation Coverage and Comprehensive General Liability Insurance.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

JOB ENTRY — COOPERATIVE EDUCATION OPTION

Purpose:
To stimulate the provision of developmental work-study experience for secondary and post-secondary students whose transition from student to full-time work and integration into the labour market be facilitated or enhanced by this measure.

Eligibility:

Participants:

Secondary and post-secondary students.
Sponsor:

- post-secondary institutions and secondary school boards which arrange Cooperative Education;
- national non-profit associations which provide assistance in the delivery of this option.

Proposals:

- must provide for alternating periods of full-time study and work experience;
- must include overall long range goals with respect to work/study learning;
- must contain a formal and concrete endorsement of the proposed project by the school board, the post-secondary Chief Executive Officer and all key personnel;
- must contain a proof that the employment/work experiences provide training in skills that reflect current and future labour market demand;
- must outline specific measures to be undertaken to promote equality for students who are female, Native, students with disabilities and visible minorities;
- must contain detailed information on frequency, length, supervision and quality of the work experiences to be provided by the employer and on projected expenses.

Time Frame:
maximum of 4 years
as agreed when approved

Program Contributions:
Operating Costs:

- 85% of the actual expenditures in year one to a maximum of $68,000;
- 75% of the actual expenditures in year two to a maximum of $60,000;
- 55% of the actual expenditures in year three to a maximum of $44,000;
- 35% of the actual expenditures in year four to a maximum of $28,000;
- maximum of $200,000 to any given project.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

CHALLENGE '86

Purpose:
To provide career/learning-related summer employment and practical work experience for young people moving through the educational system.

The program includes the following six components:

1. Summer Employment/Experience Development

Purpose:
The program provides subsidies to employers to create jobs for students that would not be available otherwise.

Eligibility:
Employers Eligible for the Subsidy:

Private businesses, cooperatives with share capital, municipalities, educational institutions, Native Band Councils, non-profit organizations which have been operating in Canada for at least 6 months, and individuals acting for, or on behalf of, unincorporated associations.

Participants:

Students who: intend to return to school on full-time basis in the fall; are legally entitled to work in Canada; have been hired after referral by a CEC/CEC-S; are not members of the employer's immediate family.

Employment Opportunities Eligible for Subsidy Consideration:

- Jobs that relate to: a field of study, discipline, future career, training program or provide practical work experience which will benefit the student's future employability;
- Jobs that would be in addition to the jobs in place and to the jobs which would ordinarily be provided for students or other employees by the employer without the subsidy.

Time Frame:
6 to 18 consecutive weeks. Start no earlier than April 28, 1986 and end no later than September 5, 1986.

Program Contributions:
Subsidies provided by Sectors

Private:

- up to 50% of wages paid (maximum $3.00/hour).

Municipal and Educational:

- up to 100% of provincial/territorial minimum adult wage.

Non-Profit Organizations Including Native Band Councils:

- up to 100% of provincial/territorial minimum adult wage;
- up to $20.00/work-week for other costs related to the jobs approved;
- up to 100% of mandatory employer costs based on the provincial minimum wage.

2. Student Business Loans

Priorities:

- develop Entrepreneurial potential of students;
- support provincial initiatives that provide loans and loan guarantees to start summer businesses;
- provide the necessary funding (up to $2,500) in order to guarantee the loans given to students so that they may manage and operate small businesses.

3. Work Orientation Workshops

Priority Activities:
To provide disadvantaged students and potential school-leavers with guidance on future participation in the labour market.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

- businesses, business associations, community organizations and ad-hoc groups;
- trainers, instructors.

Participants:

- elementary/secondary or CEGEP students;
- students who are disadvantaged and/or potential school drop-outs.

Workshop Activities:

- life skills training;
- personal financial management;
- study how companies function;
- workplace practices and expectations;
- relations with other workers and management;
- skill requirements of different occupations;
- job search techniques.

4. Canada Employment Centres for Students and Native Internship Program

Provide students with advice and referral service to help them find summer employment and assists employers to obtain the services of students as temporary summer help;

450 CEC for Students;

Native Internship within EIC operations provides Native students with work experience in fields such as counselling and placement through summer interships;

Part of national "Hire-a-student Campaign".

5. Business Drive for Jobs

Encourage leading corporations and business organizations to promote hiring of students for unsubsidized jobs.

6. Federal Departments and Agencies

Provide career-related jobs for students;

Departments and Agencies create jobs from existing resources supplemented by limited additional funding;

Assist in meeting student hiring goals of Federal Departments/Agencies.

Cadet and Reserve Training Programs

Administered by Department of National Defence, provide training and work experience in a monitored environment under responsible leadership.

Supernumerary Special Constable Program

Administered by RCMP;
Students hired as special peace officers;
Provides work experience in law enforcement.

JOB DEVELOPMENT

Purpose:
To assist long-term unemployment individuals to participate effectively in the labour market, including the provision of special assistance to those among this group who are employment-disadvantaged.

Priority Activities:
Activities which focus on individual needs, create employment and training for long-term unemployed, and enable employment-disadvantaged to become more ready for employment.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

- organizations, businesses and individual groups, municipalities and school boards;

- provincial government departments and agencies as last resort or as covered by federal-provincial agreements;
- maximum subsidized jobs/place of employment is greater of 2 or 20% of regular complement.

Participants:

Those unemployed for 24 of previous 30 weeks, including the employment-disadvantaged, women, disabled persons, Native people and visible minorities.

Proposals:
Must offer an adequate blend of training and work experience.

Time Frame:
Up to 52 weeks unless otherwise specified in a Federal-Provincial/Territorial Agreement or Letter of Understanding.

Program Contributions:
Private Sector:

- up to 60% of the wages paid to each employee up to a maximum of $350 per week;
- an additional $125 towards other costs may be paid for forestry projects;
- the cost of an assessment, by a certified third party, of proposed training plans to the lesser of 75% of costs actually incurred or $1,000;
- a maximum of $10,000 per place of employment to an employer recruiting disabled persons to assist in the costs incurred in the provision and/or modification of facilities or equipment.

Non-Profit Sector:

Projects for the Job Ready:

- up to $350 per employee per week of which up to $125 per week may be used for operating costs;
- the cost of an assessment, by a third party, of proposed training plans, to a maximum of $1,000 (included as well under projects for the severely employment disadvantaged);
- training costs to an average of $40 per employee per day;
- a maximum of $5,000 per project for capital costs;
- a maximum of $10,000 per place of employment to an employer recruiting disabled persons to assist in the costs incurred in the provision and/or modification of facilities or equipment (included as well under projects for the severely employment disadvantaged);
- the wages of a project manager to a maximum of $500 per week;
- course development costs, normally up to 75% of employer costs.

Projects for the Severely Employment Disadvantaged

- the wages for necessary core staff including a Project Manager, at up to the prevailing wage rate for the occupation as determined by the CEC;
- operating costs including training and course development costs to a maximum of 125% of wages;
- capital items essential to the operation of a project to a maximum of $50,000 over the life of the project;
- consultants' fees up to $20,000.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

INNOVATIONS

Purpose:
To assist individuals and groups to identify, develop, test and implement new or improved responses to significant labour market issues and opportunities.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Businesses, organizations, educational and training bodies, provincial/territorial institutions, municipalities, individuals, and those Crown corporations that are not mainly funded through appropriations.

Proposals:

- must be for pilot projects, demonstration projects and developmental activities that will lead to improved functioning of the labour market;
- must demonstrate that they are new and innovative approaches as well as cost-effective and could be applied within the labour market on a wider or longer-term basis;
- must include an evaluation plan and measurable performance goals and results.

Time Frame:
Activities that exceed one year may be approved in principle, but subject to annual review and strictly limited to a maximum of three years.

Program Contributions:

- no maximum program contribution per proposal;
- whenever possible costs will be shared with proponents;

- — funding can be in the form of reimbursement of various types of expenditures, or of a payment for results obtained;

For Further Information:

National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

SKILL INVESTMENT

Purpose:

To provide financial assistance to train employees whose employment is subject to change or elimination due to technological and/or market changes.

Four options are available under the program. Their purposes are as follows:

1) Small Business Training: Financial assistance to facilitate employee retraining in a variety of adjustment situations.

2) Training Trust Fund: Financial assistance to encourage the establishment of training trust funds for workers to gain new skills.

3) Extended Training Leave: Financial assistance to facilitate employee leave for training.

4) Direct Purchase: Provide part-time training at public and private institutions for employed workers.

1) Small Business Training

Eligibility:

Sponsor/Employer:

Private sector, profit and non-profit organizations, voluntary organizations and Crown corporations with fewer than 100 employees, or of any size facing permanent lay-offs and unable to train without assistance.

Participants:

Owners, managers and employees of private sector and non-profit organizations with fewer than 100 employees (including self-employed) or of any size but facing permanent lay-offs and unable to train without assistance.

Time Frame:

3 weeks for full-time employees, 80 hours for part-time, for up to 3 years.

Program Contributions:

Wages:

- — 60% of weekly wages paid during periods of off-the-job training up to a maximum of $350/week;
- — 25% of weekly wages paid during periods of on-the-job training up to a maximum of $350/week.

Training Costs:

- — 75% of fixed instructional costs;
- — 50% of variable instructional costs.

Other Costs:

$10,000/trainee to assist in training disabled.

2) Training Trust Fund

Eligibility:

Sponsor/Employer:

Employee associations or employee associations and employers.

Participants:

Employees with a recognized training trust fund.

Time Frame:

Contributions up to 3 years.

Program Contributions:

Operating Costs:

Not to exceed $400,000 over 3 years;
50% of employee/employer contribution to $200,000 in year 1;
33% to $100,000 in each of year 2 and year 3.

3) Extended Training Leave

Eligibility:

Sponsor/Employer:

Private sector, profit and non-profit organizations, voluntary organizations and Crown corporations.

Time Frame:

3 months for full-time employees, 80 hours for part-time, for up to 3 years.

Program Contributions:

Maximum of $15,000 for one year (excluding disabled).

Wages:

- — 50% of salary while on leave, up to a maximum of the lesser of $350 or 33% of pre-leave salary;

Training Costs:

50% of eligible training costs.

Other Costs:

$10,000/trainee, for special arrangements for physically disabled.

4) Direct Purchase

Eligibility:
Participants:

Employed workers.

Time Frame:
Up to 3 years; part-time 60 hours minimum.

Program Contributions:
Training Costs:

CEIC pays directly.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

SKILL SHORTAGES

Purpose:
To provide support for training in existing and potential occupational skill shortages in order to provide employers with the skilled workers necessary to remain competitive.

Three options exist within the program:

1) Workplace-based Training: To provide financial assistance to employers to train employees in designated occupational skills.

2) Direct Purchase of Training: To purchase training for unemployed persons when the number of workers that can be trained by an employer in a designated occupation is insufficient to meet the needs of the economy.

3) Relocation and Travel Assistance: To provide workers with assistance for travel (for job interviews, short-term employment) or for relocation of workers with skills designated as being in shortage.

1) Workplace-based Training

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

Employers, self-employed individuals including voluntary organizations and Crown corporations.

Participants:

Current and newly hired employees.

Time Frame:
3 weeks — 3 years full-time;
80 hours — 3 years part-time.

Program Contributions:
Maximum of $1,000,000 in commitments for one year with a firm or employer in the same province/territory.

Wages:

- 60% of weekly wages during off-the-job training up to a maximum of $350/week;
- 25% of weekly wages during on-the-job training up to a maximum of $350/week.

Training Costs:

- 75% of fixed training costs;
- 50% of variable training costs;
- up to 4% of direct training costs for expert assistance.

Other Costs:

- $10,000 per trainee over the life of the project may be made available to an employer training disabled persons for provision of facilities and equipment;
- on exceptional basis, 25% of total contribution for employers who cannot pay their portion of wages during training.

2) Direct Purchase

Eligibility:
Sponsor: CEIC

Participants: Unemployed individuals, where insufficient number of employed workers can be trained by employers.

Time Frame:
Up to 3 years.

Program Contributions:
CEIC pays costs directly.

3) Relocation and Travel Assistance

Eligibility:
Sponsor:

Private sector, non-profit organizations and eligible Crown Corporations.

Participants:

Job-ready workers unemployed in designated occupations.

Program Contributions:
Travel assistance — contribution determined by distance travelled.

Relocation assistance — a maximum contribution of $5,000 per worker.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

COMMUNITY FUTURES PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Jobs Strategy Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Purpose:
Community Futures is designed to assist communities in their own efforts to identify, develop, and undertake measures to help individuals adjust and adapt to a changing economic environment and to expand permanent employment.

The program is targetted to those communities in greatest need outside metropolitan areas. It is focussed on those communities with exceptionally high unemployment or those experiencing or anticipating major layoffs in their main industries. Communities are selected by Employment and Immigration Canada in consultation and with the cooperation of other federal departments and provinces and territories.

Authority:
Treasury Board minute 801222 dated March 26, 1986.

Sponsorship:
Community Futures supports the organization and financing of local community committees representative of labor, business, government, and other community interests. Committees are charged with needs identification, problem analysis, assessing recovery potential, economic planning, and program supporting activities.

Financing and Operation:
Community Futures has five program options from which the committee can choose the ones most suitable to its needs. These options are:

Self-Employment Incentives: providing income support of $180 a week for one year to enable unemployed workers to become self-employed;

Business Development Centres: providing locally managed technical and advisory services and loan assistance to small businesses to generate new or preserve existing jobs;

Direct Purchase of Training: assistance for the purchase of courses in approved institutions for training the unemployed, employed or self-employed;

Relocation and Exploratory Assistance: assistance to help individuals or groups of workers and their families to relocate for employment opportunities in other locales; and

Community Initiatives Fund: which will match funds from other sources for local projects designed to promote economic growth and recovery and generate new permanent jobs.

The Community Futures options are available to selected communities for up to a five-year period.

1. Self-Employment Incentives:

Type of Expenditure: $180 per week to enable unemployed workers to become self-employed.

Duration: 52 weeks maximum per participant.

2. Business Development Centres:

Type of Expenditure:

1. $150,000 per annum operating with investment fund
   $100,000 per annum without investment fund
2. Investment fund: $250,000 per annum in the first 3 years.
   $400,000 in the 4th and 5th year (maximum $1,550,000).
3. $75,000 maximum to each business venture.

3. Direct Purchase of Training:

Type of Expenditure: course purchase, trainee allowances and trainee travel allowances.

Duration: 52 weeks per trainee with the possibility of extending it further with Employment and Immigration Canada Regional Manager/Director's authorization.

4. Relocation and Exploratory:

Type of Expenditure: up to $5,000 per worker for relocation and exploratory assistance ($7,500 under special circumstances with ministerial discretion).

5. Community Initiatives Fund:

Type of Expenditure: shared contribution for wages, professional services, training, research, evaluation, travel and administration. No maximum except for firms and individuals where the maximum is $50,000.

Community Futures Committees are also eligible for a financial contribution to cover their operating costs up to $100,000 per annum not to exceed $200,000 in total. Employment and Immigration Canada will fund the Committee for two years, after which the Committee will have to rely on local sources of funding.

CANADIAN JOBS STRATEGY AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

The Canadian Jobs Strategy, introduced in September 1984, represents a complete redesign of the Canadian government's labour market programs. Rather than offering a multiplicity of programs, each designed to address the needs of various categories of workers/unemployed, the Canadian Jobs Strategy (CJS) is a cohesive approach to the needs of the labour market. The Strategy puts the emphasis on helping Canadians with the training and the skill development they need for meaningful, lasting employment.

Thus, under the Canadian Jobs Strategy, there is no special program for those on welfare. Insofar as welfare recipients qualify for CJS programs, they can be referred as potential participants on our programs.

However, Federal/Provincial agreements are being developed which will divert social assistance funds from the Canada Assistance Plan to CJS and provincial programs, for the benefit of social assistance recipients. Their participation is strictly voluntary.

The federal government will contribute up to $100 million annually for three years and the provinces will match that amount. The total federal/provincial contribution will therefore be $600 million over three years.

To date, five agreements have been signed with provincial governments: British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Manitoba.

It is expected that, nationally, approximately 25% of CJS participants will be social assistance recipients.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ON JOB DEVELOPMENT, SKILL INVESTMENT, SKILL SHORTAGES, COMMUNITY FUTURES AND THE SECTION 38 PROGRAM

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 772-5531 or 772-5345

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1888 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 2463
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E4

Tel.: (902) 426-2988

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
85 Fitzroy Street
P.O. Box 8000
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8K1

Tel.: (902) 566-7651

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
565 Priestman Street
P.O. Box 2600
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5V6

Tel.: (506) 452-3710

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1441 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2X 2M6

Tel.: (514) 283-3964

Executive Director
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
4900 Yonge Street
Suite 700
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A8

Tel.: (416) 224-4500 or 224-4501

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Eaton Place, Room 710
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Tel.: (204) 949-2231

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Financial Building
600 — 2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel.: (306) 780-6255

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
5th Floor
9925 — 109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel.: (403) 420-2424

Director
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Scotia Centre
5102 — 50th Avenue
P.O. Box 1950
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 1C9

Tel.: (403) 920-8412

Director General
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel.: (604) 666-2282

SECTION 38

Purpose:
To create skill maintenance opportunities for unemployed persons.

Eligibility:
Sponsor/Employer:

- organizations, businesses, municipalities if the provincial government raises no barrier and individuals;
- federal and provincial/territorial government departments and agencies are eligible to submit proposals but must designate a non-government organization, business or individual to act as employer.

Participants:

Those who are receiving UI benefits or are eligible for receipt of UI benefits at the time of referral. Participants must be referred by their local Canada Employment Centre. Special consideration is given to the hiring of youth, women, Native people and disabled persons.

Proposals:
Must create incremental positions with a minimum of three jobs per project.

Time Frame:
6 to 52 weeks

Program Contributions:
Sponsors may receive up to $318 per person per week, with a ceiling of $125 per week for other costs.

For Further Information:
National Headquarters
Employment and Immigration Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

PROGRAMS FOR SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES
(Part of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Settlement Branch, Immigration

Purpose:
The programs for Special Needs Refugees include the Handicapped and Tubercular Refugee programs, the Joint Assistance Program, and The Unaccompanied Minors Program. The objective of these programs is the admission and settlement of special needs refugees who, under normal circumstances, would not qualify for admission to Canada but who, with some additional settlement assistance, are deemed capable of achieving self-sufficiency within a reasonable period of time. These programs permit a humanitarian response to the international requirement for the settlement of disadvantaged refugees.

Authority:
All four programs function in co-operation with the provinces and with private groups.

The four programs are carried out in Quebec under the terms of the Cullen-Couture Agreement and in Newfoundland under the terms of the Special Needs Refugees Agreement. In the case of the Unaccompanied Minors Program, there have been arrangements agreed to with the following provinces as well:

Alberta
British Columbia
New Brunswick
Ontario

Time Frame:
These are continuing programs that were developed in the late 1970s at the time of the influx of Southeast Asian refugees.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government pays all transportation costs to the province of destination for certain special needs immigrants, as well as usual living expenses, until the individual or family unit is self-sustaining normally one year from date of arrival. The participating provinces provide any necessary treatment, including hospitalization, for refugees whom they agree to accept under the program. Private groups also undertake to provide special assistance as mutually agreed.

Payments:
Financial assistance is provided by the CEIC under its Adjustment Assistance Program (AAP) and the Transportation Loan Program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Settlement Branch, Immigration
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

In each Region:

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission

Title for correspondence is: Regional Director, Immigration

167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

1888 Brunswick Street
P.O. Box 2463
Halifax, Nova Scotia
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Memorial Building
85 Fitzroy Street
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Fredericton, New Brunswick
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330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Financial Building, Room 600
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Batoni-Bowlen Building
9925 — 109 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
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Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

QUEBEC IMMIGRATION OFFICERS ABROAD (CULLEN-COUTURE AGREEMENT)

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Immigration Group and Department of External Affairs.

Purpose:
The accord, which replaced the 1975 Andras-Bienvenue Agreement, outlines the framework for overall co-ordination of the immigration program and allows the two governments to establish parallel sets of selection criteria. The Agreement delegates to Quebec the authority to select certain foreign nationals who wish to settle permanently or temporarily in Quebec, while respecting federal responsibilities for the admission of foreign nationals to Canada. In addition the Agreement establishes the consultative mechanisms necessary for the implementation and for other areas of common interest related to immigration and demography.

Authority:
General agreement signed by federal and Quebec Ministers, February 20, 1978.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was concluded for a period of three years, renewable on expiry by tacit understanding. In February 1981, the initial expiry date, it was felt by both parties that the Agreement was a satisfactory document and its continuation was thus agreed to. The Agreement may be terminated by either party at any time by giving six month's written notice.

Financing and Operation:
The Agreement provides for the presence of Quebec Immigration officers in Canadian diplomatic missions when accommodation within the mission is possible and is requested by Quebec. Quebec officers may also be established in separate premises or in a "Maison du Québec" with the permission of the Department of External Affairs.

The cost of rental, local taxes, heating, lighting, maintenance and security of the space occupied by Quebec is recovered on a pro-rated basis by the federal government. The use of the services of office staff is charged for in a similar way. The Quebec Government is also responsible for the cost of its officers' telegraph and telephone communications.

Payments:
The federal government makes recoveries from Quebec for the costs noted above. The exact rates of payment are the subject of the individual "leases of tenancy" and depend on the location and extent of facilities provided to Quebec.

For Further Information:
General:

Executive Director, Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3403

Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations Division
Policy and Program Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Director
Office of the Senior Advisor
for Federal-Provincial Relations
Department of External Affairs
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0G2

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

SPECIAL NEEDS REFUGEES AGREEMENT

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection and of the Settlement Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Policy and Program Development and Settlement Branches of the Immigration Group and the responsible regional Immigration Directors of CEIC, together with provincial government representatives.

Purpose:
The letter of understanding signed with Newfoundland aims to facilitate the admission of handicapped, tubercular or unaccompanied minor refugees by consolidating all the activities that had been conducted separately or jointly by the federal and provincial governments on their behalf.

Authority:
Letter of understanding signed by federal Ministers with Newfoundland Ministers, August, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreement is effective for five years from date of signature, but may be terminated by either party at any time by giving one year's written notice.

Financing and Operation:
The province will make a formal commitment for the admission of a specific number of special needs refugees each year, and the provincial and the federal governments, as well as any private groups who may be acting as sponsors in any individual case, will contribute the necessary resources and services.

For Further Information:

Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations Division
Policy and Program Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6343

Director, Settlement Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-4182

Director of Immigration
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Newfoundland Region
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

Tel.: (709) 772-4071

ANNUAL CONSULTATIONS ON IMMIGRATION LEVELS

(Part of the Recruitment and Selection Activity of the Immigration Program)

Administered By:
Policy and Program Development Branch, Immigration Group

Purpose:
To allow the federal government to solicit and obtain the advice of the provincial and territorial governments concerning the nature and size of the immigrant movement to Canada as well as measures to be undertaken to facilitate the adaptation of permanent residents to Canadian society.

Authority:
Sections 7 and 109 of the Immigration Act as well as Agreements signed at the ministerial level with the following provinces:

Alberta
New Brunswick
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia

Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Saskatchewan

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program authorized under the Immigration Act 1976.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government provides the provinces with quarterly reviews and analyses of immigration statistics and annual background information upon which they can base their own input to the consultative process.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director
Regional Policy and Program Relations
Policy and Program Development Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-6343

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Canada Agricultural Employment Program)

Administered By:
Labour Market Services Branch
Employment Services Group

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to enable Canada and the provinces to carry out a joint agricultural employment program in respect of the recruitment and movement of agricultural workers, research and promotion of improvement in working and living conditions and other measures related to the development and utilization of agricultural workers. All provinces, except Alberta, Newfoundland and Saskatchewan, participate in this program.

Authority:
With the approval of the Governor General in Council, Agreements are signed by the Minister of Employment and Immigration for periods up to three years.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, negotiated between the Minister of Employment and Immigration for the Government of Canada and the Provincial Ministers of Agriculture and, in some cases, of Labour or Intergovernmental Affairs. Terms and conditions are discussed at Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Conferences. Agreements which ended in March 1986 are presently under active renegotiation in most of the provinces.

Financing and Operation:
Provinces are required to submit annually detailed budget forecasts and program plans in the form of a proposed course of action for approval by the Minister of Employment and Immigration and the responsible Provincial Minister. Costs incurred by either party for activities carried out under the Agreements in line with approved budgets are shared between Canada and the provinces.

The provinces or federal government submit statements of claim upon completion of program activities, usually on a quarterly basis. Upon receipt and verification of provincial expenditure claim, a cheque payable to the province is requisitioned from the Department of Supply and Services to cover the federal share of costs incurred by the province under the terms of the Agreement.

The cost-sharing provisions of the Agreements address the particular needs of the respective provinces, including the following cost categories:

1. Expenditures for construction of new housing and renovation of existing buildings built to house seasonal agricultural workers. Canada and the province together share up to fifty per cent (50%) of the total cost of such housing or a lesser amount as may be determined by the eligibility criteria established in each province. All other remaining costs are the responsibility of the farmer-employer.
2. Advertising, publicity and related promotional expenditures undertaken by the province for the recruitment of agricultural workers.
3. Expenditures for research and development involved in surveys of recruitment, training needs, and promotion of improvements in working and living conditions and other matters relating to agricultural employment.
4. Administrative services provided by the provinces in support of programs operated or administered under the Agreements, including expenses related to the operation of the Provincial Agricultural Employment Committees established under the Agreements.
5. Assistance for workers who in the absence of public transportation facilities must be transported by special arrangements daily to the work site.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. A. Jacques
Director General
Labour Market Services Branch
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 994-3713

OUTREACH

Administered By:
Employment Operational Services Branch, Employment Services Group.

Purpose:
The objective of Outreach is to complement regular Canada Employment Centre services by extending them, through contracts for service with community-based organizations, to those members of designated client groups who have severe difficulty competing in the labour market and are unable to be served adequately by their Canada Employment Centre.

The target population is divided into the following groups:

i) women;
ii) long-term unemployed;
iii) aboriginal people;
iv) disabled persons;
v) youth;
vi) offenders and ex-offenders;
vii) isolated communities;
viii) visible minorities;
ix) immigrants;
x) older workers;
xi) others, experiencing severe employment difficulty.

Authority:
Outreach was created in 1972 by Cabinet decision under the Canada Manpower Opportunity Program.

Time Frame:
Contracts for service between Supply and Services Canada (on behalf of Employment and Immigration Canada) and various community-based agencies are normally signed yearly. The Minister of Employment and Immigration normally reviews projects for continued funding every three years.

Financing and Operation:
Outreach is funded by the federal government. Community organizations, groups and agencies, as well as municipal governments, may participate. Where it is determined that the employment needs of a particular group within the population are not being met, the Commission may initiate the development of a project proposal with community organizations, groups or agencies. A formal contract for service may then be entered into between Supply and Services Canada (acting for the Commission) and the project sponsor and calls for periodic payments upon satisfactory compliance with the terms of the contract. Projects are managed by the sponsoring group, with the Commission monitoring the operational and financial performance.

Payments:
Payments are made to project sponsors only, based on actual past and estimated future expenditures necessary to successful project operation. For the fiscal year 1980-81 total payments to all projects were $10.2 million. The 1981-82 total expenditures were $12.9 million, the expenditures for 1982-83 were $14.9 million, the expenditures for 1983-84 were $18.6 million, the expenditures for 1984-85 were $20.8 million and the expenditures for 1985-86 were $19.2 million. The 1986-87 budget is $24.3 million.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Outreach
Employment Operational Services Branch
Employment Services Group
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Place du Portage, Phase IV
Hull, Quebec

Mailing Address:

Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J9

Tel.: (819) 997-9121/994-3210

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.W. Findlay
Director
Outreach

In each Region:

Newfoundland

Director
Operations
Newfoundland Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
167 Kenmount Road
P.O. Box 12051
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3Z4

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Nova Scotia

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Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1888 Brunswick Street
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Prince Edward Island

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85 Fitzroy Street
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New Brunswick

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E3B 5V6

Tel.: (506) 452-3883

Quebec

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Quebec Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
1441 St. Urbain Street
Montreal, Quebec
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Ontario

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Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 700
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M2N 6A8

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Manitoba

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Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Eaton Place, Room 710
330 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 4B9

Tel.: (204) 949-2261

Saskatchewan

Director
Operations
Saskatchewan Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Financial Building, Room 600
2101 Scarth Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2H9

Tel.: (306) 359-6803

Alberta — Northwest Territories

Director
Operations
Alberta — Northwest Territories Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
9925—109 Street, 5th Floor
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J8

Tel.: (403) 420-2390

British Columbia — Yukon Territory

Director
Operations
British Columbia — Yukon Territory Region
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission
Royal Centre
1055 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 11145
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6E 2P8

Tel.: (604) 666-6561

INTERPROVINCIAL STANDARDS PROGRAM

(A special activity under the Canadian Jobs Strategy Group)

Administered By:

The Skill Shortages Branch provides a secretariat to administer the affairs of the Interprovincial Standards Program Co-ordinating Committee.

Purpose:

To increase the interprovincial mobility of journey-men/women in certain trades, to improve and upgrade training programs for tradesmen/women, and to develop instructional courses within the provinces and territories.

Authority:

CEIC Employment Manual, Chapter 22.

Time Frame:

This program is continuing indefinitely.

Financing and Operation:

The role of the Commission is to co-ordinate the activities of the provinces and territories toward reaching mutually acceptable levels of competency among journey-men/women in a number of trades by maintaining a secretariat.

The Commission provides a full-time co-ordinator and a secretariat as part of the federal contribution to the program.

The Commission funds and coordinates the translation, printing and distribution of Interprovincial trade examinations and other Red Seal — related printed materials.

Department of Energy, Mines and Resources

The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources operates on the basis of three major programs: one covers the field of energy; another deals with matters relating to minerals and earth sciences, and the third, administration, provides common services to the department. To achieve these objectives the department's activities range through surveying, mapping, geology, geophysics, remote sensing, research and development of mining and metallurgical technology, economic analyses and policy analysis and development.

The objective of the energy program is to establish and maintain effective policies, strategies and programs for the supply and efficient use of energy resources, with due respect for other social and economic goals.

The objective of the minerals and earth sciences program is to ensure the timely availability of mineral policies, strategies and programs designed to maximize the contribution of minerals and metals sector to the Canadian economy, and to provide timely scientific knowledge, data, technologies and expertise in the earth — and mineral — related sciences, with emphasis on the mineral and energy resources of the Canadian landmass and offshore areas.

The Energy Program organization consists of two sectors and two administrations: the Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, the Energy Commodities Sector, the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration, and the Petroleum Incentives Administration.

The Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector is responsible for establishing federal energy policies, strategies and activities, with due regard to their economic, social, regional and environmental impacts, and to Canada's international energy relations, and for encouraging energy conservation, oil substitution and the development of adequate and secure sources of alternative fuels to meet Canada's energy requirements and export opportunities. It also shares responsibility with the Energy Commodities Sector.

The Energy Commodities Sector is responsible for ensuring the development, in an orderly fashion, of adequate and secure and cost-effective sources of petroleum, non-petroleum energy (excluding coal) and alternative transportation fuels to meet Canada's foreseeable energy requirements and export opportunities on an economically viable basis, consistent with national energy fiscal and trade goals. The Sector is also responsible for preparing contingency plans for dealing with energy emergencies.

The Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector participates with provincial governments in a number of programs that further the policy responsibilities of the Sector.

These include individual agreements with provinces directed to the development and demonstration of renewable energy and energy conservation technologies. An agreement with Nova Scotia provides for the financial support of a number of oil substitution and conservation initiatives including several components relating to expansion of coal-fired generation in that province.

In meeting its responsibilities, the Energy Commodities Sector participates in several agreements relating to electricity, nuclear energy, heavy oil, and natural gas. In the nuclear field, there is a Canada—Ontario program in spent fuel waste management and programs with Ontario and British Columbia related to radioactively contaminated soil. As far as electricity is concerned, programs with the provinces of Manitoba, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia provide for financial support related to regional transmission systems and the encouragement of electricity generation from non-oil sources. The federal government also participates in funding the Hydro-Quebec Research Institute, the Lower Churchill Development Corporation and Point Lepreau. For heavy oil, there are two Canada—Saskatchewan programs. The Sector with the Western provinces, is responsible for the implementation of the Agreement on Natural Gas Markets and Prices.

The Petroleum Incentives Administration administers the Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Act and the Petroleum Incentives Act. As a result of the Western Accord of March 29, 1985 between the federal government and the petroleum producing provinces, the Petroleum Incentives Program is being phased out, to terminate as of March 31, 1986. Certain grandfathering provisions remain for outstanding drilling commitments entered into prior to the signing of the Western Accord. The Canadian Ownership and Control Determination Program is being reduced in those aspects that relate to the Petroleum Incentives Program.

The Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration administers and regulates in an efficient and responsible manner exploration and development of oil and gas resources on Frontier Lands.

The Minerals and Earth Sciences Program organization consists of: the Mineral Policy Sector, the Earth Sciences Sector and the Research and Technology Sector.

The Mineral Policy Sector is responsible for establishing policies and strategies to ensure that the minerals and metals sector makes a maximum contribution to the economic well-being in Canada. The Sector advises on the implications of developments in international mineral markets, assesses the economic, social, fiscal, corporate, regional and environmental impacts of alternative policies and strategies; and manages the federal-provincial mineral development agreements (MDA's) of the Department, and the coal utilization program.

The Research and Technology Sector includes the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology, the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing, the Office of Energy Research and Development and the Explosives Branch.

The Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET) is responsible for ensuring the availability to Canada of needed technology for the extraction, processing and utilization of mineral and energy resources.

The Canada Centre for Remote Sensing is responsible for improving remote sensing technology, facilitating the acquisition and dissemination of remotely sensed data and derived information needed for the management of Canadian natural resources and for the monitoring of human activity; and for assisting the development of the Canadian remote sensing industry.

The Office of Energy Research and Development ensures that Canada has the research and development policies, research and development programs and research capabilities to support national energy strategies.

The Explosives Branch regulates, throughout Canada, the manufacture, importation, storage and sale of explosives by inspecting and licensing factories and magazines, by testing and authorizing explosives, by providing technical advice to other governmental agencies (international, federal and provincial), and by providing training courses on explosives safety.

The Earth Sciences Sector consists of the Geological Survey of Canada, the Surveys and Mapping Branch and the Polar Continental Shelf Project.

The Geological Survey is responsible for ensuring the availability of comprehensive geological, geophysical and geochemical knowledge, technology and expertise concerning the Canadian landmass including the underlying solid earth, offshore areas, mineral and energy resources and conditions affecting land and seabed use, as required for effective exploitation of mineral and energy resources, estimation of the resource base of Canada, land use, public safety and security, and formulation of policies.

The Geological Survey of Canada conducts a variety of projects to map, describe, and explain the geology and geophysics of the whole of Canada including offshore areas. Provincial governments are consulted regarding those activities that are of interest to them. In the case of projects that bear upon or contribute to local or regional matters such as mineral or energy resource development or transportation, engineering construction projects, or environmental concerns, the provincial governments commonly cooperate or work jointly with the Geological Survey. Provincial participation may include cost-sharing of projects, exchange of information, or conducting certain aspects of the work directly. Joint geoscience projects under Mineral Development Agreements and the estimation of earthquake risk to critical structures are of particular current importance.

The Geological Survey of Canada participates with all the provincial governments in the National Geological Surveys Committee. This Committee was established in 1979 for coordination of the work of geological surveys across Canada. Sub-committees, involving the GSC, are investigating opportunities for federal-provincial cooperative activities directed to:

— research in economic geology

— mineral exploration technology

— national geoscience standards.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch ensures the acquisition, maintenance and availability of geodetic, topographical, and geographical information throughout Canada, and the development and maintenance of cadastral frameworks for Canada Lands, as required for effective resource management, engineering works, urban development, transportation, defence, public safety, land use and demarcation, and the allocation of legal interests in land.

The Surveys and Mapping Branch works closely with provincial governments and agencies to coordinate federal and provincial programs and to ensure an information exchange on activities of mutual interest. The Canadian Council on Surveying and Mapping a federal-provincial body, provides a forum for the exchange of ideas on surveying and mapping program direction and priorities. As well, its meetings allow for discussion on the advances of technology and the airing of concerns.

The Polar Continental Shelf Project contributes to the orderly scientific investigation of Canada's polar continental shelf, the contiguous Arctic Ocean and mainland regions, and maintains and improves the logistics required for scientific investigations in an Arctic environment.

Page

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION 46
CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966) 46
CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977) 46
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION 47
COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT 47
CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS 48
CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL 48
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL 49
HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE 49
LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION(LCDC) 49
NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION 50
POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT 50
ALTERNATE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ERDA SUB-AGREEMENT 51
THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION 51
AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER 52
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (R, D&D) PROGRAM (1981) 52
CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM 53
CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD 53
AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SASKATCHEWAN ON NATURAL GAS MARKETS AND PRICES 53
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE NOVA SCOTIA ACCORD 54
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY 54
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY 55
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY 55
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY 56
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY 56
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY 57
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY 57
REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN SASKATCHEWAN 57
ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND 58
CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON ROCKBURST RESEARCH 58
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS 59
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM 59
CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES 59
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS 60

Energy Sector

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OIL SUBSTITUTION AND CONSERVATION

Administered By:
Coal Division, Mineral Policy Sector.

Purpose:
To diminish Nova Scotia's dependency on imported oil for electrical energy generation by:

(1) the increased use of coal as a fuel for the generation of electrical energy,

(2) the increased use of renewable resources,

(3) improving efficiency in existing energy generation and distribution systems to conserve energy usage and reduce energy losses,

(4) upgrading transmission systems to facilitate availability of electrical energy generated outside the province, and

(5) undertaking other research and demonstration projects designed to reduce consumption of oil or conserve energy usage.

Authority:
Order in Council 1977-7/913 and a federal-provincial agreement signed March 31, 1977.

Time Frame:
The agreement is in effect from March 31, 1977 to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Canada established a fund of $9.2 million which may be used by the province of Nova Scotia for the purpose of this program.

Payments:
The program is being managed by a management committee comprised of representatives of the two governments.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Nancy Mitchell
Director, Coal Division
Mineral Policy Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1966)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To provide funds for construction of a transmission line to assist Manitoba in developing the hydroelectric power resources in the northern part of the province.

Authority:
Agreement entered into February, 1966 and amended March, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project in-operation date was December 31, 1973. Repayment by Manitoba of the line cost began in April, 1974, and will terminate in April, 2019.

Financing and Operation:
The transmission line was constructed for, and is owned by Canada. Manitoba is purchasing it over a 45 year period from the in-operation date. Administration of the Agreement was transferred from Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to EMR in 1978. The Nelson River Review Board, consisting of three federal and three provincial members, meets as necessary to review operation of the Agreement. The Board issues an annual report.

Payments:
The capital cost of the line was $245 million. Payments are made annually on a fixed schedule.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

D. Burpee
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — MANITOBA — NELSON RIVER TRANSMISSION AGREEMENT (1977)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
Loans to assist in the installation of additional high voltage AC-DC converter equipment to increase to its design limit the capacity of the Nelson River DC transmission system that extends from hydro generating sites on the Nelson River in northern Manitoba to a terminal station near Winnipeg.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional electrical grid interconnections, subject to approval of estimates. Agreement entered into March, 1977 and amended February 1978.

Time Frame:
The work has started and is scheduled for completion in 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated to be $618 million. Cabinet has approved loans to a maximum of $193.2 million representing 50% of the total cost of the new installations excluding the installed cost of equipment being supplied under a contract relating to the supply and installation of certain specialized converters and related auxiliary equipment. Total federal loans are currently estimated at $192.1 million.

Payments:
Payments totalling $139 million have been made to March 31, 1985. An instalment of $1.0 million has been made for the six month period ending September, 1986.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

D. Burpee
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA LOW-HEAD HYDRO DEMONSTRATION

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To improve prospects for reducing dependence on oil for electricity generation and for harnessing undeveloped hydraulic and tidal power, and to demonstrate an improved design of water turbine and generator in low-head applications in Canada and abroad, through provision of grants toward the costs of a demonstration project.

Authority:
Order in Council of July 25, 1980 (P.C. 1980-314).
Agreement signed with Tidal Power Corporation on January 28, 1980.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in-service on August 11, 1984. Grants paid in fiscal years 1980-81 and 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total cost of the project is estimated at $59 million of which $25 million has been provided in the form of contributions by the federal government. Part of the balance represented the estimated energy benefits to Nova Scotia. A Technical Advisory Committee with membership from four provincial electric utilities and three federal departments with E.M. Warnes of EMR as chairman is to provide advice to Tidal Power Corporation and to disseminate information gained from the demonstrations.

Payments:
A contribution of $12.5 million was paid in fiscal year 1980-81 and $12.5 million in 1981-82.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

COLESON COVE STUDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
Under the National Energy Program a "Utility Off-Oil Fund" was established to provide grants to meet a proportion of the cost of environmentally acceptable conversions of oil-fired electricity plants to coal. The purpose of this Agreement was to assist New Brunswick to meet the cost of a study to assess the economic, financial and environmental possibilities of converting the 1,000 MW Coleson Cove plant, by providing a grant to meet part of the study costs.

Authority:
Treasury Board approval (T.B. 777059) in principle of $2 million for the Fund and immediate release of $910,000 for the study in fiscal year 1981-82 was received on June 4, 1981. Order in Council dated May 28, 1981. Agreement with New Brunswick Electric Power Commission dated July 31, 1981.

Time Frame:
The Study started in January 1981. The final report on feasibility of the conversion was completed in June 1985 which confirmed the feasibility of the project under the assumption made. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission is now pursuing additional studies prior to making a decision or proceeding with the project.

Financing and Operation:
Federal payments of $909,750, representing 75% of eligible study costs estimated at $1.2 million as defined in the agreement, were made available after receipt of invoices submitted by the Commission.

Payments:
Federal funds of about $240,000 were disbursed during fiscal year 1981-82. $87,000 were spent in 1983-84 and the balance of some $580,000 was disbursed in 1984-85.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

CANADA — ONTARIO IRRADIATED FUEL WASTE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
AECL Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment

Purpose:
To provide an agreed basis for the development of storage, transportation, immobilization and disposal technology for irradiated nuclear fuel wastes.

Authority:

— Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946

— Cabinet Decision No. 571-77RD of December 1, 1977

— Cabinet Decision No. 141-81RD of April 2, 1981

— Cabinet Decision No. 564-83RD of December 12, 1983

— June 5, 1978, Joint Press Release, Mr. Gillespie (EMR), Mr. Baetz (Ontario Ministry of Energy)

— August 4, 1981, Joint Press Release, Mr. Lalonde (EMR), Mr. Welch (Ontario Ministry of Energy)

Time Frame:
A ten-year generic R&D program to demonstrate the safety of a disposal concept by March, 1991, has been agreed. Under this R&D program, Ontario Hydro will develop storage and transportation methods and AECL will develop immobilization and disposal methods. The agreed process for acceptance of the final concept assessment reports due in 1988 will involve regulatory comment, public hearings and a statement from the Atomic Energy Control Board. The process will be completed when the federal and Ontario governments accept the feasibility of the disposal concept. Selection of a site for a commercial disposal facility cannot be started until after government acceptance of feasibility.

Financing and Operation:
Ontario Hydro fund their work on storage and transportation and contribute voluntarily $1 to $2 million a year to the AECL program. AECL's budget (averaging $37 million a year) has been approved in principle for completion, with a further review required in 1986. 40% of the funding for the first six years was provided from the Energy Envelope, the remainder from AECL's research budget. Future funding will be derived from AECL's research budget. It is hoped that the provinces will also contribute.

AECL issues annual reports and its program is subjected to annual review by an independent Technical Advisory Committee of distinguished scientists. AECL has produced its second interim Concept Assessment Report and the AECB has produced its regulatory guidelines.

Two federal-provincial committees monitor this work:

1) a Co-ordinating Committee with two provincial and three federal members;

2) a Policy Committee with the Ontario Deputy Minister of Energy and the Associate Deputy Minister of EMR as members.

Payments:
Federal funds expended on this program should be recoverable in spin-off benefits and in fees for commercial disposal.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
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KIS 5H3

CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON MALVERN RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By:
AECL Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office

Purpose:
To formalize the co-operative arrangements for removal and storage of the Malvern waste.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act, 1946.
Cabinet Decision No. 370-82 RD of August 10, 1982.
Memorandum of Understanding signed by Mr. Chrétien for Canada and Mr. Wells for Ontario issued November 7, 1983.

Time Frame:

Phase 1 —	Removal of waste to Ontario storage site to commence as soon as possible.
Phase 2 —	Removal from storage to federal disposal site to be completed before ten-year lease of site expires.

Financing and Operation:
Costs for removal and disposal are a federal responsibility; costs for storage and extra transportation are a provincial responsibility. Initial Estimate for Phase 1 — approximately $400,000 federal cost, this phase has been held up by a court action. The AECL Office will supervise the work. A co-ordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
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CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON SURREY, B.C. RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED SOIL

Administered By:
AECL Low Level Radioactive Waste Management Office

Purpose:
To formalize the cooperative arrangement for removal and disposal of the Surrey waste.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act 1946
Cabinet Decision No. 370-82 RD of August 10, 1982
Memorandum of Understanding signed by Mr. Chrétien for Canada and Mr. Brummet for British Columbia in June 1984.

Time Frame:
Agreement to dispose of the material by 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The costs for removal, storage and disposal are a federal responsibility. British Columbia agrees to support the actions of the AECL Office, participate in site selection and evaluation, provide approvals necessary for storage or disposal siting and cooperate in any related court proceedings. Initial estimate is approximately $1 million. The AECL Office will supervise the work. A coordinating committee with two federal and two provincial representatives is set up to administer the task. The site clean up and on site storage was completed in October 1985. Disposal alternatives are now being investigated by the AECL office.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. J. Howieson
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

HYDRO-QUEBEC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To assist the Institute through the provision of capital loans and operating grants to meet as effectively as possible the needs of the Canadian electrical industry, including electrical utilities, electrical and government bodies, by providing access to the research and testing equipment and skilled personnel capable of conducting investigations into equipment performance, materials and techniques required for the most effective, economic and reliable methods of generating, distributing and utilizing electrical energy, and to ensure effective dissemination of research results.

Authority:
Order in Council of July 3, 1970.
Agreement signed with Quebec and Hydro-Quebec on July 6, 1970.

Time Frame:
Loans at Crown corporation rates were provided in fiscal years 1970-71 through 1973-74, were consolidated in 1974 and are being repaid in 25 equal annual instalments in years 1975 through 1999. Ten annual grants were made in years 1972 through 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The program is administered by a Review Board consisting of 3 members appointed by the federal government and 3 members appointed by Quebec on the recommendation of Hydro-Quebec.

Mr. C. Marriott is EMR's representative on the Review Board. The Review Board is to report annually.

Payments:
Loans totalling $17.5 million were advanced over a four-year period. Annual grants of $325,000 were paid over a ten-year period.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. C. Marriott
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5H3

LOWER CHURCHILL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (LCDC)

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To establish a basis for the development of all or part of the hydroelectric potential of the Lower Churchill River Basin in Labrador.

Authority:
Cabinet decision No. 543-78RD of November 24, 1978 gave approval for Canada to enter into an agreement with Newfoundland to establish the corporation. An agreement to establish the corporation was signed with Newfoundland on the same day.

Time Frame:
During the period 1979 to June 1980, LCDC performed a project feasibility study. In July 1980 the Board recommended to its shareholders proceeding with the Muskrat Falls project. The shareholders are as yet unable to decide whether to proceed with a project pending the outcome of litigation and negotiation between Quebec and Newfoundland regarding the Churchill Falls plant.

Financing and Operation:
LCDC is a Provincial-Federal Crown corporation, owned 51% by Newfoundland and 49% by Canada. To date, Canada has provided equity of $14.75 million, while Newfoundland has provided equity of $15.4 million. LCDC prepares forecasts of monthly cash flow requirements, and publishes an annual report.

Payments:
It is expected that Canada will receive no payments on the funds which it has provided for LCDC until a project has been in operation for some time, or until Canada sells its shares in the corporation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

NOVA SCOTIA — NEW BRUNSWICK INTERCONNECTION

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
To provide loans to assist in capital costs for the reinforcement of an electrical transmission interconnection between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on loans for regional interconnections. Agreements were signed with New Brunswick on February 10, 1978 and Nova Scotia on March 31, 1978.

Time Frame:
The project was placed in service in June 1980.

Expiry dates are:
New Brunswick — annual loan repayments until 2011
Nova Scotia — annual loan repayments until 2009

Financing and Operation:
Normal provisions of the regional interconnection policy would be to provide loans at Crown corporation rates of 50% of estimated capital costs. Since New Brunswick expected no benefit from the interconnection until 1981 special provision was made to lend 100% of the cost, 50% of which was repaid with interest late in 1980. The Nova Scotia loans are on a normal 50% basis.

Payments:
Total loans to New Brunswick were $10 million of which $7.2 million was advanced in 1977-78; the balance in 1978-79. As indicated above, New Brunswick repaid $5 million plus interest on April 1, 1981. Total loans to Nova Scotia were $2.6 million of which $0.6 million was advanced in 1977-78, $1.3 million in 1978-79, $0.9 million in 1979-80 and $0.2 million in 1980-81.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. E.M. Warnes
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

POINT LEPREAU ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Administered By:
Energy Commodities Sector.

Purpose:
Under the terms of the 1975 Agreement between AECL, New Brunswick and New Brunswick Power, loans of $350 million at Crown corporation rates were advanced to N.B. Power to cover 50% of the then estimated cost of $684 million of the 630 MW Lepreau No. 1 nuclear generating unit. Since the original cost estimates were made, the expected completion date of the project was delayed from 1980 to 1983 and the project cost escalated to $1.37 billion. In keeping with the goal of reducing oil dependence in the Maritimes and in view of the limited financial base of New Brunswick Power it was decided to provide additional federal financial assistance for the construction and operation of the unit.

Authority:
Cabinet decision on assistance to first nuclear unit in each province and on additional assistance for Point Lepreau.
Treasury Board decision of May 23, 1981.
Orders in Council of May 28, 1981.
Agreement Canada/New Brunswick/New Brunswick Power dated May 28, 1981.

Time Frame:
The project in-service date of January 31, 1983 triggered repayment of the $350 million loan in 25 annual instalments, each of some $38 million and also triggered the commencement of N.B. Power's eligibility for loans at Crown corporation rates based on the unit's performance during the first 10 years of operation, with loans to be repaid with accrued interest during the subsequent 10 years.

Financing and Operation:

Under the terms of the arrangements concluded with New Brunswick and N.B. Power on May 28, 1981, interest already paid on the $350 million AECL loan by N.B. Power in 1980 was forgiven and the terms and conditions of the original loan were amended to provide that interest on the loan would not accrue or be payable until the earlier of the in-service date or October 8, 1982, subject to adjustment for any net output produced by the unit during this period. In addition, the 1981 Agreement provided for loans of up to $48.75 million per year with a maximum draw down of $130 million to be made available to N.B. Power depending upon the availability of the unit, during its first ten years of operation. Then loans would be based on increments of $650,000 for each percent that unit availability falls below 75%. Repayment would be on the same terms in years when availability exceeded 75%. The balance of loans and accumulated interest would be repayable in the 11th through 20th year of operation. Loan amounts would be adjusted proportionally for exports from the units exceeding 200 MW. Since the "in-service date", the Lepreau No. 1 Unit has been operating well above the 75% capacity factor. As a consequence, no payments have ever been made.

Payments:

The original AECL loans were advanced during the period February 9, 1976 to August 9, 1979. The loan plus accrued interest was deemed to reach its maximum of $350 million on October 9, 1979. An amount of some $33 million, representing forgiveness of interest already paid by N.B. Power in 1980 was paid to N.B. Power on May 28, 1981. Unit in-service was January 31, 1983.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.-Y. Letang
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
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ALTERNATE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ERDA SUB-AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector

Purpose:

In cooperation with the government of Prince Edward Island, the purpose of this initiative is to promote the increased use of indigenous biomass energy resources and thereby stimulate local economic development and help alleviate the high cost of energy.

Authority:

Treasury Board Submission No. 794072, Approved May 31, 1984, and 798916, approved July 24, 1985.

Time Frame:

The Agreement is in effect until March 31, 1989. A one year wind-down is also part of this initiative.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and Prince Edward Island have agreed each to undertake separate yet complementary bioenergy initiatives which include support for: the conversion of existing or establishment of new industrial, commercial and institutional energy systems to wood, or other biomass waste, the pre-design and feasibility analysis studies related to such conversions, the development of a fuel supply infrastructure, the development of residential wood chip burner technology and studies evaluating energy alternatives for Prince Edward Island as well as the feasibility of establishing a district heating plant for Charlottetown. Canada has agreed to spend $8 million over 5 years and Prince Edward Island, $2 million. A four-member management committee is responsible for the general administration and management of the program.

Payments:

Each party will make payments for which it is responsible as outlined in the Agreement. Under the federal component support is available to cover up to 100% of pre-design and feasibility analysis studies related to biomass conversions, and up to 62.5% of the subsequent conversions.

For Further Information:

Dr. D.L.P. Strange
Director General
Renewable Energy Branch
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
460 O'Connor Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIS 5H3

THE WESTERN ACCORD — AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA ON OIL AND GAS PRICING AND TAXATION

Administered By:

Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector

Purpose:

To deregulate oil pricing and modify the oil and gas fiscal regime in order to stimulate investment and job creation in the energy sector in Canada and to increase the degree of energy security for all Canadians.

Authority:

Joint statement by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Energy Ministers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on March 28, 1985.

Time Frame:

The provisions of the understanding began on March 28, 1985. No expiry date was specified.

Financing and Operation:

The agreement entails no ongoing federal-provincial operational or financing commitments.

For Further Information:

Mr. Len Good
Associate Deputy Minister
Energy
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, THE GOVERNMENT OF SASKATCHEWAN AND CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE REFINERIES LIMITED ON NEWGRADE ENERGY INC. HEAVY OIL UPGRADER

Administered By:

Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources
Department of Energy and Mines, Saskatchewan
Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL), Saskatchewan.

Purpose:

To have NewGrade Energy Inc. construct, own and operate a heavy oil upgrader at Regina, Saskatchewan. The upgrader will be fully integrated with the existing refinery of CCRL at Regina.

Authority:

Canada — Saskatchewan — Consumers' Co-operative Refineries Limited (CCRL) Memorandum of Understanding signed on August 23, 1983. Unanimous Shareholder Agreement signed February 3, 1984, initiated Phase I. An agreement to proceed with the construction and operation (Phases II and III) of the project was reached by the above parties on December 23, 1986. Canada's loan guarantee authority is provided pursuant to vote 5B of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Appropriation Act No. 3, 1985-86.

Time Frame:

Construction commenced in the Summer of 1986. The upgrader will commence operations in late 1988 or early 1989.

Financing and Operation:

The Project agreement of December 23, 1987 provides the project with loans which will be fully guaranteed by the governments of Canada (43.307%) and Saskatchewan (56.693%). The aggregate amount of NewGrade indebtedness which may be guaranteed is limited to a maximum of $635 million; $360 million by Saskatchewan and $275 million by Canada. In addition, Saskatchewan has agreed to fund, to a maximum of $158.75 million, 20 percent of the costs of the project by equity investment in NewGrade. This investment can be made in the form of Class C and Class D shares or by way of subordinated loans to NewGrade. Further details are contained in the agreements.

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Vani
Director, Project Analysis
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

Department of Energy and Mines
Toronto-Dominion Bank Building
1914 Hamilton Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 4V4

NewGrade Energy Inc.
P.O. Box 3479
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3J8

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL FOSSIL FUEL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION (R, D&D) PROGRAM (1981)

Administered By:

Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:

To encourage the research, development and demonstration of new technologies that facilitate the expanded production and use of Saskatchewan's fossil fuel resources, with particular emphasis on heavy oil and lignite coal.

Authority:

Canada — Saskatchewan Memorandum of Understanding October 26, 1981 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-5-2948 (T.B. Rec. 789905).

Time Frame:

The program started in fiscal year 1983-84 and although the latest T.B. approval extended the expiry date to end of fiscal year 1990-91, funding now terminates after FY 1987-88.

Financing and Operation:

A four-member management committee reviews and selects for total or partial funding, fossil fuel research projects and industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects.

Payments:

Canada's share under this agreement is not to exceed $15 million (50% of the total) over five years, of which $3,511,159.56 were paid until March 31, 1986. There is $1.284 million budgeted for fiscal year 1986-87 and $1.695 million for fiscal year 1987-88.

Impact:

Application of the successful methods and novel ideas generated as a result of this program could result in additional supplies of some 50km^3/d from Saskatchewan's heavy oil reserves (in the latter 1980's) and much higher levels of utilization of lignite coal for an estimated economic activity worth more than $0.75 billion annually.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. M.K. El-Defrawy
Energy Commodities Sector
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN HEAVY OIL PROGRAM

Administered By:

Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:

To augment the recoverable oil resources of Saskatchewan.

Authority:

Order in Council and a Canada — Saskatchewan Agreement October 4, 1976, P.C. 1976-1-2291.

Time Frame:

The program started in 1976, contained no termination date.

Financing and Operation:

A four-member management committee reviews and selects for partial funding, industrial proposals for enhanced oil recovery pilot projects. The cost of the program is shared 50/50 between Canada and Saskatchewan, with the federal commitment not to exceed $8.111 million. Total funding under the Agreement until end of fiscal year 1985-86 was $12,980,552.4 of which the federal share was $6,490,276.2.

Payments:

Saskatchewan submits, quarterly, an itemized account of all expenditures on behalf of Canada. The budget for fiscal year 1986-87 is $585,000 and funding terminates for the program on March 31, 1987.

Impact:

Application of the successful methods and novel ideas generated as a result of this program could result in additional supplies of some 50km^3/d from Saskatchewan's heavy oil reserves (in the latter 1980's).

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. M.K. El-Defrawy
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CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE ATLANTIC ACCORD

Administered By:

Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board.

Purpose:

To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:

Canada — Newfoundland Agreement (The Atlantic Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador, February 11, 1985, and the Atlantic Accord Implementation Act.

Time Frame:

The term of the Agreement commences as on February 11, 1985 and is intended to last for an indefinite period of time.

Financing and Operation:

The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible to share the operational costs of the Canada — Newfoundland Offshore Petroleum Board as set out in the Act.

For Further Information:

Mr. Maurice Taschereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

AGREEMENT AMONG THE GOVERNMENTS OF CANADA, ALBERTA, BRITISH COLUMBIA AND SASKATCHEWAN ON NATURAL GAS MARKETS AND PRICES

Administered By:

Energy Commodities Sector

Purpose:

To create the conditions for a more flexible and market-oriented pricing regime for natural gas, including an orderly transition which is fair to consumers and producers and which will enhance the possibilities for price and other terms to be freely negotiated between buyers and sellers.

Authority:
Agreement signed by the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Energy Ministers of Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan on October 31, 1985.

Time Frame:
The provisions of the agreement began on November 1, 1985. The 12 month period commencing November 1, 1985 was the transition to a fully market-sensitive pricing regime. Effective November 1, 1986, the wholesale prices of all natural gas in interprovincial trade will be determined by negotiation between buyers and sellers. No expiry date for the agreement was specified.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, the TransCanada PipeLines' transportation toll increase approved by the National Energy Board for implementation on November 1, 1985 is to be paid for the period of November 1, 1985 to October 31, 1986 by the Government of Canada. Payment is by means of funds received from the Government of Alberta under the Market Development Incentive Payments. As part of the agreement, the federal and provincial governments undertook to review certain tests and legislation and to monitor and report quarterly on the implementation of the provisions in order to ensure that the intent and objectives of the agreement were achieved.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Ms. Martha Musgrove
Director General
Natural gas Branch
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
580 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA AGREEMENT ON OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE SHARING: THE NOVA SCOTIA ACCORD

Administered By:
Canada — Nova Scotia Offshore Oil and Gas Board

Purpose:
To set out agreed matters relating to the resource management and revenue sharing of oil and gas offshore Nova Scotia.

Authority:
Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement (The Nova Scotia Accord) signed by the Prime Minister of Canada and the Premier of Nova Scotia, August 26, 1986 and the Nova Scotia Accord Implementation Act.

Time Frame:
The term of the Agreement commences on August 26, 1986 and is intended to last an indefinite period of time.

Financing and Operation:
The province is to receive all revenues as if oil and gas resources were on land. Each party is responsible to share the operational costs of the Canada—Nova Scotia Offshore Oil and Gas Board as set out in the Nova Scotia Accord Implementation Act.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Maurice Taschereau
Administrator
Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration
Department of Energy, Mines and Resources
355 River Road
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E4

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Department of Mines and Energy, Newfoundland and Labrador

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority:
Cabinet Decision, April, 1985 on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrate on support for energy research and demonstration; technology transfer; and improving consumer awareness as a means to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Two-year period, commencing February, 1986, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $7.5 million for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Newfoundland. Certain activities will be funded and managed jointly, while others will be offered unilaterally. Sectors covered include: existing housing; new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/ institutional.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF MANITOBA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Manitoba Energy and Mines

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority:
Cabinet Decision, April, 1985 on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrate on support for energy research and demonstration; technology transfer; and improving consumer awareness as a means to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Two-year period, commencing June, 1986, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $8.0 million for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Manitoba. Certain activities will be funded and managed jointly, while others will be offered unilaterally. Sectors covered include: existing housing; new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Ontario Ministry of Energy

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority:
Cabinet Decision, April, 1985 on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrate on support for energy research and demonstration; technology transfer; and improving consumer awareness as a means to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Eighteen month period, commencing September, 1986, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $30 million each on joint, cooperative, and independent conservation and alternative energy programs. Joint activities will be cost-shared by the two governments, but delivered by Ontario as the lead agency. In cooperative activities both governments will make separate contributions to support the same project. The agreement covers energy conservation projects for the residential, industrial and commercial sectors and promotes the development of renewable energy technologies, alternative energy and transportation fuels.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALBERTA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Department of Energy and Natural Resources, Alberta

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority:
Cabinet Decision, April, 1985 on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrate on support for energy research and demonstration; technology transfer; and improving consumer awareness as a means to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Two-year period, commencing April, 1986, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government will provide $80,000 for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Alberta. Sectors covered include: existing housing; new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NOVA SCOTIA ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:
Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Nova Scotia Mines and Energy

Purpose:
To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority:
Cabinet Decision, April, 1985 on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrate on support for energy research and demonstration; technology transfer; and improving consumer awareness as a means to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:
Two-year period, commencing May, 1986, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The two levels of government will spend $6.7 million for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Nova Scotia. It includes $4.36 million in complementary or independently delivered activities and $2.34 million in joint activities. Sectors covered include: existing housing; new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF QUEBEC ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:

Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Energy and Resources, Quebec

Purpose:

To facilitate an effectively coordinated and partially cost-shared implementation of federal and provincial energy conservation and alternative energy initiatives.

Authority:

Cabinet Decision, April, 1985 on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrate on support for energy research and demonstration; technology transfer; and improving consumer awareness as a means to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:

February, 1986 to March, 1988, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

The two levels of government will spend up to $31 million for conservation and alternative energy programs, ensuring more effective service to the people of Quebec. Certain activities will be funded and managed jointly, while others will be offered unilaterally. Sectors covered include: existing housing, and new housing; renewable energy; transportation; and industrial/commercial/institutional.

For Further Information:

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MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK ON CONSERVATION AND ALTERNATIVE ENERGY

Administered By:

Energy Policy, Programs and Conservation Sector, Energy, Mines and Resources Canada
Department of Natural Resources and Energy, New Brunswick

Purpose:

The purpose of this Agreement is to permit Canada and New Brunswick to cost-share and implement a variety of Joint Activities and to ensure consultation and information exchange between both parties relative to each party's complementary activities and to further integrate the conservation and alternative energy activities of both parties to produce greater efficiency and effectiveness of delivery in all sectors of the economy of New Brunswick.

Authority:

Cabinet Decision, April 1985 on the National Conservation and Alternative Energy Initiative (which is directed at shifting away from direct grants to energy users, to concentrate on support for energy research and demonstration; technology transfer; and improving consumer awareness as a means to encourage investments in energy efficiency).

Time Frame:

This agreement will remain in effect from December, 1986, to March 31, 1988, with a wind-down period to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

The two levels of government will spend $3.8 million for conservation and alternative energy programs ensuring more effective service to the people of New Brunswick. Proposed projects include: wood energy development; peat energy program; other alternative energy sources such as small scale and micro hydro, solar and wind; geothermal potential studies; industrial/commercial/institutional; existing residential program; and transportation.

For Further Information:

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REMOTE SENSING ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM IN SASKATCHEWAN

Administered By:

Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To demonstrate the value of Remote Sensing Techniques for Managing Saskatchewan's natural resources.

Authority:
Memorandum of Understanding signed in January, 1985.

Time Frame:
The program will continue until March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
There is no transfer of funds; each party finances the components of the program for which it is responsible. Expenditures for the fiscal year 1984-85 were about $70,000 by EMR and $151,500 by Saskatchewan. Forecast expenditures for 1985-86 are approximately $120,000 by EMR and $265,300 by Saskatchewan. Expenditures for 1986-87 are forecasted to be approximately $86,000 by EMR and $103,000 by Saskatchewan.

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ALBERTA — CANADA ENERGY RESOURCES RESEARCH FUND

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To provide funds to support research on energy-related projects proposed by or acceptable to Alberta. The objective is the development or improvement of recovery, production, utilization and conservation technologies with respect to Alberta's fossil fuels excluding oil sands and heavy oil; the development and utilization of renewable energy resources; and the strengthening of scientific and engineering expertise in Alberta's institutional, university and private sector energy related research and development.

Authority:
Exchange of letters between Prime Minister Trudeau and Premier Lougheed in October and November 1976.

Time Frame:
Funding supplied by the Government of Canada was spread over a six year period — fiscal year 1976-77 to fiscal year 1981-82.

Financing and Operation:
The total funding will be $96 million. Current plans call for expenditure of transferred funds to continue until approximately 1989-90.

The projects to be funded and their levels of funding are approved by a committee consisting of three senior officials from each of the Alberta and federal governments. The projects are reviewed by the committee each year.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

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CANADA — ONTARIO MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON ROCKBURST RESEARCH

Administered By:
Research and Technology Sector

Purpose:
To determine how mine design and mining activities might be modified to minimize rockbursts.

Authority:
Memorandum of Understanding signed September 1985.

Time Frame:
Five year cooperative program terminating March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Total funding is $4.2 million to be shared equally by the Federal Government, the Government of Ontario and the mining industry. EMR will supply research staff (5 PY for 5 years), Ontario will supply capital equipment and industry will provide money, goods or services as required. Parties to the agreement are represented on a management committee consisting of 6 members and an independent chairman.

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Earth Sciences Sector

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY COMMISSIONS

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To survey and maintain provincial and territorial boundaries for which there are joint federal-provincial boundary commissions.

Authority:
The Constitution Act, 1871 and Alberta — British Columbia Boundary Act, 1974.

Federal and provincial Orders in Council creating the respective commissions.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Demarcation surveys terminate on ratification of reports by Parliament and the respective provincial legislature, but maintenance of boundaries continues. There is an annual review of funding requirements by each active commission.

Financing and Operation:
The boundary commissions are made up of a federal government representative and of a representative of each province involved. The sharing of costs varies. The federal government pays 50% of the costs of provincial/territorial boundary commissions and the relevant province pays the other half. In the case of interprovincial boundary commissions the relevant provinces usually share the costs equally. The following boundary commissions exist at the present time:

Alberta	—Northwest Territories
Saskatchewan	—Northwest Territories
British Columbia	—Northwest Territories —Yukon Territory
Manitoba	—Saskatchewan
Alberta	—British Columbia

For Further Information:
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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL AEROMAGNETIC SURVEY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
To provide aeromagnetic map coverage of Canada as an aid to geological mapping, and to stimulate mineral exploration by the private sector.

Authority:
Section 7 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act.

Time Frame:
The program was started in 1960. Since that time 8.0 million kilometres of surveying have been completed, amounting to approximately 60% of the country. Systematic surveys needed to complete coverage of British Columbia will not be completed until 1989-90 and of the Northwest Territories (including the Arctic Islands) and Hudson Bay by 2000. In addition to the standard surveys, more detailed magnetic gradiometer surveys are being flown in selected areas, in conjunction with work under Mineral Development Agreements and the Nuclear Fuel Waste Management Program in collaboration with Atomic Energy of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The program is managed and administered by the Geological Survey of Canada in cooperation with provincial agencies, with the survey work being done under contract with private companies.

For Further Information:
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CANADIAN PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Administered By:
Earth Sciences Sector

Purpose:
The authority on all matters of geographical nomenclature affecting Canada.

Authority:
Established by Order in Council P.C. 1969-48 of July 22, 1969.

Time Frame:
This is a permanent committee. It meets once a year to exchange ideas and to discuss areas of common concern.

Financing and Operation:
The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names is made up of representatives from the federal government, the provinces and the territories and two outside appointees. To be official all decisions taken by the Committee with respect to questions of geographical nomenclature must be approved by the appropriate Federal or Provincial Minister, according to his respective jurisdiction. All members serve without renumeration, except for the present chairman, who has retired from the federal public service and has no other public service responsibilities, receives a fee based on a daily rate. The Surveys and Mapping Branch provides the Committee with a permanent secretariat.

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FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Mineral Policy Sector, in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) and the Canada Centre for Mineral and Energy Technology (CANMET).

Purpose:
To provide the means for the federal and provincial governments to collaborate in the strengthening and diversification of the mineral sector to assure that maximum benefit to the regional and national economies is achieved.

Authority:
Section 7, Sub-section 2 of the Resources and Technical Surveys Act provides the authority for the Minister to cooperate with the provinces in carrying out minerals programs.

Time Frame:
Fiscal years 1984-85 to 1989-90.

Financing and Operation:
By the beginning of fiscal year 1984-1985 the present generation of five-year mineral development agreements (MDAs) had begun to emerge. These are subsidiary to the federal-provincial Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDA's), which serve to identify priorities and strategies for regional development.

The Mineral Development Agreements with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were operational in early 1984-85. All have large programs aimed at developing geoscientific information that industry needs, applying the latest technology to operating problems and development opportunities, and identifying new opportunities for mineral development. All were characterized by the parallel delivery of federal and provincial programs. The Mineral Development Agreements with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have since been amended to provide for assistance to industry in eligible shared-cost projects aimed at new developments.

The Mineral Development Agreements with Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia came into effect in 1985-86. They are more varied in program scope and feature a stronger element of provincial delivery of programs. All have large geoscience programs. The Mineral Development Agreement with Ontario also has a mining technology program, and those with Quebec and British Columbia feature some direct assistance to stimulate new development. The Mineral Development Agreement with Quebec also has a program dedicated to asbestos. The small Mineral Development Agreement with Prince Edward Island is examining the province's on-shore aggregate resources.

Status:
At the end of October 1986, Mineral Development Agreements were in operation with all provinces except Alberta. In addition, EMR was collaborating with the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in a similar agreement with the Yukon and in the negotiations of an agreement with the Northwest Territories.

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Department of the Environment

The Department of the Environment Act, divided the Department of Fisheries and the Environment into a Department of Fisheries and Oceans and a Department of the Environment. The Minister of the Environment was given responsibility for all matters over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency of the Government of Canada, relating to:

(i) the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment, including water, air and soil quality;

(ii) renewable resources, including the forest resources of Canada, migratory birds and other non-domestic flora and fauna;

(iii) water;

(iv) meteorology;

(v) the enforcement of rules or regulations made by the International Joint Commission relating to boundary waters and questions arising between the United States and Canada, so far as they relate to the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment; and

(vi) the co-ordination of the policies and programs of the Government of Canada respecting the preservation and enhancement of the quality of the natural environment.

In addition, on June 5, 1979, responsibility for Parks was transferred from the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to the Minister of the Environment. Parks is an agency of the Canadian government entrusted with the responsibility of protecting nationally significant heritage places on behalf of Canadians. It identifies places which are representative of Canada's natural and cultural heritage, protects these areas for future generations and encourages an awareness of their values through use and enjoyment. These places may take the form of National Parks, National Landmarks, National Historic Parks and Sites, Heritage Canals or Cooperative Heritage Areas and Heritage Rivers.

The Department of the Environment enters into a variety of agreements, arrangements and contracts with the provinces under two of its major programs: the Environmental Services Program (carried out by the Atmospheric Environment Service, and Conservation and Protection) and the Parks Program (carried out by Parks).

The Atmospheric Environment Service is the national meteorological service providing daily weather information through the media and by direct inquiries to its offices across Canada. It also provides climate, ice, sea state and air quality services. Its aim is to ensure adequate information for the safety of life, security of property, efficiency of economic activities, maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality.

Conservation and Protection (C&P) contributes to the preservation and enhancement of environmental quality and the management of renewable resources through programs for inland waters, wildlife and lands.

In addition, C&P seeks to ensure that the federal government's responsibilities respecting the protection of the environment are carried out in a manner consistent with national policy and where necessary enforced under appropriate legislation and circumstances. It is the focal point for contact and liaison on environmental protection matters with corresponding agencies of the provincial governments.

The Parks Program has three major aspects: the development, protection and operation of national parks; the restoration or reconstruction, operation and maintenance of historic sites and parks; and the development of cooperative heritage areas which includes the maintenance and operation of canals of recreational and historic significance.

The Minister of the Environment is also responsible for the Canadian Environmental Advisory Council, the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and the National Battlefields Commission.

The Canadian Environmental Advisory Council provides the Minister with independent, informed advice on policies and programs respecting the Canadian environment. Members of the Council are normally from outside the federal public service and represent a broad range of individual viewpoints from academic, industrial, and private sectors of Canadian life. One of the objectives of the Council is to advise the Minister on priorities for action by the federal government or the federal government jointly with the provinces. Liaison is maintained with provincial environmental advisory councils.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada is comprised of representatives from all the provinces and territories nominated by the Minister and as a Board acts in an advisory capacity to the Minister on commemoration of persons, places and events of national historic significance.

The National Battlefields Commission, established by an Act of Parliament in 1908, is responsible for the preservation, management and operation of the National Battlefields at Quebec City and is funded by annual appropriations provided by the Department. Of the nine commissioners, the Act provides for one to be appointed by each of the provincial governments of Quebec and Ontario.

Page

Atmospheric Environment Service

CANADA—QUEBEC AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATOLOGICAL NETWORKS IN QUEBEC 64
CANADA—ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL PROGRAMS AND STATIONS IN ALBERTA 64
CANADA—ALBERTA AGREEMENT REGARDING METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVING STATIONS OPERATED BY THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES 64
WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEW BRUNSWICK 65
WEATHERADIO REPEATER NETWORK FOR NEWFOUNDLAND 65
CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND AGREEMENT REGARDING CLIMATE STATIONS AND PROGRAMS IN THE PROVINCE 65

Conservation and Protection

Inland Waters and Lands

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT 66
RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS 67
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS 68
REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS 70
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM 70
LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD 71
WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS 72
ERDA SUB-AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT 72

Canadian Wildlife Service

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY 74
CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT 74
CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT 75
BEVERLEY—KAMINURIAK BARREN—GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT 75
CANADA/ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM 76
CANADA—PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS 77
CANADA—YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT 77
CANADA—ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT 78
CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT 78
CANADA—ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT 79
CANADA—PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT 80
CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT— MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING 80
CANADA—MANITOBA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT 81
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 81
CANADA—YUKON—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT 82

Environmental Protection (EP)

CANADA—ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 82
CANADA—MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 83
CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA— PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 83
CANADA—ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY 83
CANADA—SASKATCHEWAN ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 84
INVENTORY OF FEDERAL BELOW-GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC 85
JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) 85
JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES 86

LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM: AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS 86
MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) 86
NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS) 87
NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK 88
NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES) 89
NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT) 90
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM 90
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND 91
PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO 91
SAINT JOHN SULPHUR DEPOSITION STUDY: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, ATLANTIC REGION 92
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS 92

Parks Program

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS 93
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION 94
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES OR PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR HISTORIC PARKS AND SITES 96
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS 97
AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM 98
REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS JURISDICTION 99
AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE FOR BEAVER MANAGEMENT IN RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK 100
AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE 100
AGREEMENTS WITH REGIONAL DISTRICTS FOR SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL 101

ATMOSPHERIC ENVIRONMENT SERVICE

The AES is party to six formal agreements with provinces, two on climatological networks in Quebec and Newfoundland, two on meteorological programs and stations in Alberta and two on Weatheradio Repeater Networks with New Brunswick and Newfoundland. The AES often participates in ad hoc cooperative projects with provincial authorities and also plays a support role in Hydrometric Agreements and Flood Damage Reduction Agreements.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Quebec Agreement regarding climatological networks in Quebec.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada—Quebec) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1985, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that eighteen months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative climatological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements to obtain coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation, and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, hydrology, hydroelectric development, agriculture, forestry, renewable and non-renewable resource management, recreation, tourism, air and water quality and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological observations and will pay for same.

The province will finance all other climatological programs.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The cost to the federal government (the AES) of the climatological services in Quebec for 1986-87 will be near $373,000.

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Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta Agreement regarding meteorological programs and stations in Alberta.

Administered By:
A joint committee (Canada—Alberta) meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. This agreement, signed in 1980, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year provided that twelve months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To formalize cooperative meteorological programs that have been in operation for many years under various informal federal-provincial arrangements for the purpose of obtaining coordinated and quality-controlled basic data to facilitate resource planning and management in general, and to provide environmental information needed for the design, implementation and operation of projects related to navigation, aviation, transportation, urban services, flood control, water supply, hydro-electric development, agriculture, forestry, recreation, tourism and other purposes.

Financing and Operation:
Canada will pay the costs of the programs and stations that are part of the National Meteorological Programs in Alberta.

Alberta will pay for any other meteorological station or program it requires.

Services (e.g. instruments, data processing, etc.) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1986-87 will be $12,000 paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Regional Director
Atmospheric Environment Service
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98th Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta Agreement Regarding Meteorological Observing Stations Operated by the Ministry of Transportation and Utilities

Administered By:
A co-ordinating committee meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement, signed in 1986, provides for termination by either party on March 31 of any year, provided that twelve months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To assist Alberta in establishing and maintaining additional meteorological stations at local airports operated by the province. Canada will provide professional services for siting and inspection of the stations and training and certification of staff and equipment.

Financing and Operation:
Alberta will pay the capital costs for the meteorological stations.

Alberta will pay for operational costs of installation, calibration and certification of necessary meteorological equipment.

Alberta will pay for training of its observers to operate the stations.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1986-87 will be $4,700 paid by Alberta to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Regional Director
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2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
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T6B 2X3

Name of Agreement:
Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Purpose:
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout New Brunswick and over the adjacent marine areas from a main transmitter located in Moncton.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. New Brunswick reimburses 67% of the operating cost of the repeaters (Departments of Fisheries (40%), Agriculture and Rural Development (40%), and Municipal Affairs (20%)). The cost of services for fiscal year 1986-87 will be around $10,000. Canada (the AES) will invoice the New Brunswick departments once or twice yearly.

Name of Agreement:
Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland

Administered By:
Atmospheric Environment Service (AES), Atlantic Region

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Purpose:
To operate a network of repeaters extending the radiotransmission of meteorological information throughout Newfoundland and coastal Labrador from a main transmitter located in Gander.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) operates the network and pays the ongoing costs. Newfoundland reimburses close to 50% of the operating cost of the repeaters with a maximum of about $47,000 annually. Canada (the AES) will invoice the Province once or twice yearly.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Newfoundland Agreement Regarding Climate Stations and Programs in the Province

Administered By:
A co-ordinating committee meeting at least once each fiscal year.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement, signed in 1986, provides for termination at any time by either party provided that eighteen months notice in writing is given.

Purpose:
To provide a formal basis for future development of climate stations and programs on a co-operative and cost-shared basis and to lay down guidelines for the provision of mutual assistance in the implementation of data collection platforms via satellite for environmental applications.

Financing and Operation:
Canada (the AES) will establish its needs for climatological stations and will pay for same.

For some stations, meeting mutually agreed federal-provincial requirements, costs are shared equally.

Services (e.g. instrument installation, operation, maintenance, training and inspection) can be provided by one party to the other under cost recovery arrangements.

The net cost of services for fiscal year 1986-87 will be $11,000 paid by Newfoundland to the Government of Canada.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

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Atmospheric Environment Service
1496 Bedford Highway
Bedford, Nova Scotia
B4A 1E5

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION

INLAND WATERS AND LANDS

AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

(Part of the Conservation and Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Water Planning and Management Branch, Inland Waters and Lands, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:

Federal-provincial agreements have been signed or are under negotiation on several aspects of inland waters study and management. These include agreements for the provision of federal contributions to works and structures to assist in the conservation and control of water resources; agreements for joint study of various aspects of the quality and quantity of water in river basins and lake systems; agreements for joint studies for the planning and development of water resources in various drainage basins; agreements for implementing joint water resource development; and agreements for undertaking various measures for flood damage reduction.

Authority:

Canada Water Act

The following federal-provincial agreements for water planning and management were in operation as of June 1, 1986.

River Basin Programs:

Canada—Ontario: Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality
Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation
Mackenzie River Basin Committee: Canada—Alberta—Saskatchewan— Northwest Territories—Yukon Territory—British Columbia
Canada—Saskatchewan: Agreement on Qu'Appelle River Channel Conveyance
Canada—Saskatchewan: South Saskatchewan River Basin Study Agreement (signed May 16, 1986)
Canada—British Columbia: Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program
Canada—Quebec: Memorandum of Intent for Exchange of Information and Technical Knowledge on the Montreal Archipelago Project

Flood Damage Reduction Programs:

Canada—Newfoundland
Canada—Nova Scotia
Canada—New Brunswick
Canada—Quebec
Canada—Ontario
Canada—Manitoba
Canada—Saskatchewan
Canada—Northwest Territories

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs:

Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Regulation Planning Board
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Water Quality Coordinating Committee
Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements: Canada—all provinces and territories
Canada—Ontario—Manitoba: Tripartite Agreement (1922), Lake of the Woods Control Board
Canada—Quebec: Agreement Regarding Water Quality Monitoring
Canada—Newfoundland: Agreement Regarding Water Quality Monitoring
Canada—British Columbia: Agreement Regarding Water Quality Monitoring

Financing and Operation:

In terms of the financing of these agreements, two types of agreements can be distinguished. The first type includes agreements under which the federal government makes contributions to a province in respect of works or structures, i.e. such things as dams, reservoirs or channel improvements, constructed by the provincial government for the conservation and control of water resources. Under the Fraser River Flood Control Agreement the federal government makes payments to the province of British Columbia. Under such agreements the federal government makes payments to the respective provinces after receiving audited claims from the provinces involved. Usually, these agreements provide for the establishment of federal-provincial boards for their administration.

The second type, study agreements are concerned with investigations of water quality, water quantity or environmental impact issues within a river basin. Joint boards or committees are invariably used to administer this type of agreement as well as implementation agreements. These boards or committees are charged with the responsibility of conducting the particular study or implementation program involved. Using the information collected, the boards draw up development and management plans for water resources. New administrative bodies, usually including federal members drawn from outside DOE, are created and charged with the implementation of these plans when Canada and the province involved reach agreement on implementation measures. The financing of all of these activities is almost always on a shared-cost basis, with money provided by both the federal and provincial governments. Limits are necessarily placed on these contributions and administrative arrangements and expiry dates are also specified in these agreements. Financial information on current agreements is contained on the following pages.

In flood damage reduction agreements, the two levels of government define general flood damage reduction policies which will aim to reduce development in hazardous areas. With general agreement on such policies, Canada will then consider further subsidiary agreements on specific flood damage reduction measures. These are also shared-cost on an equal basis between Canada and the respective province. Joint steering and technical committees are established to define and carry out the appropriate measures and maintain co-ordination between the agencies involved. The mapping programs provide the basis for the designation of flood risk areas. Following designation, neither the federal nor the provincial governments will support or give flood disaster assistance to any new flood vulnerable developments in the designated areas. Where existing developments warrant it, and where there is a positive benefit/cost ratio, specific programs can be developed, such as flood warning systems, flood forecasting, studies of flood problem areas, land acquisition and flood control works.

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RIVER BASIN PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario: Agreement on Great Lakes Water Quality

Time Frame:
August 1971 to March 31, 1985; agreement renewed in 1976 and 1982; in March 1986 the agreement was again renewed to March 31, 1991.

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen cooperation between Canada and Ontario in meeting the obligations under the revised 1978 Canada—U.S. Agreement and to provide for cost-sharing of specific programs which the province will undertake with the federal government in meeting these obligations.

Financing and Operation:
Under the original agreement, Canada and Ontario provided some $3 million for feasibility studies and joint sewage treatment technology research, and CMHC provided loans for sewage treatment facilities. During 1976, additional funding and a time extension were formalized in a new agreement between Canada and Ontario. Following several extensions to the 1976 Agreement, a new Agreement was signed in July 1982, renewing obligations outlined in the 1976 Agreement. The 1982 Agreement was also directed at the control of toxic substances and pollution from sources such as urban and agricultural runoff. As well, the 1982 Agreement committed the federal government to a contribution of $65 million over a three-year period to assist in the construction of municipal sewer facilities to meet the requirements of the 1978 Canada-U.S. Agreement. The agreement was again renewed in March 1986 until March 1991 and provides for completion of municipal sewage works pursuant to 1982 Agreement and obligations assumed under Annex 3 of the 1978 Canada—U.S. Agreement.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia: Lower Fraser Valley Flood Control Implementation

Time Frame:
May 1968 — March 1995

Purpose:
To provide protection from flooding of land in the lower reaches of the Fraser River Valley and other areas upstream by rehabilitating existing dykes, constructing new dykes, increasing river bank protection, and improving internal drainage facilities.

Financing and Operation:
In 1976, the federal and British Columbia governments each increased their total commitments to the Flood Control Program and related studies to $60 million. The expiry date of the agreement was extended from 1978 to March 31, 1984. In 1983-84, the expiry date was extended to December 31, 1986. A further amending agreement was signed in October 1985 increasing the federal and provincial commitments to $80.5 million each and further extending the expiry date to March 31, 1995. Dyking and related projects are under construction or completed in all priority areas.

Name of Agreement:
Mackenzie River Basin Committee: Canada—Alberta—Saskatchewan—Northwest Territories—Yukon Territory—British Columbia.

Time Frame:
Continuous since 1973.

Purpose:

1) To exchange information on potential water-related development in the basin;

2) to formulate a program of studies to gather data on the basin's water and related resources;
3) to consider study designs, budgets and agreements associated with implementation of certain study recommendations for the basin.

Financing and Operation:
With a program of studies completed in 1982, funding is now being met from regular programs. Formal funding will not be re-established until negotiations for implementation, currently underway, are effected and an implementation agreement is signed.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan: Agreement on Qu'Appelle River Channel Conveyance.

Time Frame:
April 1984 — March 1989

Purpose:
To mitigate flooding and low flows in the Qu'Appelle Valley by increasing channel capacity in severely constructed reaches of the river.

Financing and Operation:

Total funding is $4.75 million of which the federal share is $2.375 million. The channel conveyance works arise from the recommendations of a 1970-1972 Qu'Appelle Basin Study. The intent of the Agreement is to complete these works which were begun under the 1975-1984 Canada—Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreements on the Qu'Appelle Valley coordinated by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. This Subsidiary Agreement was signed under the 1974 General Development Agreement with Saskatchewan.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Saskatchewan: South Saskatchewan River Basin Study Agreement.

Time Frame:
May 1986 — December 1989

Purpose:
To study water management and development scenarios in the Saskatchewan portion of the South Saskatchewan basin.

Financing and Operation:
Total cost of $1,600,000 is to be shared equally by Canada and Saskatchewan.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—British Columbia Agreement Respecting a Fraser River Estuary Management Program.

Time Frame:
October 10, 1985 — March 31, 1991

Purpose:
To provide a means of accommodating a growing population and economy while maintaining the quality and productivity of the natural environment of the Fraser River Estuary.

Financing and Operation:
Total cost of $1,500,000 to be shared equally by the five implementing parties: Canada: Department of the Environment, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Fraser River Harbour Commission, North Fraser River Harbour Commission: British Columbia: Ministry of the Environment.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Quebec Memorandum of Intent for Exchange of Information and Technical Knowledge on the Montreal Archipelago Project.

Time Frame:
August 31, 1983 until the completion of the provincial feasibility study on the Montreal Archipelago Project. This Memorandum of Intent may be renewed if all parties are in agreement.

Purpose:
To facilitate the exchange of information and technical knowledge between departments and agencies of the governments of Canada and Quebec relating to the Montreal Archipelago Project.

Financing and Operation:
No funding. A joint coordinating committee was created solely for the purpose of information exchange. The Memorandum of Intent does not imply any approval in principle of the project.

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
See table 1 for a complete list of federal-provincial agreements under the Flood Damage Reduction (FDR) Program. In some provinces, various aspects of the program are combined into one or two agreements rather than having separate agreements for each aspect.

Time Frame:
From its beginning, the overall program was expected to be active for ten years, i.e. the General Agreements outlining policy were to extend for ten years, while those signed subsequently (mapping, studies, flood forecasting, implementation of works) were to have a five-year duration. However, since the signing of the first agreement in 1976, the ten-year duration has been found to be too short. Several General Agreements have had to be extended beyond the ten-year period while others are in the process of being extended. Similarly, mapping agreements have had to be extended beyond the five-year period. For details see table 1.

TABLE I

Federal-Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Agreements
(to March 31, 1986)

Provinces and Agreements		*Duration (years)*	*Total Cost* ($)*	*Expiry Date*
NEWFOUNDLAND				
General Agreement		12	—	1993
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		7	1,470,000	1988
Studies Agreement		5	480,000	1988
NEW BRUNSWICK				
General Agreement		15	—	1991
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		10	2,000,000	1986
Studies Agreement		10	200,000	1986
Flood Forecasting Agreement — Saint John River Basin		10	1,400,000	1987
NOVA SCOTIA				
General Agreement		16	—	1994
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		11	1,030,000	1989
Studies Agreement		11	670,000	1989
QUEBEC				
Combined General and Flood Risk Mapping Agreement	(general)	16	—	1992**
	(mapping)	11	6,000,000	1987**
Mille-Îles River Agreement		3.5	13,100,000(a)	1987
Saint-François River Agreement		3.5	4,350,000(a)	1987
ONTARIO				
All-Inclusive Flood Damage Reduction Agreement		17	—	1995
	(mapping)	12	15,400,000	1990
	(other measures)	14	2,200,000(a)	1992
MANITOBA				
General Agreement		17	—	1994
Flood Risk Mapping Agreement		11	2,350,000	1988
Studies Agreement		12	310,000	1989
Flood Forecasting		5	600,000	1986**
Ring Dyke Upgrading Agreement		7	6,100,000(a)	1989
SASKATCHEWAN				
General Agreement		10	—	1987
Flood Hazard Mapping and Studies Agreement	(mapping)	5	1,300,000	1982**
	(studies)	5	480,000	1982**
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES				
Memorandum of Understanding	(general)	10	—	1989
	(mapping)	5	400,000(b)	1984**
General Agreement		10	—	1989

* These costs are to be shared equally by the federal and provincial governments except for:
(a) 45% federal, 55% provincial/local;
(b) Costs shared equally by the departments of the Environment and Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

** Being renegotiated.

Purpose:

The aim of the FDR Program is to identify flood risk areas on maps and discourage future flood vulnerable developments in those areas. This is accomplished by formally designating the mapped areas bringing into effect policies aimed at discouraging inappropriate development. These policies include commitments by both senior levels of government not to build or to support any future flood vulnerable developments in designated areas, nor to give disaster assistance to structures erected in such areas after designation.

The policies are outlined in the General Agreements. The Mapping Agreements provide for the mapping and designating of areas to which those policies will apply. Studies Agreements provide for studying existing flood problems and result in recommendations that can be carried out under subsequent implementation agreements.

Financing and Operation:

Costs of carrying out this program are shared equally by Canada and the provinces except for Implementation Agreements under which the province pays a larger share but recovers some of that from the benefiting municipality. Programs in some provinces have already had increases in funding and others are expected to need more funds because flood-prevention needs have exceeded initial expectations. See table 1 for details.

Steering Committees (2 federal and 2 provincial members) are established to administer the FDR Agreements in each province. In many cases, federal-provincial Technical Committees are set up to carry out the mapping or other technical aspects of the program.

Progress:
All provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island (where the program is not applicable), British Columbia, Alberta and Yukon have signed agreements. Negotiations are continuing with these last three jurisdictions. To March 31, 1986, 56 formal designations had taken place, and 319 communities had been mapped and designated in seven provinces and the Northwest Territories. Designations include major centres like Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Fredericton and Moose Jaw, in five provinces (Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan). A flood forecasting centre has been established for the Saint John River in New Brunswick, while a similar centre in Manitoba covers the Boyne, Red, Assiniboine and Souris River Systems.

REGULATION, APPORTIONMENT, MONITORING AND SURVEY PROGRAMS

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Alberta—Manitoba—Saskatchewan: Prairie Provinces Water Board

Time Frame:
1969 — continuous

Purpose:
The equitable apportionment of interprovincial Prairie waters flowing eastward. The agreement and subsidiary agreements ensure one half the natural eastward flow of waters arising in or flowing through Alberta for Saskatchewan, and one-half the eastward flow arising in or flowing through Saskatchewan for Manitoba.

Financing and Operation:
The Prairie Provinces Water Board has the following responsibilities: To oversee and report on apportionment of waters flowing from one province into another province; to take under consideration comprehensive planning, water quality management and other management problems referred to it by the parties concerned; to recommend appropriate action to investigate such matters; and to submit recommendations for resolution of the problems.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-sixth by each of the provinces. In 1977 the annual cost ceiling of $200,000 was raised to $500,000 and subsequently to $625,000 to cover costs of operation, monitoring and a Prairie Provinces Water Demand Study. The report on the water demand study was released in February, 1983. The agreement was amended in April, 1984.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: An Agreement Respecting Ottawa River Regulation with Ontario and Quebec.

Time Frame:
1983—continuous

Purpose:
To plan and recommend criteria for regulating the Ottawa River, taking into account hydro-power production, flood protection, navigation, low water problems, water quality needs and recreation.

Financing and Operation:
The Board will establish and implement general principles, priorities and overall regulation policies for major regulation facilities in the Ottawa River Basin.

Funding is borne one-half by Canada and one-quarter by each of the provinces. The annual ceiling to cover costs of the Board's operations has been set at $450,000.

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Ontario—Quebec: Ottawa River Water Quality Coordinating Committee.

Time Frame:
1983—continuous

Purpose:
To review and modify the proposed monitoring plan and oversee its implementation; to undertake or recommend special studies as need be; and to recommend water quality objectives for the river.

Financing and Operation:
Under this agreement water quality monitoring and associated studies are carried out by participating agencies in accordance with their available resources.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL WATER QUANTITY SURVEY AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

(Part of the Conservation and Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Water Survey of Canada, Inland Waters and Lands Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:
To gather, compile and analyse water quantity survey data and to make the data and analyses available to the public.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Formal agreements, effective 1975, have been signed with each province. Letter exchanges between the Ministers of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs and the Department of the Environment provide for the same services in the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program of surveys started by the federal government in 1908. The present agreements provide for termination on 18 months' written notice by either party.

Financing and Operation:

This is a cost-shared program, with the federal government carrying out the operation of the total network and invoicing the provincial governments and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs for their share. Quebec operates its provincial network in that province including federal stations except for that part of the program involving international and navigable waters and waters crossing federal land. Quebec invoices the federal government for its share.

Program and financial arrangements are planned by Federal-Provincial Coordinating Committees.

The Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program includes surveys of stream flow, water level, and sediment. Snow, tidal and some water quality surveys are made in conjunction with the water quantity surveys, but are wholly financed by the federal government. The data from these other federal activities are also provided to the provinces as required for their programs.

Payments:

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Provincial Contributions to the Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements ($000)

Province/Territory	*Fiscal Year 1984-85*	*Fiscal Year 1985-86*
Newfoundland/Labrador	228	240
Prince Edward Island	7	8
Nova Scotia	69	69
New Brunswick	91	99
Ontario	811	801
Manitoba	456	556
Saskatchewan	419	471
Alberta	934	927
British Columbia	1,215	981
Transfers from DIAND for		
—Yukon Territory	243	208
—Northwest Territories	643	709
Total	5,114	5,068
Federal Payment to Quebec (which operates its own network to national standards)	643	680

LAKE OF THE WOODS CONTROL BOARD

(Part of the Conservation and Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:

Water Resources Branch, Inland Waters and Lands, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:

The regulation and control activities apply to Lake of the Woods, Lac Seul, the Winnipeg and English Rivers, and the Lake St. Joseph Diversion. This regulation and control is necessary to fulfill Canada's obligations under the Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol with respect to International commitments on Lake of the Woods as a boundary water and domestic obligations under concurrent federal, Ontario, Manitoba legislative enactments with respect to the regulation and control of the Winnipeg River watershed.

Authority:

Lake of the Woods Convention and Protocol, signed by Canada and the United States at Washington, February 24, 1925.

The Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921 and the Lake of the Woods Control Board Amendment Act, 1958.

The Tripartite Agreement signed by Canada, Ontario and Manitoba, November 15, 1922.

The Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928.

Time Frame:

Canada's obligations under the above authorities are of a continuing nature.

Financing and Operation:

The Canadian Lake of the Woods Control Board is responsible for the regulation and control of water levels of both the Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul storage reservoirs, in addition to the English and Winnipeg Rivers levels and flows to the Ontario/Manitoba boundary. In the case of regulation of Lake of the Woods, the federal government pays one-third of the operating costs, with the provinces of Ontario (one-ninth) and Manitoba (five-ninths) sharing the remaining two-thirds based proportionately on the developable powerhead on the Winnipeg River. This sharing of costs and the provision of a Secretariat in Ottawa, reflect the federal government's interest in navigation and the potential for hydroelectric power generation, wild rice production, fishing, and recreational uses in the two provinces. The federal government bills each of the two provinces on an annual basis for its share of the costs.

With respect to the regulation of Lac Seul, costs are shared between Manitoba and Ontario on the basis of the proportionate amount of head developed in each province for hydroelectric purposes on the English and Winnipeg Rivers below Lac Seul. The shares paid by Manitoba and Ontario are approximately 35% and 65% respectively. Ontario operates and administers the Lac Seul facilities.

Payments:

See table 3.

TABLE 3

Operating Costs for Lake of the Woods and Lac Seul in 1985
(Administered by Lake of the Woods Control Board)
($000)

	Canada	*Ontario*	*Manitoba*	*Total*
Lake of the Woods	77.1	26.6	127.6	231.3
Lac Seul	—	19.5	35.7	55.2
Total	77.1	46.1	163.3	286.5

For Further Information:
General:

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Lake of the Woods Control Board Secretariat
Water Resources Branch
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Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-2529

WATER QUALITY MONITORING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Water Quality Branch, Inland Waters and Lands, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:
To assess the ambient quality of inland waters for municipal, industrial, commercial, agricultural, and fishery uses and to determine pollution levels, including contaminants and toxic substances, for federal and provincial governments and the private sector by providing water quality data and interpretive information in summary, detailed and special reports.

Authority:
Canada Water Act. Arrangements for water quality monitoring programs are made with the provinces as required. Monitoring also supports programs under the Environmental Contaminants Act, Fisheries Act, Boundary Waters Treaty Act, the Northern Inland Waters Act, the Arctic Waters Pollution Prevention Act, the Canada Shipping Act, the Navigable Waters Protection Act, and others.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1966. It is continually modified to take account of new pollution problems and users' needs.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Canada—Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality the federal government finances 50% of the Province's activities associated with the Great Lakes International Surveillance Plan (GLISP) in addition to its own activities in this area. In addition, a special arrangement with the Prairie Provinces Water Board provides for coordination of federal and provincial water quality monitoring in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Initiatives are presently underway with the provinces to enter into cost and work-shared agreements for all water quality monitoring in Canada. Agreements have been signed with Quebec (1984) British Columbia (1985) and Newfoundland (1986).

Payments:
Under the terms of the Canada—Ontario Agreement, approximately $1.21 million were paid to Ontario for GLISP.

When the agreements with the provinces on water quality monitoring are signed and fully implemented in 1986-87 it is anticipated that they will cost approximately $2.0 million, of which about $0.2 million will represent payments to provinces for work done for the federal government.

Water Management Research Programs

Research is undertaken by the National Water Research Institute and the National Hydrology Research Institute in support of the water management activities of the Inland Waters Directorate. This research includes necessary initiatives for activities under the Canada—Ontario Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

ERDA SUB-AGREEMENTS FOR WATER PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Administered By:
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion

Authority:
Department of the Environment Act

Name of Agreement:
Canada—Newfoundland Agreement Respecting Improvements to the Water Supply System in the Town of Channel-Port-aux-Basques

Time Frame:
July 30, 1985 — March 31, 1988

Purpose:
To cost-share the construction of an improved water purification system for the town of Channel-Port-aux-Basques.

Financing and Operation:
A sub-agreement of the Canada—Newfoundland Economic and Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) administered by the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion. The federal cost is not to exceed $6,500,000 or 90% of the total shareable cost whichever is less.

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8th Floor, Champlain Building
P.O. Box 10100
1141 route de l'Eglise
Ste. Foy, Quebec
G1V 4H5

Mr. S. Fenety
Regional Director, Atlantic
Inland Waters and Lands
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor, Gulf Building
5009 Quinpool Road
P.O. Box 365
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2P8

CANADIAN WILDLIFE SERVICE

CRESTON VALLEY WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY

(Part of the Conservation and Protection Activity of the Environmental Services Program)

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To provide habitat for wildlife and to ensure their survival.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1968.

Financing and Operation:
The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority has three managing directors: the Director of the British Columbia Wildlife Management Branch; the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Pacific and Yukon Region; and a member of the public appointed by the B.C. Minister of Environment. All directors have equal status in the management of the Authority. In addition to an annual grant to the Authority, the Canadian Wildlife Service provides scientific and technical expertise to the Authority through a Technical Advisory Committee and assists in all management plans. The Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority now operates the Creston Wildlife Centre as part of its program.

Payments:
An annual grant of $100,000 is paid directly to the Authority.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.K. Pollock
Director, Program and Operational Support Services
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OE7

Tel.: (819) 997-1245

Dr. A. Martell
Regional Director
Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3

Tel.: (604) 666-0143

CANADA/NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection, Department of the Environment; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Purpose:
To undertake a wildlife research program.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 26, 1979 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than three members on behalf of each of Canada and the Northwest Territories is to recommend projects for each fiscal year. Projects must be approved by the Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service; the Director, Northwest Territories Region, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs; and the Director, Wildlife Management Division, Northwest Territories.

Payments:
Canada's contribution will not exceed $800,000 in each year, and the Territories' will not exceed $400,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Director
Northwest Territories Region
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Bellanca Building
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

For Territorial Information:

Mr. Kevin Lloyd
Director
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA/NEWFOUNDLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To undertake wildlife conservation programs in areas of national interest in Newfoundland.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced July 31, 1981 and will continue until March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, a committee consisting of not more than two members on behalf of each of Canada and Newfoundland to review and approve cooperative projects in wildlife conservation. One member for Canada shall be Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region, and one member from Newfoundland shall be the Director of the Wildlife Division, Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth.

Payments:
Canada's and Newfoundland's contributions shall not exceed $200,000 each in each year.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE7

Officers Responsible:

Dr. G. Finney
Regional Director
Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
EOA 3CO

Tel.: (506) 536-3025

For Newfoundland:

Mr. D.G. Pike
Director of Wildlife
Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth
810 Pleasantville Avenue
P.O. Box 4750
St. John's, Newfoundland
AIC 5T7

Tel.: (709) 737-2817

BEVERLEY — KAMINURIAK BARREN — GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canada Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To coordinate management of the Beverley and Kaminuriak herds of barren-ground caribou and their habitat amongst the four governments involved and the traditional users of the resource.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed on June 3, 1982, and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement was signed by the Government of Canada (as represented by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Minister of the Environment); the Governments of Manitoba and Saskatchewan; and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. It provides for the appointment of a joint management board comprised of representatives of the four governments and of the traditional users of the resource.

Payments:
Up to $75,000 per annum to be paid ⅖ by Canada and ⅕ by each of the remaining parties.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 24
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Tel.: (204) 945-7761

Mr. D. Sherratt
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6

Tel.: (306) 565-2886

Mr. Kevin Lloyd
Director
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA/ALBERTA SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection.

Purpose:
To reintroduce swift fox into Canada (within specified areas of the Province of Alberta) and provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced August 17, 1983 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Under this agreement, a Management Authority consisting of two members each from Canada and the Province of Alberta, will ensure both the coordination of the efforts of both parties as set out in the agreement or as otherwise agreed to by the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region and the Director of Wildlife for the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Energy and Natural Resources of Alberta.

Payments:
The provision of financing by Canada and the Province for the implementation of this Agreement is subject to the Parliament of Canada and the Provincial Legislature having provided funds for the fiscal year in which such financing is required.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. R. Andrews
Director of Wildlife
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Energy and Natural Resources
Province of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6

Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — PRAIRIE PROVINCES CROP DAMAGE PREVENTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To mitigate the losses of cereal grains to migratory birds on the Prairies.

Authority:
Migratory Birds Convention Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced April 1, 1983 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the directors of Provincial Wildlife Management Branches will coordinate activities of the two governments related to crop damage prevention. They will establish program committees to plan and oversee the program during the term of the agreements.

Payments:
Financing by either party is to be shared equally. Canada's contribution is not to exceed $1.0 million (Manitoba $.225 million; Saskatchewan $.350 million; Alberta $.425 million).

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. D.I. Gillespie
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Tel.: (819) 953-1421

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

CANADA — YUKON WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Yukon and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced April 1, 1984 and will continue until March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority, consisting of the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Western and Northern Region (Canada), and the Director, Wildlife Management Branch, Department of Renewable Resources (Yukon), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $50,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Yukon.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. Hugh Moneghan
Director
Resources Planning and Management
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of Yukon
P.O. Box 2703
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 2C6

Tel.: (403) 667-5634

CANADA — ALBERTA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Alberta and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began April 1, 1984 and expires March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada), and the Director of Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Division, Alberta Energy and Natural Resources (Alberta), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. R. Andrews
Director of Wildlife
Fish and Wildlife Division
Department of Energy and Natural Resources
Government of Alberta
Petroleum Plaza, North Tower
9945 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2G6

Tel.: (403) 427-6733

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN SWIFT FOX REINTRODUCTION PROGRAM AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To reintroduce swift fox into specified areas of Saskatchewan and provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began March 9, 1984 and expires March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority, consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region, Canadian Wildlife Service (Canada), and the Director of Wildlife, Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources (Saskatchewan), will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of swift fox.

Payments:
Financing for Canada shall not exceed $25,000 in any year and that of Saskatchewan shall not exceed one-tenth of the federal contribution. Financing is subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the provincial Legislature of Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. D. Sherratt
Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Tourism and Renewable Resources
Government of Saskatchewan
3211 Albert Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4S 5W6

Tel.: (306) 565-2886

CANADA — ONTARIO WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To coordinate the implementation of joint programs and policies for the conservation of wildlife and the provision of wildlife-related benefits to Canadians.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began February 3, 1984 and will continue until March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
The agreement will be administered by a committee consisting of three representatives of each party. One member shall be the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Ontario Region (Canada) and another shall be the Director of the Wildlife Branch, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (Ontario).

Payments:
The contributions of either party shall not exceed $1,000,000 in any year, and in any event, neither party shall contribute more than nine-tenths of the costs in any given year. Contributions by Canada are subject to approval by Treasury Board and those of Ontario are subject to allocation of funds by the Provincial Management Board of Canada.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. Hugh Boyd
A/Regional Director
Ontario Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
1725 Woodward Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Tel.: (613) 998-4693

Mr. D. Simkin
Director of Wildlife Branch
Ministry of Natural Resources
Government of Ontario
Whitney Block, Room 2327
Queen's Park
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 1W3

Tel.: (416) 965-4254

CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To undertake joint wildlife conservation programs of national interest in Prince Edward Island and provide for the conservation of migratory birds.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began August 2, 1984 and expires March 31, 1993.

Financing and Operation:
A committee was established comprising two representatives of each party to administer the agreement. One member is the Regional Director, Canadian Wildlife Service, Atlantic Region (Canada); another is the Director of the Wildlife Division, Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs (Prince Edward Island).

Payments:
The contribution of either party shall not exceed $200,000 in any year and neither party shall be liable to pay for more than 90% of program costs in any year. Payments are subject to approval by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of Prince Edward Island.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Dr. G. Finney
Regional Director
Atlantic Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 1590
Sackville, New Brunswick
E0A 3C0

Tel.: (506) 536-3025

Mr. Arthur Smith
Director, Fish and Wildlife Unit
Department of Community and Cultural Affairs
Government of Prince Edward Island
Jones Building, 11 Kent Street
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7N8

Tel.: (902) 892-0311

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN LAST MOUNTAIN LAKE MANAGEMENT UNIT — MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection and Department of Parks and Renewable Resources Saskatchewan.

Purpose:
To effect the management, development and conservation of significant migratory bird populations and their habitat, and to contain crop damage during negotiation of a more formal agreement.

Authority:
Migratory Birds Convention Act

Time Frame:
The Memorandum of Understanding commenced in December 1971 and will remain in effect until a formal agreement is reached with the province.

Financing and Operation:
No reference is made to costs in the Memorandum of Understanding. Costs are decided annually by the management committee.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

CANADA — MANITOBA WOOD BISON REINTRODUCTION AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To reintroduce wood bison into Manitoba and to provide for subsequent management.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement began April 1, 1983 and expires March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Authority consisting of the Regional Director, Western and Northern Region (Canada) and the Director of Wildlife Branch, Department of Natural Resources (Manitoba) will coordinate activities of the two governments related to the reintroduction and subsequent management of the wood bison.

Payments:
Financing by either party is not to exceed $75,000 per year and is subject to financing being approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officers Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Director
Wildlife Branch
Department of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 24
1495 St. James Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3H 0W9

Tel.: (204) 945-7761

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON A COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS FOR WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AREAS WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection

Purpose:
To ensure the maintenance and enhancement of wildlife and migratory bird populations by protecting their important habitats, to provide a mechanism for cooperation between departments and consultation with the public leading to the coordinated management of wildlife and migratory birds and their habitats.

Authority:
Migratory Birds Convention Act, Canada Wildlife Act.

Time Frame:
Ongoing from August 1985

Financing and Operation:
An Area Management Plan developed for each designated area shall specify the financial arrangements for the area. The costs of public consultation will be allocated by mutual consent.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Mr. G.R. Kerr
Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98 Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 420-2536

Mr. K. Lloyd
Director
Wildlife Management Division
Department of Renewable Resources
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7411

CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES PORCUPINE CARIBOU HERD MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Canadian Wildlife Service, Conservation and Protection, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Yukon Territorial Government, Government of the Northwest Territories, Inuvialuit Game Council, Council for Yukon Indians, and Dene Nation and Métis Association of Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To establish a Board to manage the Porcupine Caribou Herd.

Authority:
Canada Wildlife Act

Time Frame:
The agreement commenced October 26, 1985 and is ongoing.

Financing and Operation:
The federal and two territorial governments each contribute ⅓ of the costs of the Board and Secretariat estimated at $25K each annually (total $75K). Funding will be examined after three years of operation. The Board will have eight voting members representing the signatories, including one member of the federal government, two for the Yukon Territorial Government, one for the Government of the Northwest Territories and four for Native groups.

Payments:
DOE and DIAND will equally share the costs for the federal government; within DOE, CWS and Parks will equally share costs.

For Further Information:
General:

Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E7

Officer Responsible:

Dr. A. Martell
Regional Director
Pacific and Yukon Region
Canadian Wildlife Service
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 340
Delta, British Columbia
V4K 3Y3

Tel.: (604) 666-0143

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (EP)

CANADA — ALBERTA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To provide a framework for development of co-ordinating mechanisms and complementary programs for the protection and enhancement of environmental quality.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1982 to October 1987
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control. An EP—Alberta Environment Committee exists to review items of mutual interest under the Accord.

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Orr
Director, Alberta District
Environmental Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 468-8007

CANADA — MANITOBA ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of pollution problems through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the province of Manitoba; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions to the agreement is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost sharing associated with the Accord. The Accord was signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment and is administered by a two-person Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee (FPLC) as provided for under Section 27 of the Accord. The Accord is used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to the exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Mr. B. Briscoe
Co-chairman
Federal-Provincial Liaison Committee
Manager, Manitoba District
Environmental Protection
Department of the Environment
Room 800
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 2B3

Tel.: (204) 949-2961

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK AND CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ACCORDS FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort in the protection and enhancement of environmental quality through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and each of the three provinces listed above, and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980
Extended October 1980 to October 1981
Extended October 1981 to October 1982
Extended October 1982 until a new Accord is signed.
General consideration of possible revisions is currently taking place.

Financing and Operation:
There is no cost-sharing associated with the Accords which were signed by the respective federal and provincial Ministers of the Environment. The Accords are used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to division of responsibilities for environmental protection, to exchange of information, to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments and to acceptance of standards for environmental control.

For Further Information:

Regional Director
Environmental Protection (EP)
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-3593

CANADA — ONTARIO AGREEMENT RESPECTING GREAT LAKES WATER QUALITY

Administered By:
Office of the Regional Director General, Ontario Region

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen co-operation between the Government of Canada and the province of Ontario in meeting the obligations assumed by Canada under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and to provide for the cost-sharing of specific programs undertaken by the province to assist Canada in meeting these obligations. The commitment is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin ecosystem by eliminating or reducing, to the maximum practical extent, the discharge of pollutants into the Great Lakes.

The key pollution control aspects of the Agreement are: municipal sewage treatment; industrial waste control; control of persistent toxic substances; pollution from land use activities, shipping, dredging, offshore and onshore facilities; surveillance and monitoring activities; and research.

Authority:
Canada Water Act

Time Frame:
This co-operative program is a continuing activity which began in 1971 and was revised in 1982 to reflect changes in the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Agreement.

Financing and Operation:
Through special appropriation, a one-time payment of $65 million over a six-year term ending March 31, 1988 is transferred to the province as a contribution towards approved municipal sewage treatment facilities as described in Schedule G under the Canada — Ontario Agreement, entitled "Sewerage Facilities Construction Program". This is directed towards fulfilment of Canada's obligation under the international Canada — U.S.A. Agreement to reduce pollution from municipal sources in the Great Lakes. In accordance with Article VI, Section 2, of the Canada — Ontario Agreement, shared-cost surveillance of municipal and industrial discharges and a shared-cost information program have been established to which both parties will contribute equally. The total contribution for the fiscal year 1986-87 is $3.4 million of which the federal government and the province of Ontario will each contribute 50%.

Administration of the Canada — Ontario Agreement resides with the Ontario Regional Director General (C&P). Operational activities, as required, are provided by the various regional components of the department.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, the Ontario Regional Director General has line management responsibility for the interdepartmental and intradepartmental Great Lakes Environment Program, which has been established to fulfill directly responsibilities assumed under the 1978 Revised Canada — U.S.A. Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement. Led by the federal Department of the Environment, this program has the active participation of the federal Departments of National Health and Welfare, Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture, Transport and Public Works. The base contribution of these departments totals $18.2 million (including salaries) or $11.1 million (excluding salaries) with an additional annual allocation of $2.1 million via an interdepartmental working group chaired by the federal Department of the Environment which is represented by the Ontario Regional Director General.

Payments:
With reference to the $65 million payment over the six-year term specified in the Canada — Ontario Agreement, the Department is obliged to remit funds to the province for transfer or credit to municipalities for which a claim has been received. This occurs on a quarterly basis and is not to exceed the following amounts per payment in any one fiscal year:

$3.5 million in fiscal year 1982-83
$10.2 million in fiscal year 1983-84
$10 million in fiscal year 1984-85
$3.1 million in fiscal year 1985-86
$4.6 million in fiscal year 1986-87
$2.1 million in fiscal year 1987-88

With reference to the shared-cost surveillance and information programs, the federal contribution of $1,200,000 for the fiscal year 1982-83 is made on a quarterly basis on receipt of claims from Ontario.

For Further Information:

Director General
Great Lakes Environment Program
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
6th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 973-1095

CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN ACCORD FOR THE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To provide a more effective overall effort on the solution of environmental quality problems, through better co-ordination of the activities of Canada and the Province of Saskatchewan; and to provide a broad framework within which specific agreements can be designed to cope with particular problems.

Authority:
Decision of the Cabinet Committee on Science, Culture and Information, February 12, 1974.

Time Frame:
October 1975 to October 1980.
Lapsed after October 1980.
Negotiations have been initiated for renewal of the Accord.

Financing and Operation:
The Accord is to be used as a basis for federal-provincial working agreements relating to the division of responsibilities for environmental protection; to the exchange of information; to establishment of contact points for the public, industry and other government departments; and to acceptance of requirements, objectives and priorities relating to environmental quality. It is expected that the renewed Accord will provide for implementation through some form of federal-provincial consultative committee.

For Further Information:

Mr. J. Witteman
Manager, Saskatchewan District
Environmental Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor
1901 Victoria Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 359-6464

INVENTORY OF FEDERAL BELOW-GROUND DISPOSAL SITES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTES IN QUEBEC

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters: Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To carry out an inventory of federal below-ground disposal sites for potentially hazardous wastes in Quebec, to assess these sites and, where required, to develop methods of evaluation to determine the impact of the sites on the environment and the corrective measures to take where the impact is adverse.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Council of Resource and Environment Ministers (CCREM) at its 1981 meeting. This project is part of the National Waste Management Program.

Time Frame:
The project began in 1981.

Financing and Operation:
For federal sites, some $545,000 were devoted to the program until 1985-86, with the participation of concerned federal departments. Overall, 52 sites were identified and characterized. Environmental monitoring is recommended for 5 of them and additional evaluations remain to be completed for 3 other priority sites. The Quebec Department of the Environment is carrying out the inventory of the rest of the sites in the province.

For Further Information:

Mr. Fernand Leduc
Chief, Emergencies and Residual Matter
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF CONTAMINATION IN SHELLFISH BEDS IN QUEBEC (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters: Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
The principal objective of the program is to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish and that available stocks of shellfish can be safely consumed. The purposes of the environmental portion of the program are the following: development of a plan for the surveillance of environmental quality in the shellfish growing areas; identification of sources of pollution in these areas; and recommendation for the control of the pollution sources by appropriate municipal, provincial or federal authorities.

Authority:
The program is carried out under the 1948 Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish between the United States and Canada. The Agreement requires that both countries ensure the wholesomeness of shellfish and crustaceans destined for export to the other country. The joint program in Quebec is implemented through the Regional Committee on Shellfish, composed of representatives from the federal Departments of the Environment and Fisheries and Oceans and from the Quebec Departments of the Environment and of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries. EPS is a member of the committee, representing the federal Department of the Environment.

Time Frame:
Continuing activity since the formation of the Regional Committee on Shellfish in 1974.

Financing and Operation:
This program is financed from the operating budgets of the participating government departments. EPS provides a mobile laboratory and supervises field work in the area of water quality. In addition, EPS allocates 0.5 person-years and $40,000 per year to the program.

For Further Information:

Mr. Christian Blaise
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

JOINT PROGRAM FOR THE INVENTORY OF SOURCES OF POLLUTION AND FOR THE APPLICATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Administered By:
Quebec Regional Headquarters: Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
Ensure that the national standards and directives for air and water pollution control are observed.

Authority:
Clear Air Act
Fisheries Act, Section 33

Time Frame:
Continuing activity which is subject to possible modification in the future.

Financing and Operation:
All expenses related to the program are assumed by the respective participating organization which incurs them. The two participants are EP and the Quebec Department of the Environment.

In the case of air pollution control, administrative arrangements have been concluded for each regulation under the Clear Air Act. To date, the sectors covered by these arrangements are asbestos, chlorine and caustic soda plants, lead melting and reforming plants, and vinyl chloride production. The role and responsibilities of EPS and the Quebec Department of the Environment in this program have been identified. The two bodies carry out their responsibilities using existing resources; no additional resources are allocated.

In the area of water pollution, similar programs have been established for the reduction of pollution at oil refineries, base metal mines, gold mines, the pulp and paper industries as well as chlorine and caustic soda plants.

In addition, sampling programs have been set up to check standards and to develop pollution control techniques and analytical methods. EP provides technical assistance to the Quebec Department of the Environment in the areas of waste water treatment and the use of bio-tests to determine toxicity.

Joint inventories are undertaken in order to set up a data base prior to possible regulation and to gather information in the areas of acid rain and trends in pollution levels. Federal expenditures of $30,000 were incurred for this program in 1985-86.

For Further Information:

Mr. Gilles Fortier
Quebec Regional Headquarters for the
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

LONG RANGE TRANSPORT OF AIR POLLUTANTS PROGRAM; AGREEMENTS WITH THE PROVINCES FOR SULPHUR DIOXIDE EMISSION REDUCTIONS

Administered By:
Department of the Environment

Purpose:
To obtain reductions in emission levels in order to reduce pollutant loadings into the environment to levels which ecosystems can tolerate.

Authority:
Department of the Environment Act and Clean Air Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
A formal agreement to limit sulphur dioxide emissions in central and eastern North America is being negotiated with the United States' Administration under a Memorandum of Intent. The federal government together with the governments of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island have agreed to conduct research and exchange findings, to carry out joint public information programs, and to the establishment of co-ordinating mechanisms to consult and provide advice in support of negotiations. Federal and provincial governments are discussing apportionment of emission reductions in Canada in support of an eventual agreement with the United States' Administration.

For Further Information:

Corporate Planning
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-1831

MODERNIZATION OF THE SYDNEY STEEL CORPORATION PLANT AT SYDNEY, NOVA SCOTIA (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
The object of the environmental portion of the project is to ensure that adequate pollution controls are incorporated into the Phase II modernization program at the Sydney Steel Corporation (SYSCO) plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia. One major item in the scheme is the purchase and installation of an electric arc furnace where dust collection and disposal will be a significant concern.

Authority:
In 1986, the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (DRIE) and the province of Nova Scotia signed, under the General Development Agreement (ERDA) provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement for the second phase of modernization of the SYSCO plant at Sydney. The total appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement, including both federal and provincial contributions, amounted to $157 million. The federal government contributed 70% of the total and Nova Scotia, 30%. EP and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are currently working, on a co-operative basis, toward pollution controls at SYSCO leading to eventual environmental improvements. EPS involvement in the program flows from the mandate of the federal Department of the Environment under the federal Clean Air Act and Section 33 of the Fisheries Act.

Time Frame:
On-going through 1987

Financing and Operation:
Capital improvements at the plant are being made with the federal contribution to the required appropriation being 70% and that the province being 30%. Both EP and the Nova Scotia Department of the Environment are allocating resources as part of on-going programs for project review and through negotiations with the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion.

For Further Information:

Mrs. Sue Day
Acting District Director
Air and Water Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6086

NATIONAL AIR POLLUTION SURVEILLANCE NETWORK (NAPS)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection

Purpose:
To monitor ambient air quality on a continuing basis, particularly National Air Quality Objective pollutants, in the major centres of population. The Network provides urban air pollution data and is a ready means of auditing progress in air pollution control across the country and provides an early indication of developing problems.

Authority:
Clean Air Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The development and operation of the Network is a joint project based on the cooperative efforts of both the federal and provincial governments. Network costs are shared approximately equally by both. Provincial costs are primarily operational. The federal government bears most of the cost of equipment acquisition and processes, publishes and disseminates the data. The equipment in the two territorial capitals is operated by regional personnel of Environmental Protection (C&P). Personnel of the Montreal Urban Community and of the Greater Vancouver Regional District operate the equipment in their respective regions. The Federal-Provincial Committee on Air Pollution was responsible for creating the program. Presently, consultation on operational aspects and revision are conducted on a bilateral basis between the federal government and individual provinces. As of July, 1985, the network comprised 402 monitoring instruments located at 133 stations in 55 cities across Canada.

For Further Information:
Regional: Program Implementation

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Mr. Edward J. Norrena
Acting Regional Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-3593

Quebec

Mr. G. Mezzetta
Director, Quebec Region
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9

Tel.: (514) 283-7377

Ontario

Mr. K. Shikaze
Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 973-1055

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwest Territories

Dr. R. Lane
Regional Director (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
2nd Floor, Twin Atria Building #2
4999 — 98th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T6B 2X3

Tel.: (403) 468-8040

British Columbia and Yukon

Mr. B.A. Heskin
Regional Director (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: (604) 666-6805

Headquarters: National Coordination

Mr. P.M. Higgins
Director General
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-1298

NATIONAL ALERTING AND REPORTING NETWORK

Administered By:
Environmental Protection

Purpose:
To monitor all significant spills of oils and other hazardous materials to ensure that appropriate authorities are alerted and, where necessary, take action to mitigate the effects of spills on the environment.

The Network relies on existing federal and provincial facilities that provide a 24 hour per day manned service and is supplemented by telephone intercept and tone-and-voice pager systems for a 24 hour on-call service at key locations across Canada. Lists of contacts in the several federal and provincial response agencies are maintained to ensure that authorities at the local, provincial and federal levels are alerted promptly and kept up-to-date on significant spills.

Authority:
Department of the Environment Act

Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973

Environmental Emergency Activities

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Network uses the Trans-Canada Telephone System and the CN/CP Telex System. Generally speaking, participating agencies pay for their own operating costs. Federal agencies accept reverse-charges for telephone calls made to report accidents. In the Maritime provinces, the Canadian Coast Guard pays the total costs for a common Zenith telephone reporting system. Accident reports are then relayed to appropriate provincial and federal agencies. In Newfoundland and British Columbia, the Canadian Coast Guard accepts collect calls on spill reports and then advises appropriate response agencies.

For Further Information:

Headquarters — National Coordination:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: Office (819) 997-3742 (24 hour per day telephone)

Regional: Regional Environmental Emergency Coordinators

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Atlantic)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (902) 426-6200
Office (902) 426-2576
TELEX 019-21565 (EPS DRT)
DEX Auto (902) 426-2690

Quebec

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Quebec)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
1179 Bleury Street
Montreal, Quebec
H3B 3H9

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (514) 283-2333
Office (514) 283-2345 or 283-6418
TELEX 055-60234 (DOE SP RQ MTL)
DEX Auto (514) 283-4423

Ontario

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
7th Floor
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (416) 966-5840
Office (416) 966-5840
TELEX 06-23601 (DOE EPS TOR)
DEX Auto (416) 966-6428

Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Northwest Territories

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Western and Northern)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
8th Floor
9942 — 108th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5K 2J5

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (403) 420-2580
Office (403) 420-2580
TELEX 037-2099 (DOE EPS EDM)
DEX Auto (403) 420-2615

British Columbia and Yukon Territory

Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator (Pacific and Yukon)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: Emergency (24 hour service) (604) 666-6100
Office (604) 666-0370 or 666-6711
TELEX 04-54476 (EPSPACIFIC VCR)
DEX (604) 666-6281

NATIONAL ANALYSES OF TRENDS IN EMERGENCIES SYSTEMS (NATES)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To accumulate computerized data on spills of oils and other hazardous materials into the environment anywhere in Canada so as to determine pollution sources and problem areas and take action to prevent or at least reduce the number of accidents. In addition, the system facilitates the analysis of trends in accidental spills and allows contingency planners to prepare or modify their response plans accordingly. Trend analysis also assists research and development personnel in assessing priorities for equipment development and deployment.

Authority:

Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973;

Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Participating federal and provincial agencies incur some incremental expenses in collecting and providing spill information to the Environmental Protection (EP) offices in each province. EP bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. The data-base is available only to federal or provincial government agencies, and they pay their own computer usage costs.

NATES is the only national inventory of spill events affecting the environment and the data-base now contains over 23,000 entries. EPS publishes annual analyses in its "Spill Technology Newsletter" and upon request, analyzes a variety of problems in provinces, regions, water basins and specific locations.

For Further Information:
Regional: See above under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

Headquarters—National Coordination: See under "National Alerting and Reporting Network"

NATIONAL INVENTORY OF MUNICIPAL WATERWORKS AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS IN CANADA (MUNDAT)

Administered By:
Environmental Protection

Purpose:
To maintain up-to-date records of the number and capacity of water supplies and wastewater treatment systems for all municipalities in Canada.

Authority:
Department of the Environment Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Municipal and provincial agencies are responsible for providing the input data for this system. All expenses associated with this activity are provided by the respective agency. EPS bears the entire cost of system maintenance and data input. In addition, the Federation of Associations on the Canadian Environment (FACE) provides advice on private sector interests and the information needs of the Federation's member associations which represent all sectors of the municipal water and wastewater field. The data base is for the most part available to anyone seeking such information. Efforts are made to recover costs for large-scale use of the system. This data base is the only complete validated inventory of water and wastewater systems in Canada. At present, MUNDAT contains general municipal water distribution and wastewater collection system information on more than 3,300 municipalities, detailed water supply and treatment data for 3,051 plants and wastewater treatment and disposal data on 1,688 plants.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Aggarwal
Inventory Management
Program Management Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 953-1660

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND CO-OPERATIVE SHELLFISH PROGRAM

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP), Atlantic Region:

Purpose:
The study has the following objectives:

1. to develop a long term plan in the surveillance of marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
2. to identify the magnitude and sources of shellfish growing area contamination;
3. to incorporate growing area surveillance results into provincial, municipal and federal solutions to the waste disposal problems (present and future) affecting marine environmental quality in shellfish growing areas;
4. to protect the public health and encourage more effective protection and utilization of estuarine resources;
5. to satisfy surveillance and monitoring obligations relative to the Canada — United States Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish.

Authority:
This project is based upon the mandate contained within the 1948 Canada — United States Bilateral Agreement on Shellfish. The major objectives of the program are to ensure that the public health is protected from disease transmitted via shellfish (domestic and exported) and that the available stocks of shellfish can be effectively and safely utilized. The program is a joint effort to control pollution sources affecting estuarine areas by use of EPS and provincial pollution control mandates. The program was initiated through a work sharing arrangement between the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs of Prince Edward Island and the Environmental Protection (C&P), Atlantic Region.

Time Frame:
The cooperative program is a continuing activity which began in May of 1975.

Financing and Operation:
Environmental Protection provides report preparation, materials and supplies for laboratory work as well as the services of one student. The province provides facilities and on-site advice in addition to the services of one student. Total cost of the project is approximately $10,000 annually, with EPS providing approximately 50% of the total.

For Further Information:

Mr. Arthur Hiscock
Acting District Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 115
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 7M8

Tel.: (902) 566-7400

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollution control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Authority:
In 1981, the federal Departments of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and of the Environment, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill modernization. The modernization programs in each of the three provinces have three major objectives: mill modernization in general; energy conservation; and pollution control. It is the latter two in which EP is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Initiated in 1981, with completion likely in 1985-86 for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The projected completion date for Newfoundland is currently 1987. An extension to 1989 has been granted to accommodate the take over of the Corner Brook Mill.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriation under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to \$21.25 million for Nova Scotia, \$41.25 million for New Brunswick (plus \$12.25 million under a March 1984 amendment), and \$41.33 million for Newfoundland. For both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the federal government has contributed 80% of the appropriation and each province, 20%; in the case of Newfoundland, the federal government has contributed 90% of the appropriation and the province, 10%; for the first \$33.33 million. The division is 50-50 for the remaining \$8 million. An increase of \$5 million, to which the federal government will contribute 90%; and the province 10%, has been requested by the Newfoundland government. No specific portion of the appropriation has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Nova Scotia:

Mr. Kenneth G. Hamilton
Acting Director
Air and Water Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6132

New Brunswick:

Mr. John deGonzague
District Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
364 Argyle Street
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 1T9

Tel.: (506) 452-3286

Newfoundland:

Mr. John Neate
District Director
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 5037
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5V3

Tel.: (709) 772-5488

PULP AND PAPER MILL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM (ENVIRONMENTAL PORTION) IN ONTARIO

Administered By:
Regional Director — Ontario (Environmental portion)

Purpose:
The objects of the environmental portion of the program are to achieve energy conservation and to improve pollu-

tion control through the modernization of pulp and paper mills in Ontario and through the rationalization of production.

Authority:
In 1979, the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion (DREE) and the Board of Economic Development Ministers, on behalf of the Government of Canada, and the province of Ontario signed, under the General Development Agreement provided for by the Department of Regional Economic Expansion Act, a Subsidiary Agreement on pulp and paper mill facilities improvement. The improvement program has three major objectives: mill modernization in general, energy conservation and pollution control. It is the latter two in which the Environmental Protection Service (EPS) is directly involved.

As a result of the modernization, considerable improvements are being made in both air and water pollution control and in hazardous waste management at many of the mills.

Time Frame:
Subsidiary Agreement signed on May 15, 1979. Termination date of March 31, 1984 with a two-year period to process claims, that is, up to March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The appropriations under the Subsidiary Agreement amounted to $60 million from the federal government and $120 million from the province of Ontario. No specific portion of the appropriations has been set aside for pollution control and energy conservation, but priorities and targets have been set and are required to be met within the modernization program.

For Further Information:

Mr. K. Shikaze
Regional Director (Ontario)
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
7th Floor, 25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M2

Tel.: (416) 973-1055

SAINT JOHN SULPHUR DEPOSITION STUDY: DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, ATLANTIC REGION

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To determine the relative impact of local versus long-range sources on acidic deposition levels in the Saint John, New Brunswick area.

Authority:
Clean Air Act

Time Frame:
July 1984 to March 1987

Financing and Operation:
Environmental Protection provided $25,000 in operational funds in each of 1984 and 1985. A further $32,000 will be expended in 1986-87. The New Brunswick Department of Environment is operating the network on a day-to-day basis. Environmental Protection, Atlantic Region, also provided technical assistance in designing and setting up the network.

For Further Information:

Mr. Joseph H. Kozak
Air and Water Branch
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
5th Floor
45 Alderney Drive
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
B2Y 2N6

Tel.: (902) 426-6132

UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CONCERNING FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES IN RELATION TO SPILLS OF OIL AND OF OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Administered By:
Environmental Protection (EP)

Purpose:
To clarify administrative arrangements between the federal government and the province of British Columbia in relation to environmental emergencies in the province. Spills of oil and of other hazardous materials may occur on land and in or on British Columbia's fresh waters and in or on the marine waters along the province's coastline and including the river estuaries leading to salt water fishing boundaries. The understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments sets out which government has the lead responsibility for response to spills, particularly in those grey areas of authority where jurisdictions overlap. The document also includes provision for co-operation between the two governments in the areas of contingency planning, spill prevention, reporting, research and development of technology, and maintenance of the National Emergency Equipment Locator System (NEELS) and the National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES).

Authority:
Record of Cabinet Decision, November 29, 1973 and the Department of the Environment Act.

Time Frame:
Continuing from June 26, 1981 and reviewed on a yearly basis.

Financing and Operation:
This understanding between the federal and British Columbia governments does not require additional funding from either level of government. The lead agency in a spill response assumes the immediate financial obligations for response activities which it authorizes. Cleanup costs are, however, recognized as a responsibility of the polluter, and action may be taken by the lead agency to recover such costs from the polluter.

The understanding formalizes methods of operation and procedures which developed during the 1970's. Under the agreement, the federal government assumes responsibility for spills in and on marine waters, from federal facilities or from any source to such facilities and for spills from any source which threaten to cross Canada — United States boundary waters. British Columbia assumes the lead role for all other spills. Both governments agree to assist each other in their respective lead roles. This includes co-ordination of scientific and technological expertise in areas such as oceanography, meteorology, fisheries, wildlife, cleanup technology, communications and emergency planning.

For Further Information:

British Columbia:

Regional Environmental Emergency Co-ordinator
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
3rd Floor
Kapilano 100 — Park Royal
West Vancouver, British Columbia
V7T 1A2

Tel.: (604) 666-6100 (24 hours per day)

National Headquarters:

National Environmental Emergency Centre
Environmental Protection
Conservation and Protection
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1C8

Tel.: (819) 997-3742 (24 hours per day)

PARKS PROGRAM

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To provide for the assembling of lands and their transfer to the federal government for the establishment of new National Parks.

Authority:
National Parks Act

In recent years, Parks has been active in identifying new areas of potential National Parks interest, and working towards preserving these areas. In order to plan effectively for a complete system of National Parks, Canada has been divided into 39 terrestrial natural regions based upon physiographic, ecological and geographical considerations. The objective is to establish National Parks, as areas representative of each of these regions. Nineteen of the terrestrial regions have representation. A similar approach is followed for planning the system of national marine parks. Twenty-nine marine regions have been identified, of which three have representation.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

New parks recently established by Federal-Provincial Agreement include:

Gros Morne	Newfoundland
Kouchibouguac	New Brunswick
Forillon	Quebec
Pukaskwa	Ontario
Pacific Rim	British Columbia
Grasslands	Saskatchewan

Financing and Operation:
These agreements usually provide for the provinces to carry out land acquisitions and to submit claims to the federal government for reimbursement, normally on a cost-shared basis. Provincial Crown lands are normally transferred without cost to the federal government if there are no private interests in the lands which need to be extinguished. However in the latest agreement (Grasslands), the federal government will be acquiring the interests in lands directly.

Payments:
See table 4.

TABLE 4

Payments to Provinces towards the Acquisition of Land for New National Parks

	Federal Expenditures					
Province and Project	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
Newfoundland						
—Gros Morne	127	124	138	400	51.9	10.0
Nova Scotia						
—Kejimkujik (Woods Property)	—	—	—	—	—	—
—Wreck Cove Land Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island						
—Land Development Agreement	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia						
—Pacific Rim	1,789	1,780	10.3	48.5	—	25,000.0*
Total	1,917	1,904	1,323.3	486.9	51.9	25,010.0

* Final payment ($25 million) to be paid pending finalization of agreement sometime in 1987.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director General, National Parks Branch
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES FOR THE PROVISION OF THE FOREST OR MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To provide forest or municipal fire protection to National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites where assistance is required from a provincial or municipal agency.

Authority:
National Parks Act

Historic Sites and Monuments Act

For certain locations it has been determined that it would be more efficient and economical to procure fire protection services through agreements with local municipalities (structural fire) or provinces (forest fire).

Four agreements are in force for municipal fire protection for Parks buildings in Gros Morne, Cape Breton Highlands, Prince Edward Island and Kootenay National Parks.

A forest fire agreement is in effect with British Columbia (Pacific Rim National Park). An agreement has also been signed with Ontario to cover Pukaskwa National Park (1100 square kilometres). These agreements provide for the payment of an annual per hectare sum to the province by Parks for the provision of pre-suppression, detection and suppression services by the provincial forces.

A somewhat different arrangement exists for fire activities in the provinces of Alberta and Quebec. Parks has a reciprocal fire fighting agreement with the province of Alberta in which each party is reimbursed "out-of-pocket" expenses for supplying assistance to the other. A similar agreement exists for the Kootenay, Mount Revelstoke, Glacier and Yoho National Parks.

For the province of Quebec, there is no specific agreement with the provincial government. However, La Mauricie and Forillon National Parks are active members in the "SOCIÉTÉS DE CONSERVATION DE LA GASPÉSIE (for Forillon) ET DE QUÉBEC-MAURICIE" (for La Mauricie).

These Societies:

conduct training courses for park personnel in fire fighting and aerial detection of fires;

provide additional help to the park for major fires (obtaining water bombers); and

partially reimburse fire fighting costs which are incurred.

Financing and Operation:
In general the agreements provide for annual payments and contain a provision for periodic reviews.

Payments:
See table 5.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director General, National Parks Branch
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel: (819) 994-2657

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces or Municipalities for Fire Protection of National Parks and National Historic Parks and Sites

	Federal Expenditures			
Agency	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
Louisbourg	3.0	2.0*	2.0* (+ .5 per call-out)	2.0 (+ charges)
Baddeck Volunteer Fire Department (Alexander Graham Bell)	1.5	0.75	.75	—
North Rustico (Prince Edward Island) (Structural)	1.3	1.3*	1.3* (+ charges per call-out)	1.3 (+ charges)
Rocky Harbour (Gros Morne) (Structural)	0.9	0.55*	.55* (+ charges per call-out)	.55 (+ charges)
Cheticamp Fire Brigade (Cape Breton Highlands) (Structural)	1.3	1.3*	1.6* (+ charges per call-out)	1.6
Radium Junction (Kootenay, British Columbia) (Structural)	8.8	7.5	8.0	7.5
British Columbia (Pacific Rim)	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3
(Agreement on Forest Fire Protection and Suppression)	—	—	150.0	—
Alberta (Wood Buffalo)	—	135.1	32.4	1,606.0
(Cooperative Forest Fire Cooperative Agreement)	—	—	—	—
Ontario (Pukaskwa)	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0
Quebec (Sociétés de Conservation de la Gaspésie — Forillon	—	—	—	8.5
et de Québec — La Mauricie)	27.4	33.5	30.0	20.5
Total	102.5	239.3	133.9 (+ charges per call-out)	1,705.25 (+ charges per call-out)

* For response to fire call-out.

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES, MUNICIPALITIES OR PRIVATE, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR HISTORIC PARKS AND SITES

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To enter into cost-sharing agreements with provinces, municipalities or private, non-profit organizations to assist in the acquisition, and restoration or recontruction, of structures declared to be of national historic and/or architectural significance by the Minister on the recommendation of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, his advisory body in such matters.

Authority:
Historic Sites and Monuments Act, 1952-53, C.39, 5.1, Section 3(b)

Treasury Board Minute 623840 as amended by Treasury Board Minute 717422. These minutes establish guidelines for percentage of contribution payments paid by Her Majesty in right of Canada for cost-sharing agreements entered into under the authority of the Historic Sites and Monuments Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The agreement governing each project states the time frame for anticipated completion of the project, manner of payment for the federal government's contribution toward capital costs and the covenants and obligations entered into by both parties. Typical projects take from two to five years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements are entered into under the authority vested in the office of the Minister by the Historic Sites and Monuments Act. In general, the Department may contribute up to 50% of the cost of acquisition and restoration if title to the property is to be held by the second party; up to 50% of the cost of restoration if the second party already owns the property and up to 75% of the restoration costs if the historic property should happen to be owned by the Crown in right of Canada. The second party to the agreement is responsible for the work to be done and lets any necessary contracts. If required, the Department of the Environment may provide expert advice on restoration engineering and architectural detail. Payments of financial contributions are governed by the type of agreement arranged. If no acquisition costs are involved, normally the initial contribution is a nominal one, and the remaining pre-determined amount paid on the basis of certified expenditures submitted to Parks. Final payment is not made until the project is completed to the satisfaction of the Minister. Once the historic place is restored the second party, under the terms of the agreement, is obligated to maintain and operate it at their own expense over a stated period of time for the benefit of the general public.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces and Municipalities or Private, Non-Profit Organizations
for the Acquisition, Restoration and Reconstruction of Historic Parks and Sites

	Federal Expenditures				
Project and Province	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
Quebec					
Forges du St-Maurice	—	—	—	—	—
Maison Trestler	—	300.0	14.8	23.1	—
Saskatchewan					
Holy Trinity Anglican Church (Stanley Mission)	64.7	5.0	—	—	22.3
Ontario					
Fourth York Post Office	—	—	—	—	15.0
George Brown House	—	—	—	—	250.0
Manitoba					
Lower Fort Garry National Historic Park	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia					
Chilkoot Trail	—	—	—	—	70.0
New Brunswick					
Ste-Croix	—	—	—	—	—
Saint John City Market	—	—	—	—	260.0
Newfoundland					
Murray Premises	—	—	—	500.0	—
Total	64.7	305.0	14.8	523.1	617.3

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director General, National Historic Parks and Sites
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1808

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COOPERATIVE HERITAGE AREAS
(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To protect significant natural and cultural resources within certain heritage areas and to encourage public use, understanding and recreational enjoyment of such areas by acting in conjunction with other governments, organizations and individuals through agreements for recreation and conservation.

Authority:
Agreements for Recreation and Conservation with the provinces are authorized by Cabinet Decisions in respect of each new heritage area established. There are at present three signed agreements: the Canada-Ontario-Rideau-Trent-Severn (CORTS) Agreement, the Canada—Manitoba Agreement for Recreation and Conservation on the Red River Corridor, and the Canada—British Columbia Agreement on the Alexander MacKenzie/Grease Trail. A four-year agreement, the Canada—Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on the Qu'Appelle Valley (under a Department of Regional Industrial Expansion Agreement), expired in 1983-84.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1975.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government and the provinces will jointly develop a master development plan and fund projects and activities according to that plan.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

ARC Agreements

	Federal Expenditures			
	1983-84 ($000)	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
Ontario				
CORTS Agreement	11.0	—	—	—
Manitoba				
Red River Corridor Agreement	1,243.7	1,300.0	151.2	139.6
British Columbia				
Alexander Mackenzie/Grease Trail	167.0	101.2	12.0	8.0
Total	1,421.7	1,401.2	163.2	147.6

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Officer Responsible for CORTS Agreement:

Director General
National and Historic Parks and Sites
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-1808

Officer Responsible for the other two agreements:

Director General
National Parks Branch
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

AGREEMENTS WITH PROVINCES/TERRITORIES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE CANADIAN HERITAGE RIVERS SYSTEM

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To give national recognition to outstanding examples of the Canadian river heritage and to ensure future management which will protect their significant heritage values and provide opportunities for public appreciation and recreational enjoyment of that heritage.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute T.B. 787856 dated May 19, 1983 confirming program approval for the establishment and maintenance of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) in co-operation with the Provinces and Territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which commenced in 1984 and will be re-evaluated in 1987 and reported on to Treasury Board via a submission on its progress.

Financing and Operation:
Funding responsibilities for the CHRS are shared in the following manner:

- Parks assumes the cost of staffing and operating a Secretariat of the Canadian Heritage Rivers Board;
- Parks also assumes the cost of publicizing the CHRS at both the national and international levels;
- At its discretion Parks provides assistance to managing jurisdictions for the preparation of studies and plans required to provide nomination documents and management plans;
- The government responsible for managing a designated river assumes the cost of the development and operation contemplated in the management plan.

Payments:
See table 8. Parks' annual operating costs in subsequent years are anticipated to remain at about the 1985-86 level of $203,000.

TABLE 8

Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment
and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage River System

	Federal Expenditures			
	1983-84 ($)	1984-85 ($)	1985-86 ($)	1986-87 ($)
Newfoundland	—	—	—	17,500
Nova Scotia	–	—	—	19,000
New Brunswick	16,500	34,000	11,000	2,500
Ontario	—	22,908	37,000	28,200
Manitoba	—	—	25,000	—
Saskatchewan	—	25,000	28,000	5,000
Northwest Territories	25,000	10,956	—	—
Yukon	—	—	10,000	10,000
Sub-Total	41,500	92,864	111,000	82,200
Additional monies divided more or less equally among the nine (9) voting members of the Heritage Rivers Board (covers costs of information programs, provides administrative and technical support to the Board)	135,900	129,800	76,500	124,200
Total	177,400	222,664	187,500	206,400

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director General
National Parks Branch
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Tel.: (819) 994-2657

REPLACEMENT OF HIGHWAY BRIDGES OVER CANALS UNDER PARKS JURISDICTION

(Part of the Parks Program)

Administered By:
Parks Program

Purpose:
To share with provinces and municipalities the costs of replacing certain bridges over canals in Ontario and Quebec.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act
Agreements with the provinces and municipalities concerned in respect of each project.

Time Frame:
Continuing as needed. Most projects require two years to complete.

Financing and Operation:
A number of projects are carried out each year in which the Department shares the cost of replacing certain canal bridges with the provinces and municipalities concerned. Two examples of these projects are the replacement of a bridge over the Trent-Severn Waterway at Frankford, Ontario, and the replacement of the Pretoria Bridge over the Rideau Canal in the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton. Specific terms of agreement for each project vary with circumstances. The usual agreement requires a federal contribution equivalent to the cost of replacement bridge, excluding the approaches. The agreements for cost-sharing are subject to negotiations in each case. Projects involve construction contracts and are carried out under provincial government supervision. Federal payments are made in a lump sum following satisfactory completion of the work.

Payments:
Contributions to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and to the municipalities in the two provinces for replacement of canal bridges are listed in table 9.

TABLE 9

Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals

	Expenditures 1983-84 ($)	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*	*Expenditures 1985-86 ($)*	*Expenditures 1986-87 ($)*
Ontario	—	—	—	—
Quebec	1,615,000	1,325,000	60,000	—

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officers Responsible:

Director General
Ontario Region
Parks
Department of the Environment
111 Water Street
Cornwall, Ontario
K6H 6S3

Director General
Quebec Region
Parks
Department of the Environment
3 Buade Street
P.O. Box 6060
Haute-Ville, Quebec
G1R 4V7

AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE FOR BEAVER MANAGEMENT IN RIDING MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK

Administered By:
Environment Canada, Parks

Purpose:
To manage beavers jointly in those areas where park animals have deleterious effects on adjacent private lands.

Authority:
National Parks Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which was implemented in 1981 for a period of five years. Following this term, it was agreed to extend the agreement from April 1, 1985 to March 31, 1990.

Payments:
$60,000 annually to be cost-shared equally between the Province of Manitoba and Environment Canada, Parks.

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Environment Canada, Parks
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Parks
Prairie and Northern Region
Department of the Environment
Confederation Building, 4th Floor
457 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 1B4

AGREEMENT WITH THE PROVINCE FOR ROAD MAINTENANCE

Administered By:
Environment Canada, Parks

Purpose:
To provide for maintenance of certain highways in national Parks in the Province of British Columbia.

Authority:
National Parks Act

Time Frame:
These are continuing agreements. The agreement for Mt. Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks was implemented in 1963. The agreement for Pacific Rim National Park has implemented in 1974, and revised in 1985 for a five-year period.

Financing and Operation:
This is a continuing program. The agreement for Mt. Revelstoke and Glacier National Parks constitutes an exchange of responsibilities between the federal and provincial governments. No charges are levied by either party. The agreement for Pacific Rim costs the federal government approximately $9,000 to $11,000 per year.

Payments:
See table 10.

TABLE 10

Agreements with Provinces for Road Maintenance

Province and Project	*Federal Expenditures 1985-86 ($000)*	*1986-87 ($000)*
British Columbia		
— Pacific Rim	8.3	11.0
— Mount Revelstoke/Glacier	—	—
Total	8.3	11.0

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Parks
Western Region
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 2989
Postal Station "M"
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8

AGREEMENTS WITH REGIONAL DISTRICTS FOR SEWAGE AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

Administered By:
Environment Canada, Parks

Purpose:
To provide for sewage and refuse disposal where assistance is requested from a municipal agency.

Two agreements are in place with the Regional District of East Kootenay. One covers the use of a landfill for a term of five years (commencing 1983) for disposal of solid wastes issuing from improvements and facilities situated within Kootenay National Park. The other covers use of the sewage system for a term of 25 years (commencing 1976) for disposal of liquid and water-carried wastes situated within Kootenay National Park.

Authority:
National Parks Act

Time Frame:
These are continuing agreements covering terms of from five years to twenty-five years.

Financing and Operation:
These agreements provide for the regional district to receive payment from the federal government at rates specified in the agreement.

Payments:
See table 11.

TABLE 11

Agreements with Regional Districts for Sewage and Refuse Disposal

Province and Project	*Federal Expenditures 1986-87 ($000)*
British Columbia	
Kootenay — Refuse Disposal	5.8
— Sewage Disposal	9.5
Total	15.3

For Further Information:
General:

Assistant Deputy Minister
Parks
Department of the Environment
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G2

Officer Responsible:

Director General
Western Region
Parks
Department of the Environment
P.O. Box 2989
Postal Station "M"
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 3H8

Department of External Affairs

The Secretary of State for External Affairs is responsible to Parliament for the Department of External Affairs, the Canadian Commercial Corporation, the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian International Development Agency. These entities are involved in activities that are of interest to, and involve, provincial governments.

The role of the Department of External Affairs is defined in the 1983 Government Organization Act, as amended. Its responsibilities consist of establishing and conducting Canada's foreign policy, maintaining relations with other countries and international agencies and protecting and promoting Canadian interests abroad. This also includes provincial interests, as described in the 1968 white paper entitled *Federalism and International Relations and Federalism and International Conferences on Education.*

On January 5, 1982, the Department of External Affairs became responsible for Canada's trade policy and export promotion formerly held by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce. These new areas of responsibility include the conduct of bilateral trade negotiations, administration of export and import controls and a substantial involvement with the Department of Finance in tariff issues. The transfer brings to the Department the Export Development Corporation and the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

In general, the Department of External Affairs is a coordinating department. Because of this, very few of its many activities with the provinces are included in this inventory.

	Page
EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN	103
PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES	103
INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM	103
GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	104
AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION	104
CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES	105
CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)	105
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS RELATED TO EDUCATION	106

EDUCATIONAL COUNSELLOR IN ABIDJAN

Administered By:
Personnel Operations Division, Department of External Affairs and Office of the Senior Adviser for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Purpose:
To provide expertise to the Governments of Canada and Quebec in all matters related to education.

Authority:
Following a ministerial agreement made on the recommendation of the Government of Quebec, this diplomatic appointment is made by Order of the Governor General in Council and the allocation of funds is authorized following a submission to Treasury Board.

Time Frame:
Two-year term of office (renewable).

Financing and Operation:
An employee of the Quebec Department of International Relations is seconded to the Department of External Affairs to deal with educational matters in Ivory Coast and in the countries of accreditation (Upper Volta, Niger and Mali) in the capacity of adviser to the Ambassador.

Payments:
Salary paid by the Department of International Relations of Quebec. Allowances and moving and housing expenses paid by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Personnel Operations Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-5317

Officer Responsible:

Senior Adviser for
Federal-Provincial Relations
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-7917

Quebec:

Director, Africa
Department of Intergovernmental Affairs
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3630

PROVINCIAL VISITS ABROAD AND FOREIGN VISITS TO THE PROVINCES

Administered By:
Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To prepare, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits by provincial premiers to foreign countries under the auspices of the Department of External Affairs and the Canadian post in the country visited.

To coordinate, in cooperation with provincial authorities, official visits of foreign dignitaries or heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Canada to the provinces.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations and with the cooperation of the provinces.

Time Frame:
Each visit is dealt with individually, and there is no time limit on these arrangements.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of External Affairs is responsible for liaison between the provinces and the country concerned, with the Embassy of Consulate in Canada acting as intermediary. The latter often provides assistance with basic problems such as accommodation, transportation and the organization of receptions and other official functions.

Payments:
The provinces send to the Department of External Affairs an advance to cover costs.

For Further Information:
General:

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-1025

INFORMATION FLOW PROGRAM

Administered By:
Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations

Purpose:
To transmit to the provinces information gathered by the Department, both in Ottawa and in missions abroad. Much of this material is economic in nature but also includes information on energy, the environment and natural resources.

Authority:
Under the general responsibility of the Department of External Affairs regarding the conduct of Canada's external relations.

Time Frame:
A set of documents is dispatched weekly to the ten provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The costs of these exchanges are borne by the Department of External Affairs. The information is collected by the Office of the Senior Adviser, Federal-Provincial Relations from documents originating in Canadian diplomatic missions and in Ottawa.

Payments:
Not applicable

For Further Information:
General:

Office of the Senior Adviser
Federal-Provincial Relations
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 996-1025

GRANTS IN LIEU OF REAL ESTATE TAXES ON DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Administered By:
The Legal Advisory and Financial Services divisions of the Department of External Affairs and the Municipal Grants Division of the Department of Public Works.

Purpose:
To compensate municipalities for the loss in revenue they incur due to the fact that certain diplomatic, consular and international organizations' properties are exempt from real estate taxes under international law. To qualify for the exemption the property must be owned by the foreign government or international organization and used as the chancery or offices or the official residence of the head of mission.

Authority:
Subject to orders of the Governor General in Council allowing the use of funds for the Canadian Interests Abroad Program (Vote 10).

Time Frame:
Has been operating since 1959 for diplomatic properties and since January 1977, retroactive to January 1975, for consular properties. Indefinite duration.

Financing and Operation:
The grant program operates on the same principle as grants to municipalities for properties belonging to the federal government. In order to qualify under the Diplomatic, Consular and International Organizations' Property Grants Order (P.C. 1979-50), the diplomatic, consular and international organizations' property must be exempt from taxation under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations or any Headquarters Agreement with an international organization.

The Department of External Affairs receives applications for grants prepared and submitted by municipalities or provinces and determines if the properties to which they pertain fall within the purview of the program. The Department of Public Works then appraises the properties and makes the necessary calculations to determine the amount of the grant, whereupon the Department of External Affairs issues a cheque to the municipality or province.

Payments:
Payment is made directly to the municipality or province by the Department of External Affairs.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Legal Advisory Division
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-6296

AGENCY FOR CULTURAL AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs, Office of the Federal Coordinator for Francophonie.

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate as a member in the activities of the Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.

Authority:
Cabinet decisions on Canadian participation in the Niamey I and Niamey II conferences held in 1969-1970 for the purpose of organizing the Agency.

Time Frame:
Contribution paid as long as Canada continues to participate as a member in the Agency's activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation takes two forms: participation by the federal government and participation by the Quebec and New Brunswick governments. Canada, represented by the federal government, is a full member of the Agency, while Quebec and New Brunswick have a status of participating governments in the institutions, programs and activities of the Agency.

Payments:
Canada's share is 34.37 per cent of the Agency's budget, 31.13 per cent of which is paid by the federal government, 2.94 per cent by the Quebec government and 0.29 per cent by the New Brunswick government. The total contribution of the federal government for 1985 was 26,938,877 French francs ($3,941,158).

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Francophonie
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-1439

Quebec:

Mr. René Leduc
Director
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of International Relations
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

New Brunswick:

Mr. François Rioux
Director
Inter-Governmental Cooperation
Secretariat to the Cabinet
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Tel.: (506) 453-2976

CONFERENCES OF EDUCATION MINISTERS AND OF YOUTH AND SPORTS MINISTERS OF FRENCH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

Administered By:
The Department of External Affairs, Office of the Federal Coordinator for Francophonie and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities and programs of the international French-speaking community by financially supporting the Standing Technical Secretariats of these Ministers' conferences.

Authority:
Canada has been participating in Education Ministers' conferences and Youth and Sports Ministers' conferences for French-speaking countries since 1969. However CIDA's initial financial contribution was made in 1974-75.

Time Frame:
Contributions to be paid for annually as long as Canada continues to participate in these conferences.

Financing and Operation:
The conferences are held yearly. The Canadian delegation comprises representatives from Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba and advisers from the federal government. At the CONFEMEN the chief of the Canadian delegation is usually a provincial Minister.

The federal contribution makes it possible to carry out a variety of activities (technical assistance to the conference secretariat, scholarship program, various training programs), while the provinces primarily send experts, and also provide some financial support.

Payments:
Canada assumes 26% of the two Secretariats' operating budgets. The government of Quebec contributes 50% of the Canadian share. Canada's contribution for 1985 is approximately $32,000.

In 1985-86, CIDA will set aside near $700,000 for this program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Francophonie
Department of External Affairs
Ottawa, Ontario

Tel.: (613) 992-1439

Mrs. Michelle Lévesque
Senior Program Officer
Health and Population Program
Francophone and Commonwealth Institutions Branch
Canadian International Development Agency
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Hull, Quebec
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Quebec

Mr. Pierre Lamoureux
Francophone Affairs Division
Department of Intergovernmental Relations
Quebec, Quebec

Tel.: (418) 643-3075

CONSEIL AFRICAIN ET MALGACHE POUR L'ENSEIGNEMENT SUPÉRIEUR (CAMES)

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs
Office of the Federal Coordinator for Francophonie

Purpose:
To enable Canada to participate in the activities of this body of the international francophonie.

Authority:
Decision of the Canadian Government to participate in the CAMES meeting in 1969 in Kinshasa.

Time Frame:
The Canadian share to CAMES is being paid in terms of the adhesion of Canada to that agency.

Financing and Operation:
The meetings of CAMES are held annually. Representatives of Quebec and of the federal administration participate in these meetings. Canadian experts and specialists participate in the activities sponsored by CAMES, particularly in the area of post-secondary diploma equivalence.

Payments:
The CAMES operating budget is equally shared by member States (African countries) and friendly observer States (France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Canada). Canada pays 35% of the contribution of the friendly States. Fifty per cent of the Canadian contribution is paid by Quebec. In 1985, Canada's share was approximately $20,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES AND MEETINGS RELATED TO EDUCATION

Administered By:
Department of External Affairs, Academic Relations Division, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada (CMEC).

Purpose:
To permit delegates, proposed by provincial authorities, to participate in education-related international meetings held at the level of officials. These meetings are usually held under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and its Centre for Innovation and Research in Education; of UNESCO; of the Commonwealth, and of the Council of Europe.

Authority:
Agreement on grants between the Secretary of State for External Affairs and the CMEC, under Treasury Board Directive 774951 of February 17, 1981.

Time Frame:
Renewable annually

Financing and Operation:
The grant, presently in the amount of $70,000, is awarded to the CMEC on the basis of planned conferences for the current fiscal year. The grant is used by the CMEC to cover the expenses of the participating delegates, who are named by the Secretary of State for External Affairs upon recommendations by the provinces.

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Department of Finance

The Department of Finance is responsible for providing advice on the economic and financial affairs of Canada. The Department also administers a number of federal-provincial programs.

The Federal-Provincial Relations Division of the Federal-Provincial Relations and Social Policy Branch administers several programs and advises on the operation and development of the various federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. These arrangements include the joint occupancy of tax fields, conditional and unconditional fiscal transfers to provinces and territories, shared-cost programs, "opting out" provisions, intergovernmental taxation, and intergovernmental cooperation in fiscal and economic matters generally. The Division administers most of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as well as other fiscal arrangements including the statutory subsidies and the transfer of public utility corporation taxes. The Financial Services Division of the Administration Branch administers the Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund.

The Minister of Finance also reports to Parliament on the activities of several government agencies including the Anti-Dumping Tribunal, the Bank of Canada, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Department of Insurance and the Tariff Board. While the activities of these agencies are of interest to provinces none of them operates programs under which funds are made available to provincial governments.

	Page
STATUTORY SUBSIDIES	108
FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM	108
FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM	111
TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS	111
PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS	112
TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND	113
ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING	113
CONTRACTING-OUT ARRANGEMENTS	115
PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER	116
CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND	117
SUPPLEMENTARY FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS	118

STATUTORY SUBSIDIES

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
This program is constitutionally defined. The original reasons behind these payments were:

1. To provide a source of revenue to the provinces and to compensate for revenues lost on joining the union.
2. To support provincial governments and legislatures.

Authority:
The Constitution Acts, 1867 to 1982 and other constitutional documents together with the following statutes:

Maritime Provinces Additional Subsidies Act;

Provincial Subsidies Act;

Newfoundland Additional Financial Assistance Act.

Time Frame:
The first of these subsidies date from 1867. They are payable in perpetuity unless subjected to further constitutional amendments.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments by the government of Canada to the governments of the provinces. The federal government is wholly responsible for the operation of this program.

The payments fall into four classes:

1. allowances for provincial governments;
2. allowances per head of population;
3. interest on provincial debt allowances; and
4. special grants and allowances.

The amounts are determined by the Department of Finance according to statutory formula. The first two classes of payments listed above grow with provincial population increases, according to official census data.

Since these are statutory payments there is no need for the provinces to submit claims. Payments to provinces are paid automatically twice each year according to a fixed schedule.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Statutory Subsidies to the Provinces
Expenditures
($ millions)

Province	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Newfoundland	9.7	9.7	9.7
Prince Edward Island	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nova Scotia	2.3	2.3	2.3
New Brunswick	1.8	1.8	1.8
Quebec	4.7	4.7	4.7
Ontario	6.1	6.1	6.1
Manitoba	2.2	2.2	2.2
Saskatchewan	2.2	2.2	2.2
Alberta	3.6	3.6	3.6
British Columbia	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total	35.8	35.8	35.8

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FISCAL EQUALIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The purpose of equalization is to make it possible for all provinces to provide reasonable standards of public services at reasonable levels of taxation.

Authority:
Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977 and regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:

Equalization is a continuing program. The federal government and the provinces are committed to the principle of equalization by Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1982. In practice, the program is based upon legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada following consultation between the federal and provincial governments. It has been the practice, since the program began on April 1, 1957, to have it extended for a five year period, as one element of the quinquennial fiscal arrangements between Canada and the provinces. The present quinquennial period began on April 1, 1982 and will run to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:

The purpose of the equalization program, as stated by Section 36 of the Constitution Act, 1982, is "to ensure that provincial governments have sufficient revenues to provide reasonably comparable levels of public services at reasonably comparable levels of taxation". Consistent with this purpose the payments are made free of any conditions.

It has not yet been feasible to quantify, in any satisfactory way, differences among provinces in the cost of providing public services or in the need for such services. However, there appears to be general agreement that, on an over-all basis, provincial costs and needs are likely to be relatively uniform per capita. It has been possible to make relatively good comparisons between provinces in respect of their capacity to derive revenues from taxation. As a consequence of these considerations, equalization payments in Canada have always been based upon a comparison of the per capita productivity or per capita yield of provincial tax bases or, more simply, a comparison of "provincial fiscal capacity".

The equalization system used in Canada has two basic elements — the measure of fiscal capacity and the standard. As noted, fiscal capacity is a measure of the capacity of each province to raise revenues by taxation. The standard of equalization is a specified level of fiscal capacity to which each province is entitled to be raised.

The measurement of fiscal capacity for each province is done by estimating the per capita yield in each province from each of the taxes that are levied by provinces, including their local governments. The taxes taken into account in the equalization system include personal income taxes, corporation income taxes, retail sales taxes, gasoline taxes, motor vehicle licences, alcoholic beverage mark-ups, tobacco taxes, succession duties, health insurance premiums, lotteries, payroll taxes, taxes on corporation paid-up capital, property taxes and a wide variety of levies designed to capture some portion of the economic rent from oil, natural gas, potash, other metallic and non-metallic minerals, forestry and water power sites.

The comparison of fiscal capacity is not based upon the actual yields of these taxes in the various provinces, but rather upon standardized yields. The standardized yield of a tax in a given province is determined by estimating the amount of a commonly defined base for that tax in the province, and then applying to that base the average rate of tax that is levied in the provinces as a whole.

Examples of tax bases that are used in the equalization formula are taxable income (with some adjustments) in the case of the income taxes, retail sales (with some adjustments) in the case of the retail sales tax, and the value of oil production in the case of oil revenues. Since any one of the uniformly measured tax bases varies on a per capita basis from one province to another, the per capita yield after applying the average rate of tax also varies. Any province which has, for a given tax, a per capita yield that is below the standard per capita yield has an equalization entitlement equal to the amount of the per capita shortfall multiplied by its population.

The standard of equalization in the present formula is the average per capita fiscal capacity for the five provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. This standard is considered to be "representative" of the provinces as a whole because it excludes Alberta, the richest province, and the four Atlantic Provinces, which are the poorest. The two exclusions account, in each case, for about 9 per cent of total provincial population.

The procedure of comparing each province's per capita fiscal capacity with the average per capita fiscal capacity for the five standard provinces is repeated for each of 33 different categories of provincial-local revenue. A province's total per capita equalization entitlement is derived by taking the sum of its per capita entitlements for these 33 sources. These entitlements will be positive where a province's fiscal capacity is below the five province standard, and negative where a province's fiscal capacity is above the five province standard. If the net total of these positive and negative amounts is zero or negative, the province's equalization entitlement will be zero. If the net total is positive, the province will have an equalization entitlement equal to the net per capita total multiplied by its population.

The present equalization formula has three special features:

First, there is a transitional provision which has guaranteed any province that would be eligible for equalization in 1982-83 successively higher minima entitlements in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85. The amount of the minimum payment for such a province in 1982-83 was equal to its 1981-82 entitlement plus the average annual absolute increase in its entitlement between 1977-78 and 1981-82 — the first and last years of the previous fiscal arrangements. The minimum payment for 1983-84 was equal to the minimum payment in 1982-83 plus two-thirds of the average annual increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82. The minimum payment for 1984-85 was equal to the minimum payment in 1983-84 plus one-third of the average annual increase from 1977-78 to 1981-82. Manitoba, Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island benefitted from the transitional provision in all three years to which it applied, while New Brunswick benefitted in the first two years and Newfoundland in the first year.

Second, there is a ceiling on total equalization payments for 1983-84 and subsequent years. The ceiling is applied on a cumulative, rather than a "year-over-year", basis with reference to the increase in equalization entitlements from 1982-83 to the relevant fiscal year. The percentage increase in total equalization entitlements from 1982-83 to the relevant fiscal year may not exceed the percentage increase in GNP from 1982 to the relevant calendar year. The ceiling has not been applicable up to the present.

Third, there are floors which protect individual provinces from any sharp year-over-year drop in equalization. There are three floors which vary according to the relative per capita fiscal capacity of the province. At the present time a 95 per cent floor (preventing more than a 5 per cent year-over-year drop) would apply to Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, a 90 per cent floor would likely apply to Nova Scotia and an 85 per cent floor would apply to Manitoba and Quebec. The floor has not been applicable up to the present.

Payments:

Payments to eligible provinces commence with the first month of the fiscal year and are made in 24 equal instalments payable on the 1st and 3rd working days following the 15th day of each month. Payments during the fiscal year are made on an interim basis. Successive calculations of equalization are made during the course of the year — each incorporating the latest available data, and each resulting in a new level of instalment payments for the balance of the year. Successive adjustments are made following the end of the year, culminating in the final calculation of equalization some 24 months after the end of the fiscal year.

Since 1981-82, six provinces have qualified for equalization on an annual basis. As of 1986-87, the province of Saskatchewan also became eligible due largely to declines in the oil and gas sector. The following table indicates the entitlements of each of these provinces, as most recently calculated, for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Estimated Fiscal Equalization Entitlements

		Total (\$ millions)			*Per capita (\$)*	
Province	*1984-85(1)*	*1985-86(2)*	*1986-87(3)*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1986-87*
Newfoundland	578	671	696	999	1,155	1,200
Prince Edward Island	129	136	144	1,024	1,065	1,125
Nova Scotia	620	606	647	712	689	732
New Brunswick	540	613	635	756	852	881
Quebec	3,074	2,808	2,828	470	427	427
Manitoba	480	415	448	453	388	416
Saskatchewan	—	—	169	—	—	165
Total	5,421	5,249	5,567	548	527	504

(1) As per the final estimate calculated in March 1987.
(2) As per the fifth official estimate calculated in March 1987.
(3) As per the fourth official estimate calculated in March 1987.

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FISCAL STABILIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To protect each province from a year over year decline in revenue as a result of a severe economic downturn in the national economy or in the province's own economy.

Authority:
Part II of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary and Health Contributions Act, 1977 and regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1967 and was renewed in 1972 and again in 1977 and 1982, in each case with certain modifications. The present program, which was devised following discussions with the provinces, began on March 31, 1982 and has no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
Stabilization payments are unconditional payments to provinces whose total revenues, measured on the basis of constant rates of taxation and constant tax structure, decline from one year to the next. The revenues which are stabilized are the same as those which are subject to equalization (except that local government revenues are excluded) plus equalization itself (except that portion of equalization which relates to local government revenues). There is however a threshold which a province must meet before it can qualify for stabilization payments in respect of natural resources. This threshold provides that payment may be made only if, and to the extent that, a year to year decline in natural resources exceeds 50%. This provision reduces the possibility of making stabilization payments in respect of natural resources to resource-rich provinces whose revenues could fall, from peak levels which they reach from time to time, as a result of declining volumes of production or reductions in the prices of resources. It is felt that such declines are foreseeable and, therefore, ought to be less protected by the stabilization program than other types of revenue.

Payments:
The severe economic recession which began in 1982 resulted in the first stabilization payment since this program began, in its present comprehensive form, in 1967-68. This was made to British Columbia, for 1982-83, in the amount of $174,360,000.

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TAX COLLECTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division and the Department of National Revenue.

Purpose:
To provide income tax collection and related services to the provinces by collecting provincial personal and corporate income taxes and generally administering provincial income tax acts. The objectives are to prevent unnecessary duplication in the application of income tax systems by the federal and provincial orders of government, to reduce taxpayer confusion and to contribute to the maintenance of a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada. This service is provided by the federal government at no cost to the provinces.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as amended in 1982 and 1984, Part III and Regulations thereunder.

Agreements with the two Territories and all provinces except Quebec for personal and corporate income taxes and except Ontario and Alberta for corporate income taxes.

Time Frame:
The tax collection agreements between Canada and the provinces have been in existence since 1962. In addition, a tax collection agreement was entered into with the Northwest Territories for the 1978 and succeeding taxation years and with the Yukon for 1980 and succeeding taxation years.

The agreements provide for the arrangements described below to proceed until notice is given by either the federal government or the province. The notice required for termination is a full year before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the federal government, and three months before the commencement of the next taxation year in the case of the provinces.

There are no formal arrangements for renegotiation of these agreements. Negotiations are undertaken as necessary between federal and provincial Ministers of Finance.

Financing and Operation:
Agreements authorized under Part III of the Fiscal Arrangements Act allow the federal government to provide tax collection services to provinces and territories and give responsibility for administration of provincial legislation to the Minister of National Revenue. The agreements vary slightly from province to province. The federal government collects the personal and corporate income taxes of the territories and all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and Alberta. For Ontario and Alberta, the federal government collects only personal income taxes.

To maintain a relatively uniform income taxation system across Canada, and to simplify administration, provinces are required to adopt income tax legislation and regulations in a form not inconsistent with those of the federal government. The agreements provide flexibility for provinces to vary their income tax systems. For example, provinces have established a variety of tax credits and rebates against provincial income tax which are administered under the agreements. In addition, a number of other provincial tax reductions and surtaxes are also administered by the federal government. A fee, designed to cover administrative costs, is charged for the administration of provincial tax credits and rebates.

Payments:
The agreements provide for the collection of provincial income taxes on the basis of tax assessed by the Department of National Revenue in accordance with provincial law. Transfers are then made to the provinces, in respect of these assessments, by the Department of Finance. Payments are made by the federal government only as an intermediary so there is no net transfer of federal funds to the provincial governments. The federal government generally makes payments to the provinces by instalments, throughout the period in respect of which the tax is assessed. These instalments are paid at specified intervals each month and are adjusted during the year as more accurate information on receipts becomes available. Subsequently, further adjusting payments are made when the actual data become available.

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PROVINCIAL PERSONAL INCOME TAX REVENUE GUARANTEE PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
The Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee is intended to avoid serious disruption to provincial financial planning as a result of federal tax policy changes in the course of the tax year. Its purpose is to encourage maintenance of a common tax system across Canada by removing a potential provincial problem in the tax collection agreements. Provincial personal income tax rates under the tax collection agreements are applied to federal basic tax. As a result, any policy change that alters federal basic tax, after provincial rates are struck, alters provincial tax collections. This guarantee will pay for provincial revenue losses as a result of federal policy changes that exceed 1% of federal basic tax in the province. The purpose of this threshold is to avoid the necessity of making payments in respect of small tax changes.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part IV.

Time Frame:
This provision of the Act is effective up to March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The guarantee applies to all personal income tax changes announced after the beginning of the tax year and effective in that year. A province is eligible to a revenue guarantee payment if the net result of all these tax changes is to reduce the province's personal income tax revenue by more than 1% of its basic federal tax. The payment would compensate the province for that part of the reduction over the 1% floor. A province would not be eligible to a guarantee payment if it introduced amendments to its Act that are intended to offset the financial effect on its revenue of the federal tax changes. The Province of Quebec has its own personal income tax system and is not directly affected by federal tax changes; however, to encourage a common system across Canada, if Quebec makes in the same year similar tax changes to its system, it becomes eligible to a guarantee payment.

Payments:
Since the introduction of the 1977 revenue guarantee program, only one payment was made, amounting to $4.3 million. This was an interim payment to Saskatchewan in respect of the 1985 taxation year.

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TRANSFER PAYMENTS WITH RESPECT TO TAX ON 1971 UNDISTRIBUTED INCOME ON HAND

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To share with the provinces the proceeds of the special 15 per cent tax on distributions of corporation income surplus built up prior to the January 1, 1972 reform of the Income Tax Act and paid out after that date.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part V.

Income Tax Act, Part IX

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Regulations, 1982

Time Frame:
The provisions contained in Part IX of the Income Tax Act for payment of the special 15 per cent tax on undistributed 1971 income on hand were repealed effective December 31, 1978. The taxation year 1978 will, therefore, be the last year in respect of which these transfer payments will be made.

Financing and Operation:
These are unconditional payments from the federal government to the provinces.

Early in March of each year Revenue Canada furnishes the Department of Finance with a statement of total income tax collections under Part IX of the Income Tax Act and the amount of such tax that is shareable in respect of each province for the preceding calendar year. Payment is then made to the provinces along with a statement of how it was calculated. Payments amount to 20 per cent of federal collections.

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ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS FINANCING

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare

Education Support Branch
Department of the Secretary of State

Purpose:
The purpose of these arrangements is to provide financial assistance to the provinces and territories in the program areas of Insured Health Services, Extended Health Care Services and Post-Secondary Education.

Authority:
The Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VI and Regulations thereunder.

The Canada Health Act.

Time Frame:
The Established Programs Financing arrangements have no expiry date, and the federal government can modify the arrangements without provincial consent. Complete termination, however, requires prior notice. Termination takes effect on March 31 of the third year after the year in which the notice is given by the Minister of Finance.

Financing and Operation:
The Established Programs Financing arrangements specify the method of financing federal contributions to Insured Health Services, Extended Health Care Services and Post-Secondary Education. In essence, the pre-1977 cost-sharing formulae for these programs have been replaced by a formula under which federal contributions are determined independently of program costs in the provinces. Federal contributions are in the form of cash and tax transfers and are not conditional on provincial expenditures.

Each province or territory's total Insured Health Service entitlement is equal to the national average per capita federal contribution for hospital insurance and medical care in the base year (1975-76), escalated by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy and multiplied by the population of that province or territory. Post-Secondary Education entitlements, determined separately, are escalated from 1975-76 PSE per capita contributions in a similar fashion except that for 1983-84 and 1984-85, the rates of escalation were 6 and 5 per cent respectively. As part of the government's economic and fiscal strategy, starting in 1986-87 the rate of growth will be reduced by two percentage points.

The total EPF tax transfer consists of 13.5 personal and 1 corporate income tax points. It is equalized to a representative average standard, under the general equalization formula, and grows with the yield of basic federal tax and corporate taxable income. In addition, Quebec receives a special abatement of 8.5 personal income tax points under the contracting-out arrangements. The EPF tax transfer is allocated between Health and Post-Secondary Education according to the national ratios existing in the base year with roughly 67.9% going to Insured Health Services and 31.1% to Post-Secondary Education.

All provinces and territories receive an equal per capita entitlement to finance these programs. The cash payment to any province or territory is the difference between its total entitlement and its tax transfer.

Starting in 1984-85, provinces permitting extra-billing to physicians or user charges are penalized, under the Canada Health Act, by dollar-for-dollar deductions from federal cash payments for Insured Health Services. If a province so penalized prohibits extra-billing and/or user charges before March 31, 1987, all deductions made in this respect are refunded to the province concerned.

The provinces and territories also receive a grant of $20 per capita in 1977-78, escalated thereafter by the rate of growth of the Canadian economy, using the rate of growth for Health. This grant is designed to cover certain Extended Health Care Services.

Additional information on the three programs covered by these arrangements is included in the material provided by the Departments of National Health and Welfare and the Secretary of State.

Payments:
Table 3 provides a summary of Established Programs Financing transfers for 1986-87.

TABLE 3

Federal Transfers to the Provinces for Health and PSE
Under the Established Programs Financing (EPF) Arrangements
1986-87
($ millions)

Province	*PSE Cash*	*PSE Tax**	*Total PSE**	*Health Cash*	*Health Tax**	*Total Health**	*EPF Cash*	*EPF Tax*	*Total EPF**
Newfoundland	62.1	47.1	109.2	170.5	99.5	270.0	232.6	146.6	379.2
Prince Edward Island	13.7	10.4	24.1	37.6	22.0	59.6	51.3	32.4	83.7
Nova Scotia	94.6	71.7	166.3	259.8	151.6	411.4	354.4	223.3	577.7
New Brunswick	77.2	58.5	135.7	211.9	123.7	335.6	289.1	182.2	471.3
Quebec	464.9	782.2	1,247.1	1,431.5	1,652.8	3,084.3	1,896.4	2,435.0	4,331.4
Ontario	863.7	864.2	1,727.9	2,447.3	1,825.9	4,273.2	3,311.0	2,690.1	6,001.1
Manitoba	115.4	87.5	202.9	317.0	185.0	502.0	432.4	272.5	704.9
Saskatchewan	109.3	82.9	192.2	300.1	175.1	475.2	409.4	258.0	667.4
Alberta	208.2	241.5	449.7	601.9	510.1	1,112.0	810.1	751.6	1,561.7
British Columbia	311.5	235.3	546.8	855.2	497.2	1,352.4	1,166.7	732.5	1,899.2
Northwest Territories	4.6	5.0	9.6	13.1	10.6	23.7	17.7	15.6	33.3
Yukon	2.3	2.1	4.4	6.3	4.3	10.6	8.6	6.4	15.0
Total	2,327.5	2,488.4	4,815.9	6,652.2	5,257.8	11,910.0	8,979.7	7,746.2	16,725.9

* Includes equalization associated with the tax transfer.
Second Adjustment to Advance Calculation of entitlements as of January, 8, 1987.

Notes: Figures may not add due to rounding.
Refer to the description of Contracting-Out for an explanation of the payments to Quebec.

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CONTRACTING-OUT ARRANGEMENTS

Administered By:

Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:

The original purpose of these arrangements was to permit any province that so desired to assume the administrative and financial authority for certain joint programs. Quebec was the only province to take advantage of the contracting out arrangements when they were proposed to the provinces by the federal government in the mid-1960's.

Authority:

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VII

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964

Income Tax Act

Time Frame:

The contracting-out arrangements have no specified termination date.

Financing and Operation:

Under the contracting-out arrangements the federal taxpayer in Quebec has his basic federal tax reduced by a certain number of percentage points. The amount of the federal revenue forgone in Quebec as a result is used to offset cash otherwise payable to the province by the federal government. The Quebec taxpayer now receives a special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points. For administrative purposes, these are allocated as follows:

8.5 points for Established Programs Financing;

5 points for Special Welfare; and

3 points for Youth Allowances.

The 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing are used to offset cash otherwise payable for Insured Health Services and Post-Secondary Education.

The 5 points for Special Welfare are used to offset cash otherwise payable for the Canada Assistance Plan as well as for three other smaller programs (Blind Persons Allowances, Disabled Persons Allowances, and Unemployment Assistance).

Authority for the special abatements of 8.5 points for Established Programs Financing and 5 points for Special Welfare and for the making of adjustment payments or recoveries is in Part VII of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

The value of the 3 points for the now defunct Youth Allowances program is recovered from the province by means of a reduction of amounts otherwise payable. The authority for the 3 point abatement is in the Income Tax Act and the authority for the recovery of its value is in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Revision Act, 1964.

The contracting out arrangements with Quebec constitute an alternative way of financing certain programs in the province. Provincial entitlements are determined in the same way as in the other provinces and Quebec is neither better nor worse off as a result of the special abatement of 16.5 personal income tax points.

Table 4 provides a summary of the financial data relating to contracting-out for 1986-87.

TABLE 4

Program and Form of Contracting Out Compensation
($ millions)

	1986-87
Established Programs Financing	
8.5 Tax Point Abatement	760.7
Special Welfare	
5 Tax Point Abatement	438.0
Youth Allowances Recovery	
3 Tax Point Abatement	262.8

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Anne Park
Director
Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance
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Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 996-1432

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Frank Gregg
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Tel.: (613) 992-1731

PUBLIC UTILITIES INCOME TAX TRANSFER

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
To turn over to the provinces and territories 95% of the federal income tax paid by investor-owned public utilities on income which is attributable to the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy steam, or to the distribution to the public of gas.

Authority:
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, subject to change only by federal legislation. There is no termination date specified in the Act.

Financing and Operation:
This is an unconditional transfer of federal income tax collections from certain investor-owned utilities to the provinces and territories in which they operate.

The payments are based on 95 per cent of income tax collections that are identified with the generation or distribution to the public of electrical energy or steam, or to the distribution to the public of gas.

On the basis of information provided by Revenue Canada, the Department of Finance makes the payments to the provinces. Since 1972-73, payments have been made on a current basis with adjustments being made when information as to the actual tax collections becomes available in a subsequent year.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces under the Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer Act
($ millions)

Province	*1984-85 Expenditures*	*1985-86 Expenditures*	*1986-87 Estimates**
Newfoundland	10.7	11.2	11.6
Prince Edward Island	4.0	4.1	4.0
Nova Scotia	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—
Quebec	22.2	4.6	4.0
Ontario	50.9	55.7	13.5
Manitoba	6.1	4.6	4.1
Saskatchewan	—	—	0.1
Alberta	193.8	216.0	220.0
British Columbia	3.4	2.7	—
Northwest Territories	0.9	0.1	0.1
Yukon	0.4	0.1	0.6
Total	292.5	299.1	258.0

* March 1987 Estimates.

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CANADA PENSION PLAN INVESTMENT FUND

Administered By:
Financial Services Division, Administration Branch, Department of Finance.

Purpose:
To invest moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan.

Authority:
Canada Pension Plan.

Time Frame:
The first loans were made in 1966. All loans are secured by securities having a 20-year term to maturity. The first securities matured in 1986. There is no termination date on the Canada Pension Plan.

Financing and Operation:
The Canada Pension Plan provides that moneys surplus to the operating requirements of the Plan be invested in securities of the provinces, their Crown agencies and Canada.

Every month the Department of Health and Welfare determines the amount of funds in excess of the amount needed to meet the operating requirements of the Canada Pension Plan. The excess money is available to loan to the provinces according to the proportion of contributions received during the preceding ten years from residents in each province. Loans are available within the first ten days of the following month in exchange for a provincial security, or a security issued by a provincial Crown agent and guaranteed by the province, having a term to maturity of twenty years.

Contributions received from the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories are invested in obligations of the Government of Canada. Effective January 1987, the territories will become eligible to receive funds from the CPP Investment Fund. Also invested in obligations of the Government of Canada are contributions received from armed forces personnel and others employed outside of Canada as well as any excess money not taken up by the provinces.

The applicable interest rate is the weighted average of market yields of Canada bonds having terms to maturity of twenty years or more. The market yields are those at the close of trading on the first three business days of the month prior to the month in which the loan is drawn down and are weighted by the amount of each issue outstanding.

TABLE 6

Distribution of Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund
($ millions)

Province	*Total to March 31, 1985*	*Fiscal year 1985-86*	*Total to March 31, 1986*
Newfoundland	570.2	50.6	620.8
Prince Edward Island	119.7	9.0	128.7
Nova Scotia	1,078.3	91.8	1,170.1
New Brunswick	819.1	46.1	865.2
Quebec	109.9	5.8	115.7
Ontario	14,633.7	1,213.5	15,847.2
Manitoba	1,558.7	125.9	1,684.6
Saskatchewan	1,240.1	112.5	1,352.6
Alberta	3,053.2	332.3	3,385.5
British Columbia	4,166.2	185.4	4,351.6
Canada	205.3	239.9	445.2
Total*	27,554.4	2,412.8	29,967.2
Average Interest Rate	10.79%	11.48%	10.84%

* The figures are rounded.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Financial Services Division
Department of Finance
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
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KIA OG5

Tel.: (613) 992-0554

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Sandy Gale
Financial Services Division
Department of Finance
L'Esplanade Laurier, East Tower
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Tel.: (613) 992-5231

SUPPLEMENTARY FISCAL EQUALIZATION PAYMENTS

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Division

Purpose:
These special supplementary payments in 1985-86 and 1986-87 provided additional financial assistance to the provinces then eligible for equalization payments under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Authority:
Supplementary Fiscal Equalization Payments 1982-87 Act.

Time Frame:
The Act provides authority to the Minister of Finance to make additional payments to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Manitoba in respect of the fiscal years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

Financing and Operation:

Several provinces expressed strong concern about the prospect of an absolute decline in their equalization payments in 1985-86 as a result of the expiry of a three year transitional guarantee provision in the present equalization program. This provision was included in 1982 as part of the equalization program put in place at that time for the 1982-87 fiscal period; it was intended to help ease the impact of the new program on certain provinces, notably including Manitoba and Quebec. In response to these concerns, Parliament adopted the Supplementary Fiscal Equalization Payments 1982-87 Act in June 1985. The Act specifies the amounts of supplementary equalization to be paid to each of the equalization recipient provinces.

The supplementary equalization payments to Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia for 1985-86 and 1986-87 represent the amount of additional equalization each of these provinces would have been entitled to receive in 1985-86 and 1986-87 if a 95% floor provision that was applicable to the other equalization-receiving provinces had been applicable to them. The amounts were computed on the basis of data available as of April 3 when the legislation was given first reading in the House of Commons.

The supplementary payments for the provinces of New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island are equal in each case to the average per capita payments to the first three provinces multiplied by the province's population.

All amounts have been rounded to the nearest $5 million.

TABLE 7

Supplementary Fiscal Equalization Payments

		($ millions)	
Province	*1985-86*	*1986-87*	*Total*
Newfoundland	15	—	15
Prince Edward Island	5	—	5
Nova Scotia	20	—	20
New Brunswick	20	—	20
Quebec	110	—	110
Manitoba	50	65	115
Total	220	65	285

For Further Information:

General:

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Department of Fisheries and Oceans

ORIGIN AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans was established on April 2, 1979, on the promulgation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act. Prior to that, the organization had been the Fisheries and Marine Service of the Department of Fisheries and Environment.

The origin of the Department dates back to Confederation with the establishment in 1867 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Legislation to legally organize that Department was passed at the first session of Parliament on May 22, 1868.

Under Section 91(12) of the Constitution Act of 1867, the federal government was vested with the responsibility to regulate fisheries in all parts of Canada as well as to administer the fisheries in all tidal waters belonging to Canada. As a consequence of Section 92(13) of the Constitution Act, and of various court interpretations, federal-provincial administrative arrangements have emerged whereby some provinces have assumed delegated responsibility for the management of inland fisheries, subject to federally enacted legislation. However, in the Atlantic provinces except Quebec and in the territories, federal authorities continue to manage the inland fisheries.

The current powers, duties and functions of the Minister as set out in the Department of Fisheries and Oceans Act (1979) extend to and include all matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction, not by law assigned to any other department, board or agency, relating to (a) sea coast and inland fisheries, (b) fishing and recreational harbours, (c) hydrography and marine sciences (d) the coordination of the policies and programs respecting the oceans and (e) such other matters over which Parliament has jurisdiction relating to oceans as are by law assigned to the Minister.

ORGANIZATION AND PROGRAMS

The organizational structure of the Department is such that operations are grouped by sector to ensure that they are directed as "national" programs with clear and effective linkages to government priorities.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans is organized to deliver the following distinct program elements or sectors:

- Science — directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister and composed of biological sciences, physical and chemical sciences and hydrography;
- Atlantic Fisheries — directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister and composed of fisheries and habitat management and resource and industry development;
- Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries — directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister and composed of fisheries and habitat management and resource and industry development;
- Inspection Services — directed by a Senior Assistant Deputy Minister, and composed of fish and fish product inspection;
- International — directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister and comprising the advancement of Canada's international fisheries, trade and conservation interests;
- Policy and Program Planning — directed by an Assistant Deputy Minister and composed of strategic planning and policy development and economic and commercial analysis; and
- Corporate and Regulatory Management — directed by a Senior Assistant Deputy Minister and composed of support and administrative functions, the management of capital assets and fisheries regulations and enforcement policy development.

The Department's programs are delivered by six Fisheries and Oceans regions each headed by a Regional Director General responsible for all departmental programs within the region. These regions are:

- Newfoundland, headquartered in St. John's, Newfoundland;
- Scotia-Fundy, headquartered in Halifax/Dartmouth, Nova Scotia;
- Gulf, headquartered in Moncton, New Brunswick;
- Quebec, headquartered in Quebec city, Quebec;
- Central and Arctic, headquartered in Winnipeg, Manitoba; and
- Pacific, headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT

Fisheries management programs are directed at ensuring maximum economic and social benefit to Canada from the use of fisheries and other aquatic living resources of coastal and inland waters and at maintaining and conserving these resources and the aquatic environment in a healthy, productive state.

Specific programs are carried out by the Department in all regions to ensure: the conservation, protection and development of fisheries resources; the upgrading of the quality of fish and fishery products and the assistance to fishermen and the industry in the development of new products and more effective harvesting and production. Programs are also carried out to develop information on the role and management of sport fishing in Canada.

Programs of fisheries research directly supporting national and international fisheries activities are conducted from research stations located in coastal and inland areas. The scope of fisheries research is extremely varied, covering studies in biology, ecology, population dynamics, distribution and migrations of economically valuable fish, marine mammals and shellfish, the forecasting of fish stock abundance, the quality control of fish catches and fishery products, the development and application of aquaculture techniques in salt and freshwater, the study of relationships between species, and the calculation of sustainable yields of fish and marine mammal stocks harvested in the commercial and recreational fisheries. In addition, specialists carry out social and economic analysis to assist in policy formulation for all significant aspects of fisheries use.

Support is given in various ways to strengthen the fishing industry's capabilities to market and promote the sale of fish products and obtain the most favourable prices. Long-range and strategic planning is also carried out in order to provide the orderly economic development of the industry. The Department is further involved with the collection, analysis and distribution of all kinds of statistics relating to fish catches, production and trade.

Various financial assistance programs for commercial fishermen are also carried out, including the Fishing Vessel Insurance Plan and the administration of the Fisheries Improvement Loans Program.

The Department is actively involved in negotiating agreements or treaties with foreign countries concerning fishing rights or trade arrangements.

OCEAN SCIENCE AND SURVEYS (OSS)

OSS is composed of two major operational elements: the Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS) and Oceanographic Science.

The CHS is responsible for gathering and publishing bathymetric data and marine navigation information of Canada's navigable waters and adjacent international waters. This information is essential for the safe, orderly and efficient conduct of commercial, recreational and defence shipping. This service also has the operational responsibility for integrated geophysical/hydrographic surveys of the continental margin and inland seas. Such surveys are essential to obtain a comprehensive description of the extent of the submerged continental land mass and for the control, management and development of mineral and petroleum resources in these areas.

Oceanography is defined as the science related to the marine system, its resources, ecology and processes. The oceanographic programs of OSS are focused mainly on long term studies of physical, chemical and biological marine resources. These programs, therefore, include a substantial proportion of the entire field of marine ecology and thus, complement those Fisheries management programs which are directed towards understanding the ecology of economic, or potentially economic marine species.

Page
SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM 122
NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM 122
NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE 122
SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA 123
CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT 123
CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT 124
CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT 125
CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT 126
AGREEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA 127
CANADA — ALBERTA FISHERIES AGREEMENT 127

SMALL CRAFT HARBOURS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Small Craft Harbours Directorate, Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Purpose:
To provide, maintain and manage, consistent with fisheries policy, regional harbour systems to accommodate the commercial fishing fleets and to assist in the provision, maintenance and management of recreational harbours.

Authority:
Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
With respect to recreational harbours, Small Craft Harbours administer the Marina Assistance Program and the Tourist Wharf Program in addition to maintaining recreational harbours under its jurisdiction.

Under the Marina Assistance Program, the Federal Government may enter into cost-sharing agreements with developers and municipalities wherein it will build breakwaters and/or perform initial dredging provided the other party establishes onshore facilities of equal dollar value.

Under the Tourist Wharf Program, the Federal Government may provide wharves and/or launching ramps as an initial and one time capital expenditure.

Under the Fishing and Recreational Harbours Act the Federal Government may also enter into these types of agreement with the Provinces.

The intent of these programs is to encourage the development of additional public facilities for recreational boaters and in particular those who might be classed as tourists.

There are no cash grants but rather the construction is performed by the Federal Government (Department of Public Works).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Dr. K.T. Brodersen, Director General
Small Craft Harbours Directorate
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel.: (613) 993-3012

N.B.: This program is currently under review and therefore subject to change.

NATIONAL FISH INSPECTION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Inspection Branch, Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To ensure that fish available for domestic and export markets does not present a health hazard, is of acceptable quality and complies with canadian and importing country grade, identity, composition and labelling specifications.

Authority:
Fish Inspection Act as amended and similar legislation introduced by each of the ten provinces.

Fish Inspection Regulations (C.R.C. 1978, C.802, as amended) and complementary regulations introduced to date by Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Although formal agreements have not been signed with each of the provinces having Fish Inspection legislation and regulations, there is an arrangement in each instance with the exception of the Province of Quebec, for federal inspectors to enforce provincial requirements. Such arrangements are made through provincial action where federal officers are either appointed by Order in Council as inspectors under provincial Fish Inspection legislation, or by virtue of the provincial Act are declared ex officio officers for the purposes of that Act or the regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program and has been in operation since it was agreed to by all of the ten provinces in the early 1950's.

Financing and Operation:
The National Fish Inspection Program is financed and operated by the federal government.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General
Inspection Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OE6

Tel.: (613) 990-0144

NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT SERVICE

Administered By:
Regional Director General of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, St. John's, Newfoundland

Purpose:
Under the 1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada the federal government undertook continuing responsibility for supplying bait to Newfoundland fishermen.

Authority:
1949 Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
This activity is only federal-provincial in the sense that the Terms of Union represent a federal-provincial agreement. Under the Newfoundland Bait Service, the Department of Fisheries and Oceans operates a number of bait depots and small bait holding units throughout the Province to supply bait to fishermen.

Payments:
No payments are made to the Province of Newfoundland.

For Further Information:

Regional:

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Regional Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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St. John's, Newfoundland
A1C 5X1

Tel.: (709) 737-4419

SALMONID ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:
Salmonid Enhancement Program, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Vancouver, British Columbia.

Purpose:
To preserve, rehabilitate, and enhance natural salmonid stocks in order to:

1. increase national and provincial income;
2. create employment opportunities;
3. improve economic opportunities for the native Indian peoples;
4. foster development of economically disadvantaged communities;
5. improve and increase recreational opportunities.

Authority:
Cabinet approval in Spring of 1977 and May, 1983.

Time Frame:
Phase I of a two phase program, started in August, 1977 and lasted seven years. In May 1983, Cabinet approved a two year transitional Phase during 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Financing and Operation:
A Federal-Provincial agreement was signed March 1, 1979, between the Federal Government and British Columbia, to facilitate cooperation in the planning, financing and implementation of the program. The Agreement covers such matters as: program direction, funding responsibilities, cost-recovery, resource-use interactions and development of sub-agreements. During Phase I, the parties agreed to the following target commitments: Canada, $150 million; and British Columbia, $7.5 million; starting in 1979-80.

A Subsidiary Agreement with respect to transfers of land was signed in June, 1981.

The Phase I agreement was amended in June, 1984 to cover activities during the two year transition phase.

To facilitate implementation, the agreement also provides for the establishment of a Salmon Enhancement Board, chaired by the federal Deputy Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and made up of twelve members, of whom seven are from outside government organizations. The Board offers advice to the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans on such matters as program priorities and options, budget allocations and evaluations of effectiveness.

Payments:
The Province of British Columbia conducts certain activities for the federal government under contract.

For Further Information:

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200 Kent Street
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CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Prince Edward Island Area Director of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

Purpose:
To set out measures to be undertaken by Canada and Prince Edward Island in support of fisheries development in the Province. Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) the undertaking provides for:

- — the coordination of existing federal-provincial policies and programs to promote fisheries and human resources development.

- the enhancement of the fishing industry in the Province by the implementation of a fisheries development plan.
- the coordination of fisheries development activities to achieve maximum benefit to the industry.
- the establishment of mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and proper coordination within the Agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the Province.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1984 - 2020 (T.B. 794 282) of June 12, 1984.

Time Frame:
The Agreement took effect June 13, 1984 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Committee consisting of 4 members is responsible for the administration and management of this Agreement, including:

- the preparation of appropriate documentation to accommodate the budgetary cycle of each of the parties as well as the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
- the review of project descriptions;
- the preparation of reports on progress achieved under the Agreement;
- the consideration of a human resource plan for projects, including affirmative action and recruitment of labour through the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission;
- the development of public information programs that will provide for the permanent and continuing recognition of the respective contributions of Canada and the Province.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $7.5 million for Canada and $2.5 million for Prince Edward Island. (See table 1).

For Further Information:

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Tel.: (902) 566-7809

TABLE 1

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Prince Edward Island Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1984 to 1989 ($ millions)

FEDERAL COMPONENTS	
Resource Development	2.0
Harvesting	2.0
Infrastructure	2.0
Pilot Projects, Industrial Development	.5
Implementation, Evaluation, Information	1.0
Total	7.5
PROVINCIAL COMPONENTS	
Extention	.650
Production/Marketing	.250
Processing	.650
Aquaculture Development	.150
Financial Incentives	.800
Total	2.500

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT ON FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Regional Director of Fisheries, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Moncton, New Brunswick.

Purpose:
Under the umbrella of an Economic Regional Development Agreement (ERDA) this subsidiary agreement provides for:

- the coordination of existing federal-provincial policies and programs which sustain measures to promote the development of the fisheries sector;
- support, including financial assistance, not available under other existing government programs;
- the enhancement of the fishing industry in New Brunswick by implementing a fisheries development plan;
- the coordination of fisheries development activities of the two levels of government to achieve maximum benefit for the industry;
- the establishment of mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and a proper coordination within the agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the Province.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1984 - 6-2564 of July 12, 1984.

Time Frame:

The Agreement took effect August 27, 1984 and is scheduled to terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:

Canada and New Brunswick have appointed a Management Committee of four members who will be responsible for the administration and management of this Agreement, including:

- the preparation of appropriate documentation to accommodate the budget cycle of each of the parties and the development of an annual work plan and annual estimates;
- the preparation, and submission of annual reports on progress achieved;
- the consideration of a human resource plan in respect of projects where significant human resource implications have been identified;
- the development and maintenance of suitable record and information systems, including the evaluation data base, the management of contract work loads and the necessary financial management.

Also, a federal-provincial public information sub-committee will advise and recommend to the Management Committee, public information activities to be implemented under the terms of the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the Agreement will not exceed $25 million for Canada and $20 million for New Brunswick of which $10 million are loan funds. (See table 2).

For Further Information:

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Acting Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
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E1C 9B6

Tel.: (506) 758-9044

TABLE 2

Summary of Costs for the Canada — New Brunswick
Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development, 1984 to 1989
($ millions)

Sector/Program	*Federal Contributions*	*Provincial Loans and Contributions*	*Total Loans and Contributions*
A. Resource Development	3,500,000	3,500,000*	7,000,000*
B. Harvesting	5,400,000	8,000,000*	13,400,000*
C. Fishery Adjustment	5,500,000	5,500,000	11,000,000
D. Infrastructure	6,000,000	1,000,000	7,000,000
E. Processing and Product Diversification	2,100,000	400,000	2,500,000
F. Native Fishery Development	500,000	—	500,000
G. Research, Program Management Operation, Training and Information	2,000,000	1,600,000	3,600,000
Total	25,000,000	20,000,000*	45,000,000

* The provincial program includes $10 million in loans; $2 million for Resource Development and $8 million for Harvesting.

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA FISHERIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT

Administered By:

Regional Director General, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Purpose:

The principal purpose of this Agreement is to establish the framework for implementation of various programs in order to:

- enhance the quality of fish and seafood products;
- to improve the efficiency of the fishing and fish processing industry;
- to further develop products and markets and to enhance the fisheries resource base;
- to strengthen the fishing industry of the province and its contribution to the economy;
- to establish mechanisms to ensure an orderly implementation of programs and projects and a proper coordination within the Agreement and with other federal-provincial programs and activities in the Province.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1984-3477 of October 26, 1984.
Treasury Board Recommendation 795800.

Time Frame:
The Agreement took effect October 26, 1984 and will terminate March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
A Management Committee including two co-chairmen, one appointed by the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans and the other by the Provincial Minister of Fisheries, shall be responsible for the administration of this Agreement. The powers and duties of the Committee shall be, inter alia;

- to approve procedures in respect of its own management practices;
- to approve guidelines for funding under the Agreement;
- to prepare budgets and financial statements, to identify projects for funding and to submit progress reports, for the purpose of informing Ministers;
- to ensure the preparation and to approve a communication strategy and program to serve the information requirements of the public and to encourage public awareness of the activities of both governments under the Agreement.

Expenditures to be made in connection with projects undertaken within the terms of the Agreement will not exceed $35 million for Canada and $15 million for Nova Scotia. (See table 3).

For Further Information:

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Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
P.O. Box 550
1650 Bedford Row
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2S7

Tel.: (902) 426-2581

TABLE 3

Summary of Costs for the Canada — Nova Scotia
Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement, 1984 to 1989
($ millions)

Sector/Program	*Federal Share*	*Provincial Share*	*Total Costs 5-Years*
Quality Enhancement	21.0	1.5	22.5
Efficiency Improvement	10.5	6.0	16.5
Market Development	0.5	2.0	2.5
Resource Enhancement	1.5	5.0	6.5
Public Information, Evaluation and Administration	1.5	0.5	2.0
Total	35.0	15.0	50.0

CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Mr. Pat Chamut
Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Vancouver, British Columbia

Purpose:
To facilitate federal-provincial cooperation and coordination in the planning and application of fishery resource management policies and programs in order to:

(a) avoid duplication of effort;

(b) achieve maximum benefits from development of fish and aquaculture resource;

(c) reduce magnitude and frequency of resource use conflicts.

Authority:
Section 3 of the Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C. 1970, c. F — 21 — Provincial Order in Council OIC 1230 — July 12, 1984.

Time Frame:
The Agreement took effect February 20, 1985 and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation:
Financing arrangements between Canada and British Columbia will be established on the basis of the nature of the matters included in subsidiary agreements, the federal and

provincial responsibilities and interest in respect of those matters and such other considerations as may be agreed. The provision of financing by Canada and British Columbia for the implementation of subsidiary agreements is subject to the Fisheries Development Act and the Legislature of the Province having provided funds for such financing for the fiscal year in which financing is required.

A Canada — British Columbia Fishery Committee of Deputy Ministers is responsible for action to be taken under the Agreement and any subsidiary agreement developed pursuant to this Agreement.

For Further Information:

Director General — Pacific Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
1090 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia

Tel.: (604) 666-6098

AGREEMENT FOR COMMERCIAL AQUACULTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By:
Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Purpose:
To establish an appropriate framework for federal-provincial aquaculture involvement. Major features of the agreement include:

- "one-stop" licensing and leasing of commercial aquaculture ventures by Nova Scotia; and
- federal-provincial cooperation to promote orderly development of the industry.

Authority:
For Canada: Fisheries Development Act, R.S.C., 1970, F-21.

For Nova Scotia: Aquaculture Act, S.N.S., 1983, C-2.

Time Frame:
The agreement took effect March 25, 1986 and is in force until one year after one party notifies the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation:
In order to support and expedite the realization of the major potential in the culture of aquatic species within Nova Scotia, a Coordinating Committee was established. It is composed of representatives of the Provincial Department of Fisheries, the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the aquaculture industry of Nova Scotia. The committee will:

- provide coordination for concerted action in aquaculture matters among the two levels of government and industry.
- develop a long-term comprehensive aquaculture plan for Nova Scotia.
- provide recommendations to other departments and levels of government and industry.
- conduct annual reviews and hold a public meeting annually to report on progress and achievement of objectives.

For Further Information:

Director General
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
1650 Bedford Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1T2

CANADA — ALBERTA FISHERIES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Director General
Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans

Purpose:
To renew and strengthen cooperation between Canada and Alberta to achieve the goals as stated in the fish and wildlife policy of Alberta and to ensure that within the national framework, cooperative action is taken in pursuing the objectives of the fish and wildlife policy for Alberta.

Authority:
The Fisheries Act, RSC 1970, F—14.

Time Frame:
The agreement took effect January 8, 1987 and continues thereafter until terminated or one year's written notice from either party to the other of its intention to terminate.

Financing and Operation:
Canada and Alberta will establish a Committee of senior officials of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the Alberta Department of Forestry, Lands and Wildlife. The Committee shall meet at least once a year to:

- develop and recommend subsidiary agreements to Ministers;
- evaluate the scope and amount of support, financial and otherwise, for programs, and through their respective Departments make recommendations to Ministers;
- submit recommendations and reports annually to Ministers concerning the implementation of the Agreement;
- establish committees and sub-committees as required, to achieve the purposes of the Agreement.

For Further Information:

Director General
Central and Arctic Region
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has two main areas of operational responsibility. One of these, the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program, involves a variety of agreements with the provinces regarding the provision of services to status Indians. It also includes the settlement of native land claims through a process of negotiated agreements, some of which require the direct participation of the provinces. The Minister is supported in the second area of responsibility by the Northern Affairs Program which undertakes financial arrangements and other agreements with the territorial governments.

The activities of the Specific Claims Branch (Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector) and the Comprehensive Claims Branch (Self-government Sector) in the negotiation of native claims settlements are guided by separate policy statements on comprehensive claims ("Comprehensive Land Claims Policy" issued by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in December 1986) and on specific claims of ("Outstanding Business" issued by the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development in May 1982). Where claims fall in provincial areas of jurisdiction and in those cases where provincial interests and responsibilities are affected, provinces must be involved in claims negotiations in order to arrive at fully equitable settlements. In the Territories, the territorial governments are provided with full membership on the federal negotiating teams as many of the provisions in claims settlements relate to areas of territorial jurisdiction.

In the case of native claims arising in the Provinces, there are negotiations of a tripartite nature in both comprehensive and specific claims areas, and the resultant settlement agreements set out the rights and benefits to be granted to the native groups concerned by the federal and provincial governments, commensurate with their respective roles and responsibilities. Where comprehensive claims settlements take place in the Territories, the roles and responsibilities of the territorial governments are also set out in the settlement agreements in question. Although land claims settlements are held to be outside the scope of this report, the agreements reached to date involving directly the Provinces (tripartite) and in the Territories (bilateral) are listed hereunder for information purposes:

Comprehensive Claims Agreements:
James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement, 1975 (Quebec)
Northeastern Quebec Agreement, 1978 (Quebec)
Inuvialuit Final Agreement, 1984 (N.W.T.)

Specific Claims Agreements:
Cut-Off Lands Settlement Agreements (B.C.) — Penticton and Osoyoos
Bands (1982); Clinton, Westbank, Okanagan and Squamish Bands (1983);
Chemainus and Becher Bay Bands (1984);
Treaty Land Entitlement Settlements (Saskatchewan);
Stony Rapids Band (1981); Fond du Lac and Lucky Man Bands (1986).

In the administration of the Indian Services, the Department enters into numerous and varied cooperative arrangements with provinces and municipalities.

Much of the intergovernmental cooperation takes place informally and the greatest number of joint arrangements, apart from the informal ones, take the form of contracts for municipalities to extend municipal services to local Indian or Inuit populations. Many of the activities in which the Department is involved with other levels of government lead to the provision of community services for Indians, such as housing, roads, water, sewerage and electrification. Other activities are directed to improving Indian and Inuit social welfare services and assistance, education and economic development; including such activities as Indian business support. There are still other agreements for forest fire control and prevention, fishing, timber and minerals regulation and flood protection for Indian communities.

Nineteen Indian services programs operate under formal agreements or other provisions governing provincial participation.

Implementation of the mandate of the Northern Affairs Program is based upon Canada's seven national objectives for the North, established in 1972. Those include provision for a higher standard of living and quality of life, equality of opportunity for northern residents, for maintenance of the northern environment with due consideration to economic and social development, and for progress toward self-government in the northern territories. The Northern Affairs Program, which deals with economic, social and cultural development in the territories, has no program which directly involves the provinces. However, in carrying out its Northern mandate, the Department has entered into a number of arrangements and agreements with both the Yukon Territorial Government and the Government of the Northwest Territories.

Indian Services

Page
CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS 131
NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT 131
FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS 131
MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT 132
POLICING AGREEMENTS 132
ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN 133
AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION 133
AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS 134
AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES 135
CANADA—NOVA SCOTIA—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR ALL 13 BANDS IN NOVA SCOTIA 135
CANADA—MANITOBA—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA 135
CANADA—MANITOBA—BROTHERHOOD OF INDIAN NATIONS CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT FOR 8 BANDS 136
CANADA—MANITOBA—NORTHERN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 25 INDIAN BANDS 136
CANADA—NEW BRUNSWICK—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS 136
CANADA—NUU-CHAH-NULTH TRIBAL COUNCIL—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS 137
CANADA—OJIBWAY TRIBAL FAMILY SERVICES—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS 137
CANADA—YELLOWHEAD TRIBAL COUNCIL—INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS 137
LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL—CANADA— ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 9 INDIAN BANDS 138
AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE YUKON 138

Northern Affairs

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 138
FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY 139
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 140
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT—NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY 141
FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 141
INUIT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 142
CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT 143
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT 143
CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT 143
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT 144
CANADA — YUKON TERRITORY FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT 144
CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT 145
CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT 145
CANADA—MANITOBA—SASKATCHEWAN—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLY—KAMINURIAK BARREN—GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT 146
CANADA—YUKON—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES—COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS—INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL—DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT 146
CANADA—YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 147
CANADA—YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS—ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING 147
CANADA—YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS—MINERAL RESOURCES 148
CANADA—YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS—MINING INDUSTRY RECOVERY 148
CANADA—YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS—RENEWABLE RESOURCES 149
CANADA—NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT 149

Indian Services

CANADA—NEWFOUNDLAND—NATIVE PEOPLES AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Indian and Inuit Affairs Program)

Administered By:
Indian Services Program

Purpose:
To provide for the delivery and cost-sharing of Services and Programs to the Innu and Inuit Communities of Labrador in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Authority:
Orders in Council P.C. 1986-7/1699 and P.C. 1986-8/1699 authorize the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs to enter into these Agreements on behalf of Canada.

Time Frame:
These Agreements were signed on July 31, 1986 and remain in force for two years from April 1, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The Province of Newfoundland extends Community and Economic Development, Education, Fisheries, Housing, Northern Development programs to the residents of seven native communities in Labrador.

The federal government and the province share the cost of programs and services to the Native communities.

Payments:
The maximum federal contribution over the term of the agreements relating to those programs and services in Native communities in Labrador is $13,344,200. The province's share is $4,557,798.

For Further Information:

Mr. F. Marcoux
Program Policy Negotiator
Indian Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-8216

NORTHERN QUEBEC TRANSFER AGREEMENT

(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
Indian Services Program

Purpose:
To transfer to the Province of Quebec responsibility for the provision of housing, electricity, water, sanitation and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec.

To cede to Quebec the installations, houses, equipment and vehicles required for the provision of the above noted services.

The Agreement was necessary in order to fulfill provisions of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975).

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1981-4-324

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on February 13, 1981 and has no termination date.

Financing and Operation:
The Province of Quebec assumes responsibility for the provision of housing, water, sanitation, and related municipal services to the Inuit of Northern Quebec living in 13 Inuit communities. All the services, with the exception of electricity, will be delivered through Quebec incorporated municipal corporations and/or the Kativik Regional Government.

Quebec assumes all financial responsibility for the provision of the designated services.

Payments:
Canada is committed under the Agreement to pay Quebec $72 million at the rate of $8 million a year for nine years. Thirty million dollars in capital assets were transferred to Quebec upon signing of the Agreement.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Vieni
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 3725, Station St-Rock
Quebec, Quebec
G1K 7Y2

Tel.: (418) 648-3270

FOREST FIRE AGREEMENTS

(Part of the Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:
The agreements are for the provision of services connected with the prevention and control of forest fires on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Federal-provincial agreements have been signed with the Provinces of New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program, but agreements can be terminated or renegotiated by either party upon written notice on or before March 31 of any fiscal year. Upon giving notice the agreement terminates on March 31 of the year in which notice is given.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces do all things necessary to prevent, detect and suppress grass, bush or forest fires occurring on protected Indian Reserve land and assume the full cost of prevention and control of such fires. These services are the same as provided by the provinces for adjacent public land.

The federal government reimburses the provinces on an actual cost or a negotiated cost per acre/hectare basis for the total acreage protected. This per acre cost varies from province to province. In British Columbia there is a set annual administrative charge, and in addition, the federal government is required to pay the average cost of fire suppression on Indian Reserves in the province.

Payments:
Expenditures by the federal government fluctuate from year to year and are in excess of $900,000 annually.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

R.B. Kohls, Director General
Lands, Revenues and Trusts (Operations)
Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-1270

In each region please contact the Director of Lands, Revenues and Trusts, Indian Affairs.

MANITOBA NORTHERN FLOOD AGREEMENT
(Part of Lands, Revenues and Trusts Program)

Administered By:
Manitoba Resource Development Impacts Office in conjunction with other federal departments (DOE, DFO, NHW, CEIC, DRIE, MOT, EMR).

Purpose:
To compensate 9,280 Status Indians impacted by a major hydro-electric development in northern Manitoba.

Authority:
Canada signed the Agreement pursuant to Order in Council P.S. 1977-2276 and ratified the Agreement pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1978-594 in accordance with Section 35, Indian Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed in December 1977 and has no termination date other than "the lifetime of the Project" which entails the construction of some 14 hydro generating stations.

Financing and Operation:
The federal and provincial governments and Manitoba Hydro respectively and jointly have various responsibilities and obligations under the Agreement. Program costs and cost-sharing responsibilities, however, are not clearly defined under the Agreement and are subject to determination through either negotiation or arbitration.

Payments:
Cost-sharing responsibilities are the subject of continuing 4-party discussion.

For Further Information:

Mr. Glenn A. Bloodworth
Director
Indian Environmental Protection Branch
Lands, Revenues and Trusts Sector
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (613) 997-8425

Mr. Emil Korchinski
Regional Director General
Manitoba Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
275 Portage Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 3A3

Tel.: (204) 949-2474

POLICING AGREEMENTS
(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
Band Support and Capital Management Directorate

Purpose:
To provide policing services on Indian Reserves which are comparable to those available to other Canadians.

Authority:
On June 21, 1973 the Department obtained Cabinet approval and on June 19, 1973 Treasury Board approval to negotiate cost-recovery arrangements for policing services with those provinces where the RCMP act as the provincial police force. On May 2, 1979 Treasury Board approved gradual expansion of the program into the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Approval was granted to expand the program in Ontario and Quebec under the aegis respec-

tively of the OPP and Sûreté du Québec. Arrangements with all the provinces and Territorial Governments are in place with the exception of Quebec and New Brunswick. There is also a financial arrangement between the Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police Force, the Department and Attorney General of Manitoba.

Time Frame:
Federal-Provincial Agreements are subject to periodic review and renewal. The content and duration vary according to the provincial or municipal government involved.

Financing and Operation:
Cost-recovery arrangements for 1984-85 with the provinces and two northern territories is 46% federal, 54% provincial, with the exception of Ontario, where it is 52% federal and 48% provincial. Negotiations with Quebec are being reactivated for sharing financial responsibility for this program in Quebec between federal-provincial governments (current financing is 100% federal with the exception of the 22 communities covered under the James Bay Agreement which at this time are 100% funded by the Province of Quebec).

Payments:
The departmental share of payment for all federal-provincial cost-shared programs in 1984-85 was $7,532,000.00.

For Further Information:

Mr. W. Van Iterson
Director General
Band Support and Capital Management
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3209

Officers Responsible:

Mr. Mike Ivanski
Director
Band Support Programs
Indian Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-0057

Mr. Ben Basque
Development Officer
Band Support Programs
Indian Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-8327

ROAD CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH SASKATCHEWAN

(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
Regional Directorate, Saskatchewan

Purpose:
The Agreement consists in cost-sharing of road construction and road maintenance on Indian Reserves.

Authority:
Agreement between Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and Department of Municipal Affairs of the Government of Saskatchewan.

Time Frame:
This Agreement has been in use since June 20, 1974.

Payments:
Under the authority of the Regional Director General, Saskatchewan.

For Further Information:

Mr. M. Smith
Director
Band Support and Capital Management
Indian Services
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
2221 Cornwall Street
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2L1

Tel.: (819) 994-3566

Mr. D.E. Goodleaf
Regional Director General
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
2332—11th Avenue
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2G7

Tel.: (306) 780-5950

AGREEMENTS WITH SCHOOL BOARDS OR DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION

(Part of the Indian Services Program)

Administered By:
The Regional Directorates concerned

Purpose:

The Department (Education Branch) negotiates two types of agreements with school boards or Departments of Education.

1. Tuition Agreement: To provide instructional and other educational services to Indian students who attend provincially administered schools.
2. Capital Agreement: To contribute on a pro rata basis toward the capital cost in respect of educational facilities where Indian students attend provincial schools.

Authority:

The Indian Act (Section 114)
Order in Council P.C. 1963-5/382 March 9, 1963
Treasury Board Authority 601776 — March 9, 1963

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program. Tuition agreements are adjusted to reflect the annual provincial or school district net operating cost on which the annual per pupil tuition fees are calculated.

Financing and Operation:

Subsequent to negotiation by the Indian band(s), the provincial school authorities and the Department, tuition and capital agreements are entered into in response to the bands' wishes to have their students educated in provincial schools. Requests by bands to participate in provincial schools are usually communicated by bands in the form of band council resolutions and are often confirmed by the band(s) signing the agreement.

The provincial school boards retain overall jurisdiction over the administration and operation of the school in which the Indian students are enrolled including the employment and supervision of teaching personnel and matters relating to curriculum and methods of instruction. School boards promote Indian involvement in school matters and often develop culturally-oriented programs designed specifically for the Indian student population.

With regard to capital construction involving federal funds, the school boards, after receiving departmental assurance of financial contribution, plan and implement the construction project.

The Department reimburses the provinces or school boards for instructional services and contributes toward education facilities. Reimbursement and contribution is provided on a pro-rata basis for Indian students resident on reserve or Crown land.

Payments:

Contributions by the Department for provincial school construction fluctuate from year to year and are based on budget and project approval.

Tuition fee reimbursement also fluctuates annually according to the operational costs of the school boards or the provincial Departments of Education and according to the enrolment of Indian students who are resident on reserve or Crown land.

For Further Information:

Mr. P.E. Bisson
A/Director General
Education Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-3050

AGREEMENT WITH ONTARIO RESPECTING WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR INDIANS

Administered By:

Regional Director General, Ontario

Purpose:

To make available to persons living on Indian Reserves four specific provincial welfare services and programs.

Authority:

Agreement between Canada and Ontario

Time Frame:

The Agreement became effective as of December 1, 1965. It contains no fixed termination date. There are provisions for termination 12 months after either party has given notice of the desire to terminate to the other party. All three parties i.e. Canada, Ontario and Indian Nations of Ontario are currently reviewing the possibility of re-negotiating all or part of this agreement.

Financing and Operation:

With respect to financial assistance and services, Canada reimburses Ontario some 95 per cent of the costs incurred by Ontario in providing financial assistance and services for basic needs, day care, child welfare and homemakers services to persons to whom the Agreement applies. The actual amount is determined by the services provided and the number of individuals and families receiving assistance and services as per the Agreement.

Payments are made to Ontario by the Department of National Health and Welfare,which recovers from the Department.

The Agreement requires that Indian Bands be consulted and that they concur with the provision of welfare programs by Ontario before programs are so provided.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

AGREEMENT WITH NOVA SCOTIA RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE SERVICES FOR INDIAN COMMUNITIES

Administered By:
Regional Director General, Atlantic

Purpose:
To make available to Indian families and children the services of Children's Aid Societies both to prevent neglect and to protect children from neglect.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 624755 dated April 23, 1964

Time Frame:
The Agreement became effective April 1, 1964 and contains no fixed termination date although it may be terminated by either party on submission of three months' notice to the other party. A new agreement recently signed between Canada, Nova Scotia and the Chiefs of the 13 Indian Bands in Nova Scotia provide that this agreement will only be in effect should the Canada—Nova Scotia—Indian Child Welfare Agreement terminate.

Financing and Operation:
Canada reimburses Nova Scotia the full cost of maintenance of children in care (as determined by the Nova Scotia statutory rate of maintenance) and also the full cost of services to children in care and to families.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR ALL 13 BANDS IN NOVA SCOTIA

Administered By:
Nova Scotia Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Nova Scotia and the Chiefs of the Bands.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and related family services to children and families on-reserve, through the negotiation of a subsidiary agreement.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority IIA-85-24 dated July 31, 1985 and Order in Council P.C. 1985-1/2581 dated August 23, 1985.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires March 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
Canada provides funding to the Micmac Family and Children's Services for the cost of child welfare and related family services provided pursuant to the subsidiary agreement.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — MANITOBA — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS IN SOUTHERN MANITOBA

Administered By:
The Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Manitoba and the First Nations Confederacy.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian Bands in southern Manitoba through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 804056 and Order In Council P.C. 1986-2926 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:
The Agreement expires on March 31, 1986. (May be extended).

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Caring Agencies or Authorities the cost of Indian Child Welfare and Family Services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — MANITOBA — BROTHERHOOD OF INDIAN NATIONS CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT FOR 8 BANDS

Administered By:
The Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Manitoba, and the Brotherhood of Indian Nations.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian children and families of 8 northern Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 864056 and Order In Council P.C. 1986-2926 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1986. (May be extended).

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Anishinaabe Child and Welfare Services the cost of child welfare and family services pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — MANITOBA — NORTHERN INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 25 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
The Northern Manitoba Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, Manitoba and the Manitoba Keewatoninowi Okimakanak Inc.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to Indian children and families of 25 northern Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 804056 and Order in Council P.C. 1986-2926 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1986. (May be extended).

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Awasis Agency the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
New Brunswick Indian Child Welfare Committee composed of representatives of Canada, New Brunswick, Big Cove, Burnt Church, Eel Ground, Tobique, Kingsclear, Saint Mary's, Red Bank and Eel River Bands, Woodstock, Oromocto.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 10 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements. There is also provision for the other 5 Bands to join if and when they wish to do so.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 788-369 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the appropriate Indian Child Welfare and Family Services Agencies or Authorities the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — NUU-CHAH-NULTH TRIBAL COUNCIL — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family Protection Program

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 14 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 804056 and Order in Council P.C. 1986-2927 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Nuu-Chah-Nulth Family Protection Program the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — OJIBWAY TRIBAL FAMILY SERVICES — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
Ojibway Tribal Family Services

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 14 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 804056 and Order in Council P.C. 1986-2926 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Ojibway Tribal Family Services the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:
Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

CANADA — YELLOWHEAD TRIBAL COUNCIL — INDIAN CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
Yellowhead Tribal Services Agency

Purpose:
To provice the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 5 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 804056 and Order in Council P.C. 1986-2929 dated December 19, 1986.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1991.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Yellowhead Tribal Services Agency the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

LESSER SLAVE LAKE INDIAN REGIONAL COUNCIL — CANADA — ALBERTA CHILD WELFARE AGREEMENT RESPECTING CHILD WELFARE AND FAMILY SERVICES FOR 9 INDIAN BANDS

Administered By:
The Lesser Slave Lake Indian Children's Service Committee composed of representatives from Canada, Alberta and the Council.

Purpose:
To provide the mechanism, guiding principles and related financial arrangements for the provision of child welfare and family services to children and families of 9 Bands through negotiation of subsidiary agreements.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 788-369 and Order in Council P.C. 1983-1509 dated May 20, 1983.

Time Frame:
The agreement expires on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
Canada pays the Council the cost of child welfare and family services provided pursuant to subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Coulson
Director General
Social Development Branch
Indian Services Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 953-3489

AGREEMENT WITH YUKON TERRITORY COVERING THE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED TO INDIAN CHILDREN IN THE YUKON

Administered By:
Regional Director, Yukon

Purpose:
To reimburse the Government of Yukon for administrative costs incurred in providing child welfare services to, or on behalf of Indian children in the Yukon.

Authority:
Treasury Board Authority 577872 dated June 22, 1961.

Time Frame:
The agreement became effective April 1, 1960 and has no termination date. This agreement could be renegotiated within the land claim process now underway in the Yukon Region.

Financing and Operation:
The Minister reimburses the Government of Yukon up to $10,000 for administrative costs incurred during each fiscal year.

For Further Information:

Dr. E.R. Daniels
Regional Director
Yukon Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 4100
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3S9

Tel.: (403) 668-6726

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. Brinley
Director, Social Development
Yukon Region
Indian and Inuit Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 4100
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3S9

Tel.: (403) 668-6474

Northern Affairs

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the Territorial Government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which is currently in the second year of a 3 year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments Program are being made, for a trial period, on a formula basis in lieu of the former process of annually negotiated grants. The trial period will last three years to permit a meaningful experimentation period and to assess effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory. The agreements will be renewable for a further two years, on agreement by both parties.

The funding level determination process has changed from one of negotiation between federal and territorial officials leading to the determination of annual operating grants to a more global formula based funding approach. The formula and operating procedures are intended to produce a grant which would be equal to base period revenues, escalated by the growth rate of provincial/local government expenditures, minus actual territorial revenues at base period tax rate in effect on implementation. The grants produced by the formula are expected to cover all normal operational requirements. The Territorial Governments are to present, annually updated, five-year capital plan forecasts and status reports in order to monitor territorial capital programs.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories

	1982-83 ($000)	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*Projected Actual 1985-86 ($000)*	*Estimate 1986-87 ($000)*
Operating Grant	239,764	276,639	306,348		
Capital Grant	62,472	79,564	83,479	447,390	467,777

For Further Information:

Mr. J. Stagg
Director
Constitutional Development and
Strategic Planning Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0230

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. McLennan
Chief, Fiscal Relations Division
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 932
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-8293

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THE YUKON TERRITORY

Administered By:
Northern Affairs Program

Purpose:
To make it possible for the Territorial Government to provide reasonable standards of public services to residents of the Yukon.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which is currently in the second year of a 3 year formula financing agreement.

Financing and Operation:
The Transfer Payments to the Territorial Governments Program are being made, for a trial period, on a formula basis in lieu of the former process of annually negotiated grants. The trial period will last three years to permit a meaningful experimentation period and to assess effectiveness. The formula has been incorporated into a financial agreement with each territory. The agreements will be renewable for a further two years, on agreement by both parties.

The funding level determination process has changed from one of negotiation between federal and territorial officials leading to the determination of annual operating grants to a more global formula based funding approach. The formula and operating procedures are intended to produce a grant which would be equal to base period revenues, escalated by the growth rate of provincial/local government expenditures, minus actual territorial revenues at base period tax rate in effect on implementation. The grants produced by the formula are expected to cover all normal operational requirements. The Territorial Governments are to present, annually, updated five year capital plan forecasts and status reports in order to monitor territorial capital programs.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory

	1982-83 ($000)	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*Projected Actual 1985-86 ($000)*	*Estimate 1986-87 ($000)*
Operating Grant	50,439	79,006	83,402	138,788	155,062
Capital Grant	24,438	26,784	28.123		

For Further Information:

Mr. J. Stagg
Director
Constitutional Development and
Strategic Planning Branch
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 997-0230

Officer Responsible:

Mr. B. McLennan
Chief, Fiscal Relations Division
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 932
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-8293

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Government of the Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives undertaken in respect of planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
This is a five-year agreement which began in 1982 and will terminate in 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial cooperation in economic development. The $21 million agreement is to be cost-shared — 90% and 10% by the federal and territorial governments respectively. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through the Economic Development Agreements. See subsidiary agreements.

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 834
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OH4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

Officer Responsible:

Ms. V. Pryce
EDA Officer
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 833
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0661

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENT — NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SUBSIDIARY

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Regional Office and the Government of the Northwest Territories, Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose:
To develop and expand intersettlement trade in country foods, quarried soapstone and other craft materials and to support planning and implementation of projects in areas of wildlife, forestry, agriculture, fur harvesting and fisheries.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame:
This subsidiary agreement, signed August 29, 1983 expires March 31, 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada and Northwest Territories; the federal share is $4.2 million. A Management Committee comprised of equal federal and Northwest Territories representation is responsible for the operation of the agreement while the financial administration of the two programs is split between DIAND which is responsible for Renewable Resource Use and the Government of the Northwest Territories Renewable Resources which administers the Intersettlement Trade Program.

Payments:
The payments are made in the form of contribution between governments and third parties.

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 834
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. McLeod
Director
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8565

FLOOD DAMAGE REDUCTION AND FLOOD RISK MAPPING IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Administered By:
A Steering Committee whose members are:

Mr. R.A. Halliday, Chairman
Environment Canada

Mr. H. Gerein
Government of the Northwest Territories

Mr. A.J. Cullen
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Purpose:
To reduce the potential for future flood damage through identification and designation of flood risk areas.

Authority:
Agreement Respecting Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping signed May 2, 1979, by the Government of Canada and the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Time Frame:
Ten year agreement starting in 1979.

Financing and Operation:
Financing shared equally by Environment Canada and Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Reports Available:
Flood Risk Maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik, Northwest Territo-

ries. Field Survey of Storm Surges in the Tuktoyaktuk Area.

For Further Information:

Mr. A. Cullen
Regional Manager
Water Resources, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8110

Mr. H. Gerein
Assistant Deputy Minister
Department of Local Government
Government of the Northwest Territories
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2L9

Tel.: (403) 873-7118

Mr. R. Halliday
A/Regional Director
Western and Northern Region
Inland Waters Directorate
Department of the Environment
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 3R4

Tel.: (306) 780-5318

Purpose:
To map and identify areas subject to flooding and reduce future flood damage control costs by development in these areas.

Authority:
Order in Council No. P.C. 1978-2-3077, October 4, 1978
Treasury Board Minute 759552, September 22, 1978

Financing and Operation:
The Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of the Environment will share equally the cost of the $400,000 Flood Risk Mapping Program which is scheduled for the period 1979-80 to 1986-87. The Flood Risk Maps of Hay River, Fort Simpson, Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson and Aklavik were completed by September, 1985 at cost of approximately $325,000.

Mapping and hydraulic studies have been completed for the communities of Fort Norman, and Tuktoyaktuk, Fort Liard, and Nahanni Butte. Public information maps have been produced and distributed for flood risk areas in Hay River (May, 1984), Fort Good Hope, Fort McPherson, Fort Simpson and Aklavik (July-August, 1985), and are planned for Fort Norman, Fort Liard, Nahanni Butte next fiscal year. Total program expenditures to end of fiscal year 1986-87 are projected at $350,000.

For Further Information:

J.N. Jasper
Head, Water Planning and Management
Water Resources, Renewable Resources
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8249

INUIT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Jointly by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Department of Economic Development and Tourism, Government of the Northwest Territories, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.

Purpose:
To further the economic and social betterment of the Inuit by encouraging and assisting the planned development of Inuit-controlled enterprises. The financial assistance provided results in the development of viable self-sustaining Inuit businesses, the generation of employment and local investment opportunity.

Authority:
Appropriations Act No. 3, 1953
Eskimo Economic Development Guarantee Order approved by P.C. 1978-18
TB 759287, dated August 23, 1978

Time Frame:
Indefinite

Financing and Operation:
The fund is administered jointly by the Federal and Territorial Governments although funding is provided solely by Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The Territorial Government sometimes provides joint financing for projects which are established with assistance through the Program. Loans, contributions, and loan guarantees are available from the fund.

Payments:
No payments are made from the Inuit Economic Development Program to provinces or municipalities.

For Further Information:

Mr. Hardy Zeltins
A/Head
Native Economy Section
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Jointly by Regional Director, CWS, Western and Northern Region; Director, Wildlife Management, GNWT; Regional Manager, Environment and Conservation, NWT Region, NAP, INAC.

Purpose:
To review and recommend a program for wildlife research in the Northwest Territories other than migratory bird research and research in National Parks.

Authority:
The general authority comes from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act, the Canada Wildlife Act, and the Northwest Territory Act.

Time Frame:
The Agreement came into effect on July 26, 1979 and terminates on March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The Federal Government may contribute a sum not to exceed $800,000 for each year of the Agreement; the Government of the Northwest Territories may contribute a sum not to exceed $400,000 for each year of the Agreement (no funds have ever been voted by Parliament or the Executive Council of the GNWT toward this Agreement).

For Further Information:

Mr. E.T. Ladouceur
Regional Manager
Office of Environment and Conservation
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

Tel.: (403) 920-8233

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the northern residents occupying private dwellings and paying their own heating bills. The Program, called the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program (HHOSP), equalizes the annual cost to the levels paid in Yellowknife of the maximum of 1,500 gallons of heating fuel for qualified consumers residing in the outlying communities.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1987

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application and submitting fuel purchase invoices to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration fee to the Territorial Government.

For Further Information:

Mr. John Berg
Director
Strategic Planning
Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel. (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY HOME HEATING OIL SUBSIDY AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the northern residents occupying private dwellings and paying their own heating bills. The Program, called the Home Heating Oil Subsidy Program (HHOSP), equalizes the annual cost to the levels paid in Whitehorse of the maximum of up to 1,500 gallons of heating fuel for qualified consumers residing in the outlying communities.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1987. (May be extended).

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application and submitting fuel purchase invoices to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration fee to the Territorial Government.

For Further Information:

Mr. John Berg
Director
Strategic Planning
Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than Yellowknife. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Yellowknife of up to 700 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1987. (May be extended).

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government, implemented through the electrical utilities operating North of 60°, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the Program including a 6.5% administration fee to the Territorial Government.

For Further Information:

Mr. John Berg
Director
Strategic Planning
Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY FEDERAL POWER SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR NON-GOVERNMENT DOMESTIC CONSUMERS AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to non-government residential consumers of electricity residing in communities other than Yellowknife. The Program, called the Federal Power Support Program (FPSP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Whitehorse of up to 700 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1987. (May be extended).

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government, implemented through the electrical utilities operating North of 60°, and financed by the Northern Affairs Program.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the Territorial Government.

For Further Information:

Mr. John Berg
Director
Strategic Planning
Constitutional Development and Strategic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—NORTHWEST TERRITORIES POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Government of the Northwest Territories

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than Yellowknife. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Yellowknife of up to 1,000 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and the Northwest Territories

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1987. (May be extended).

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the Territorial Government.

For Further Information:

Mr. John Berg
Director
Strategic Planning
Consitutional Development and Strategic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.N. Spalding
Assistant Director
Energy Planning Division
Northern Economic Planning Directorate
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
8th Floor
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Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (819) 994-6775

CANADA—YUKON TERRITORY POWER RATE RELIEF PROGRAM FOR SMALL NON-GOVERNMENT COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Yukon Territorial Government

Purpose:
To provide assistance to the small non-government commercial enterprises operating in communities other than Whitehorse. The Program, called the Commercial Power Rate Relief Program (CPRRP), equalizes the monthly cost to the same level as paid in Whitehorse of up to 1,000 kwh/month of electricity.

Authority:
Agreement between Canada and Yukon

Time Frame:
Until March 31, 1987. (May be extended).

Financing and Operation:
The Program is administered by the Territorial Government and financed by the federal government. The assistance is provided upon making an application to the Territorial Government.

Payments:
The Agreement provides for the total cost of the program including a 6.5% administration fee to the Territorial Government.

For Further Information:

Mr. John Berg
Director
Strategic Planning
Consitutional Development and Strategic Planning
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
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Tel.: (819) 997-0951

Officer Responsible:

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CANADA — MANITOBA — SASKATCHEWAN — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES BEVERLY — KAMINURIAK BARREN — GROUND CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of the Environment, NWT Department of Renewable Resources, Manitoba Department of Natural Resources, Saskatchewan Department of Parks and Renewable Resources.

Purpose:
To provide for co-operative management of the Beverly and Kaminuriak caribou herds in order to ensure the continued well-being of the herds.

Authority:
The DIAND Act
The Canadian Wildlife Act
The Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance
The Manitoba Wildlife Act
The Saskatchewan Wildlife Act
The Saskatchewan Federal-Provincial Agreements Act

Time Frame:
The agreement was signed June 3, 1982 and expires on June 3, 1992.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is shared equally by Canada (DOE and DIAND), Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is $30,000. The $75,000 budget is used to operate a Management Board which has government and native members. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments:
Federal funding is arranged through a 10 year contribution agreement.

For Further Information:

Regional Manager
Environment and Conservation
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
P.O. Box 1500
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
X1A 2R3

CANADA — YUKON — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES — COUNCIL FOR YUKON INDIANS — INUVIALUIT GAME COUNCIL — DENE NATION AND THE MÉTIS ASSOCIATION PORCUPINE CARIBOU MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of the Environment, Yukon Department of Renewable Resources, Northwest Territories Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose:
To co-operatively manage the Porcupine Caribou herd and protect and maintain its habitat.

Authority:
The DIAND Act
The Canadian Wildlife Act
The Northwest Territories Wildlife Ordinance
The Yukon Wildlife Ordinance

Time Frame:
The Agreement was signed on October 26, 1985 and does not expire.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is shared equally by Canada (DIAND and DOE) Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Canada's share is $30,000. The $75,000 budget is used to operate a Management Board. Programs are funded by the administering departments.

Payments:
Initial federal funding is arranged through a 3-year contribution agreement.

For Further Information:

Environmental Advisor
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

CANADA — YUKON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
DIAND, DRIE, CEIC, Government of the Yukon

Purpose:
To facilitate federal-territorial co-operation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic, socio-economic and regional development in the Yukon.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act.

Time Frame:
Five-year agreement which began in 1984 and will terminate in 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The Economic Development Agreement is an enabling document to facilitate joint federal-territorial co-operation in economic development. Subsidiary agreements indicate the specific measures which the federal and territorial governments undertake to achieve joint development objectives and as well, identify specific financial commitments.

Payments:
No payments are made through Economic Development Agreements. (See subsidiary agreements).

For Further Information:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 834
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

Officer Responsible:

Ms. V. Pryce
EDA Officer
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-0661

CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

Administered By:
DIAND and the Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

Purpose:
To support the identification and analysis of economic development opportunities at the local, regional and sectoral level.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
This agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada (DIAND) and Yukon; DIAND's share is $600,000. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. The Yukon departments of Economic Development; Mines and Small Business and Community and Transportation Services are responsible for the financial administration of the two programs: Planning and Community Economic Development Planning.

Payments:
Projects are funded through contribution agreements and contracts.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

EDA Manager
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 667-3178

General:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 834
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS — MINERAL RESOURCES

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

Purpose:
To implement projects and programs designed to strengthen, expand and diversify the mineral exploration and development sector of the Yukon economy.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
The subsidiary agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada (DIAND & EMR) and Yukon; the federal share is $3.5 million. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and Yukon handle the operation of the agreement. DIAND's Regional Office and EMR are responsible for the financial administration of the three programs: Geochemical Surveys (EMR), Geological Mapping and Placer Mining (DIAND).

Payments:
Projects are funded through contracts and contribution agreements.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

EDA Manager
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 667-3178

General:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
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Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS — MINING INDUSTRY RECOVERY

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business.

Purpose:
To establish a framework for the implementation of projects and programs which will promote the recovery of the mining sector and provide increased opportunities for Yukoners to participate in the mining sector.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
The subsidiary agreement, signed March 6, 1986, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding of $3 million for one year is 100% federal. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. The Yukon Department of Economic Development: Mines and Small Business is responsible for the financial administration for the single program, Yukon Mining Recovery.

Payments:
Projects are funded through contracts.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

EDA Manager
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 667-3178

General:

Mr. R. Sterling
Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Natural Resources and Economic Development
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Room 834
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — YUKON EDA SUBSIDIARY AGREEMENTS — RENEWABLE RESOURCES

Administered By:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development and the Yukon Department of Renewable Resources.

Purpose:
To support the planning and implementation of projects in areas of wildlife, forestry, agriculture, fur harvesting and fisheries and to assist northern residents to benefit from renewable resources.

Authority:
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Act

Time Frame:
The subsidiary agreement, signed May 10, 1985, expires March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Funding is cost-shared 90:10 by Canada (DIAND) and Yukon; DIAND's share is $3.8 million. A Management Committee comprised of equal representation from Canada and Yukon handles the operation of the agreement. The Yukon Department of Renewable Resources is responsible for the financial administration of the two programs: Renewable Resource Development Assistance and Renewable Resource Demonstration Projects.

Payments:
Projects are funded through contracts and contribution agreements.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

EDA Manager
Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
200 Range Road
Whitehorse, Yukon
Y1A 3V1

Tel.: (403) 667-3178

General:

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Assistant Director
Socio-Economic Agreements and Native Economy
Natural Resources and Economic Development
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Room 834
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 994-6821

CANADA — NANISIVIK MINES LTD. AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Monitoring Committee comprised of federal/territorial representatives and one representative from Arctic Bay. The names of the members of the Monitoring Committee are:

Dr. J. Lazarovich, Chairman, DIAND
D. Paget, Secretary, DIAND
A. Thériault, DIAND
G. Brown, CEIC
K. MacRury, GNWT
William Hughes, Arctic Bay, Northwest Territories
A. Vaughan, GNWT

Purpose:
Under this agreement financial assistance for the construction of infrastructure facilities including an airport, dock, roads and townsite was provided. In return an 18 per cent equity interest in the mine was acquired. The project also provides significant benefits to Canada which are monitored by the Committee: The Inuit receive training and employment; maximum use is made of Canadian materials and services; it provides a major opportunity for Canadian shipping. In November, 1986 the federal government sold its 18 per cent equity interest in the mine to Mineral Resources International Ltd.

Authority:
T.B. No. 732460 dated December 20, 1974.

Time Frame:
At least 12 years from 1976 (the mine is now expected to remain operational until at least 1990).

Financing and Operation:

Nanisivik Mines Ltd.
Suite 400, 44 Victoria Street
Toronto, Ontario
M5C 1Y2

Payments:
Originally, the costs by the federal government for airport, dock and road were estimated to be $9.4 million, however,

by the time the facilities were completed the total costs were $11.5 million. In accordance with the provisions of the agreement, a portion of the above expenditures will be recovered.

For Further Information:
General:

Dr. J. Lazarovich
Director
Mining Management and Infrastructure
Northern Affairs Program
Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H4

Tel.: (819) 997-9828

Department of Justice

The Department of Justice was first established in 1868 and at present operates under the legislative authority of the Department of Justice Act. The Minister of Justice is responsible for the management and direction of the Department and has superintendence of all matters connected with the administration of justice in Canada, not within the jurisdiction of the governments of the provinces.

In carrying out its responsibilities, however, the Department of Justice interacts on a regular basis with these governments. An important ingredient of this interaction is the development and implementation of three federal-provincial justice programs described in the following pages.

Page

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES 152
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW 153
NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM 156

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIMES

Administered By:
Policy, Programs and Research Branch.

Purpose:
This assistance to the provinces encourages the development of a basic system of compensation across Canada for innocent victims of crime.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-637, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1794, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The first agreements came into effect on January 1, 1973 and are to be of indefinite duration. Agreements are terminable by either party upon one year's written notice. The financial terms of the agreements are to be reviewed every three years.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces carry out the operation of the compensation programs. Under the federal-provincial agreements listed above, the federal government has agreed to assist each province by providing an annual payment of an amount determined by the application of whichever of the following two formulae yields the most beneficial result to the province:

Formula(1) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the larger of:

(a) ten cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) $50,000, provided that in no case shall the contribution by Canada exceed 50% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

Formula(2) A contribution by Canada of an amount which is the lesser of:

(a) five cents per capita of the population of the province, or

(b) 90% of the actual amount paid by the provincial agency for crime compensation.

At present, some forty crimes are covered by the agreements, and the schedule of crimes covered may be amended by the mutual agreement of the parties.

In order to receive the federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The funding formula with the territories requires a federal contribution of 75% of the amount of compensation paid with a set of maxima for individual awards.

TABLE I

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Crime Compensation Agreements

Province or Territory	*1982-83 ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*
Newfoundland	8,800	21,734	28,950	59,200*
Nova Scotia	85,200	85,930	87,210	88,070
New Brunswick	34,900	35,335	35,710	72,000*
Quebec	648,000	652,160	654,150	654,100*
Ontario	871,500	881,590	894,690	912,600*
Manitoba	103,000	104,720	105,810	106,960
Saskatchewan	97,900	99,280	100,880	102,500*
Alberta	231,000	235,000	234,060	234,880
British Columbia	279,000	282,390	286,510	307,700*
Yukon	18,300	4,980	4,660	45,000*
Northwest Territories	26,900	37,873	23,170	60,000*
Total	2,404,500	2,440,992	2,455,800	2,643,010

Note: The figures shown are for the expenditure year of the province/territory. Justice payments are made in the following year.

* The actual payments have not been determined and the figures provided for these provinces are estimates.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Programs and Research Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
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Officer Responsible:

Mr. Yvon Dandurand
Director
Programs and Research Section
Department of Justice
Justice Building
Ottawa, Ontario
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Tel.: (613) 993-4438

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR THE PROVISION OF LEGAL AID IN MATTERS RELATING TO THE CRIMINAL LAW

Administered By:
Policy, Programs and Research Branch.

Purpose:
The aim of this assistance to the provinces is the provision across Canada of a minimum standard of legal aid services to the economically disadvantaged in criminal cases.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Authority is provided under Order in Council 1973-638, dated March 22, 1973, and Order in Council 1973-1793, dated June 26, 1973.

Agreements have been signed with all of the provinces as well as with the Northwest Territories and the Yukon.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. The federal government initially decided in principle to provide financial support to the provinces for the provision of legal aid in early 1972. Following this, agreements providing for federal cost-sharing of criminal legal aid were signed with the governments of all 10 provinces in 1972 and 1973.

The original cost-sharing formula provided for a federal contribution of up to 90% of shareable criminal legal aid costs for legal fees and disbursements to a maximum of .50 per capita. The 90% provision was designed as an incentive to early implementation of the schemes by the provinces.

In 1975, the per capita maximum was raised to .75, bringing the federal contribution to 50% of national shareable expenditures. Agreements were renewed for a year (1976-77) with the federal contribution to be payable a year in arrears.

The agreements were renegotiated on a long-term basis (4 years) ending March 31, 1981 and were extended for 1 year to March 31, 1982.

Following a series of discussions with the provinces, commenced in the fall of 1981, 3-year agreements (ending March 31, 1985) were signed by all provinces except Quebec who delayed the signing until recently.

A one-year agreement (1984-85) for the provision of legal aid services to young offenders has been signed by all provinces.

A federal-provincial working group, established to develop alternatives to the funding formula, produced a report in February, 1985. Pending the resolution of discussions on the funding issue, a two-year supplementary agreement (1985-86, 1986-87) was negotiated on adult and young offenders legal aid.

Financing and Operation:
The provinces are responsible for the operation of their legal aid programs. Under the terms of the proposal of June 1978 the federal government's contribution during the first year of the long-term agreement, 1977-78, was fixed retroactively at the lesser of 82 cents (formerly 75 cents) per capita or 90% of the province's shareable expenditures.

With respect to the years 1978-79, through 1980-81, the federal government provided an annual payment equal to the lesser of 85 cents per capita or 90% of the province's shareable expenditures, with an escalation formula so that the federal contribution would keep pace with the costs of the provinces within reasonable limits. For the fiscal year 1981-82, an extension to the existing agreement was signed, providing for a federal contribution calculated as follows:

The lesser of:

(a) the percentage increase in current dollars, in the Gross National Product minus one per cent for the fiscal year in respect of which the federal contribution applies, or

(b) the percentage increase in the national shareable criminal legal aid expenditures.

Under the terms of the 1982-85 agreement, the federal share was calculated based on a formula which consists of two components:

— a base component reflecting 50% of national shareable expenditures in 1982-83 and a growth component containing a ceiling on the growth in the federal contribution of G.N.P. — 1%.

Some provinces including Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have used a base component reflecting up to 90% of the national shareable expenditures in 1982-83.

Under the terms of the 1984-85 young offenders agreement, the federal contribution is the lesser of:

(a) 50% of the provincial shareable expenditures (90% of the provincial shareable expenditures for the Atlantic Provinces); or

(b) 40 cents per capita (for Yukon and Northwest Territories, 40 cents per capita is replaced by a maximum amount of $45,000 for Yukon and $40,000 for the Northwest Territories).

Under the terms of the supplementary agreement, the federal contribution for adult criminal legal aid (1985-86, 1986-87) will be the greater of: the contribution amount as determined by the formula of the 1982-85 agreement or the new formula of the supplementary agreement which, though similar to the previous formula, uses a sliding base year to calculate the contribution. The supplementary agreement also contains a provision that no province (Non-Atlantic) will receive a federal contribution of less than 45% or more than 55% of provincial shareable expenditures.

For young offenders legal aid, the supplementary agreement provides for an extension of the terms of the 1984-85 agreement to cover up to and including 1986-87.

Under the Criminal Legal Aid Agreements coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. Offences contrary to an Act of Parliament punishable by way of indictment;
2. Proceedings under the Juvenile Delinquents Act and all summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an Act of Parliament, or ii) a Regulation made pursuant to an Act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be a sentence of imprisonment or the loss of means of earning a livelihood, or where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of Legal Aid;
3. Proceedings pursuant to the Extradition Act and the Fugitive Offenders Act;
4. Appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in 1, 2 and 3; and
5. Appeals by an accused in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, the appeal has merit or where the court appealed to requests the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

Under the Young Offenders Legal Aid Agreement coverage to eligible persons is mandatory in relation to:

1. Summary conviction offences for a violation of i) an Act of Parliament, or ii) a regulation made pursuant to an Act of Parliament where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, there is a likelihood that upon conviction there will be a sentence of open or secure custody or the loss of means of earning a livelihood or where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, special circumstances exist that warrant the provision of Legal Aid; and
2. Indictable offences at any stage of a proceeding under the Act for which a Young Person has a right to retain and instruct counsel.
3. Appeals by the Crown in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 or 2; and
4. Appeals by an Eligible Young Person in any of the matters referred to in paragraphs 1 or 2 where, in the opinion of the Provincial Agency, the appeal has merit or where the court appealed to requests the appointment of counsel on behalf of the appellant.

In order to receive the annual federal payment the provinces complete a detailed claim form and supply supporting documentation.

The federal-territorial legal aid agreements, which cover civil and criminal legal aid, are also ongoing. They were due for re-negotiation as of April 1, 1982.

An agreement covering 1982-83 through 1986-87 has been negotiated with the Northwest Territories, raising the ceiling from $415,000 to $930,000. Negotiations are underway with Yukon to raise the ceiling from the current level of $220,000.

TABLE 2

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Adult Legal Aid Agreements

Province or Territory	*1983-84*(1) ($)	*1984-85* ($)	*Estimates 1985-86*(3) ($)	*Estimates 1986-87*(3) ($)
Newfoundland	750,168	735,367	808,567	825,287
Prince Edward Island	129,166	121,551	101,605	111,765
Nova Scotia	1,357,694	1,491,291	1,548,448	1,687,103
New Brunswick	797,951	875,210	851,253	986,852
Quebec	7,042,476(2)	7,042,476(2)	10,298,750	11,000,000
Ontario	14,546,400	13,645,683	15,499,782	20,365,200
Manitoba	1,726,395	1,777,608	1,883,594	2,236,995
Saskatchewan	1,548,744	1,654,432	1,842,218	1,597,737
Alberta	3,883,770	4,072,644	4,456,620	4,581,108
British Columbia	4,634,640	3,904,238	4,413,591	5,029,965
Yukon	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000
Northwest Territories	558,000	639,000	750,000	930,000
Total	37,195,404	36,179,500	42,674,428	49,572,012

Note: For each fiscal year, the figures show the federal payments to provinces and territories.

(1) Further to the 1982-85 Criminal Legal Aid Agreement, the federal contribution is now paid on a quarterly basis and related to current fiscal year.

(2) The 1981-82 and 1982-85 cost-sharing agreements have not been signed by the province of Quebec. Therefore, retroactive payments will be made to Quebec, raising the federal contribution to $10.7 million in 1983-84 and $10.9 million in 1984-85.

(3) The federal contribution to provinces for 1985-86 and 1986-87 include the adjustments to the contribution amounts that will be paid upon signing of the supplementary agreement.

TABLE 2A

Actual and Estimated Payments by the Federal Government to the Provinces and Territories under the Young Offenders Agreement

Province or Territory	*1984-85* ($)	*Estimates 1985-86* ($)	*Estimates 1986-87* ($)
Newfoundland	61,550	189,000	220,500
Prince Edward Island	13,161	27,000	29,700
Nova Scotia	139,015	291,124	347,670
New Brunswick	26,354	68,433	73,125
Quebec	904,500	1,466,000	1,550,000
Ontario	607,314	1,313,886	2,500,000
Manitoba	276,788	356,140	448,674
Saskatchewan	99,711	370,797	470,000
Alberta	301,362	752,750	1,168,650
British Columbia	296,401	488,461	820,000
Yukon	18,580	45,000	45,000
Northwest Territories	22,318	100,000	150,000
Total	2,767,054	5,468,591	7,823,319

Note: Justice payments are made on current year basis.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Programs and Research Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
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Officer Responsible:

Mr. Yvon Dandurand
Director
Programs and Research Section
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Tel.: (613) 993-4438

NATIVE COURTWORKER PROGRAM

Administered By:
Policy, Programs and Research Branch.

Purpose:
The essential purpose of the program is to provide counselling, other than legal advice, to Native persons in the criminal justice system. The Native Courtworker helps Natives (Status Indians, Non-Status Indians, Métis and Inuit) to understand the nature of the criminal charges against them and to refer them to legal or other resources. The program also assists the criminal courts to better take into account the culture, values and traditions of Native people, as well as their socio-economic backgrounds.

Authority:
Annual Appropriation Acts.

Terms and conditions approved by the Treasury Board.

Agreements are in effect with all provinces and territories except Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
This is a program under which the Department of Justice makes agreements with provincial and territorial governments which in turn negotiate with a Native carrier agency to administer a courtworker program for the benefit of Native people. The amounts and conditions of these contributions are subject to negotiation with the Department of Justice. By exception in the case of Manitoba, the program is administered by the Manitoba Attorney General's Department.

The criteria for eligibility for funding under the program are as follows:

1. the program must serve status and non-status Indian and Inuit people alike;
2. the program must be administered by an independent service organization which has the support of the majority of Native people or alternatively, the federal government is satisfied that the program is operated by a non-Native agency that has the support of the Native people;
3. any contribution by the Department of Justice must be limited to providing courtworker services (i.e., it cannot be used to finance half-way houses, or alcohol or drug abuse programs, etc.);
4. at least 50% of the cost of the courtworker program must be borne by the province involved;
5. the province or territory involved must be willing to monitor the operation of the program in order to assure that the service provided maintains certain minimum standards of quality; and
6. provision must be made for periodic audits.

TABLE 3

Actual and Estimated Payments to the Provinces and Territories under the Native Courtworker Agreements

Province or Territory	*1982-83 ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*
Newfoundland	61,601	66,981	70,200	70,487
Quebec	130,526	219,750	309,228	354,242
Ontario	383,820	378,850	420,039	425,395
Manitoba	161,291	196,112	221,272	189,377
Saskatchewan	414,733	449,298	411,724	368,145
Alberta	657,242	681,491	751,770	753,997
British Columbia	675,014	627,226	591,632	554,600
Yukon	49,607	45,450	52,795	62,680
Northwest Territories	195,950	201,615	245,507	267,300
Total	2,729,784	2,866,773	3,074,167	3,046,223

For Further Information:

General:

Director
Programs and Research Section
Department of Justice
Ottawa, Ontario
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Officer Responsible:

Mr. Yvon Dandurand
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Labour Canada

In 1900, the Conciliation and Labour Act created the Department of Labour to provide a mechanism for the voluntary resolution of labour-management disputes, and to gather and publish statistical and other information affecting labour. Since that time, departmental activities have expanded to include the enforcement of labour standards and occupational safety and health legislation, the establishment of programs for labour education, research into the impacts of technological change and labour-government employee exchanges, and the administration of labour adjustment benefits and fair wages and hours of work.

The Women's Bureau works with federal, provincial and international agencies to research issues involving women in the labour force, and publishes a wide range of relevant information.

The Minister of Labour is responsible for statutory employment conditions and industrial relations in industries within federal jurisdiction. These are restricted to industries involved in interprovincial or international transportation and communications, as well as air transport, broadcasting and banking, many Crown corporations, and enterprises declared by Parliament to be for the general benefit of Canada. Labour Canada administers legislation governing labour standards, employment safety, industrial relations and other related matters.

Labour Canada serves the public through six regional offices:

Atlantic Region

Moncton headquarters, embraces the three Maritime provinces and Newfoundland;

St. Lawrence Region

Montreal headquarters, serves all of Quebec with the exception of Hull;

Capital Region

Ottawa headquarters, consists of the National Capital Region on both sides of the Ontario — Quebec border;

Great Lakes Region

Toronto headquarters, encompasses the greater part of Ontario;

Central Region

Winnipeg headquarters, includes Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario;

Mountain Region

Vancouver headquarters, takes in British Columbia, Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Increasingly, the Department seeks informal consultation with labour and business representatives in order to secure consensus on a range of labour issues and keep open channels of communication between the parties involved in industrial relations. With departmental funding, an independent business-labour research centre, the Canadian Labour Market and Productivity Centre, was established in 1984 to encourage co-operative approaches to improving the nation's economic performance.

The Department's relations with provincial governments involve a wide variety of joint committees and conferences which provide for the discussion of aspects of industrial relations and employment conditions. These groups and meetings include the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation (CAALL), the International Labour Organization (ILO) and meetings of federal and provincial Ministers of Labour.

Another series of federal/provincial contacts relates to the collection and exchange of statistics on various aspects of labour and employment conditions. The agreements with Saskatchewan and Alberta are for survey information on salaries, wages, working conditions and fringe benefits. Other such arrangements operate on an informal basis.

Labour Canada transfers funds to the provinces under a program dealing with injury compensation. Under this arrangement, the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards are reimbursed for the costs of handling claims made by employees in the public service of Canada.

Four other bodies, none of which operates programs leading to transfers of funds to the provincial or municipal governments, report to Parliament through the Minister of Labour. These are the Merchant Seamen Compensation Board, the Canada Labour Relations Board, the Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, and the Labour Adjustment Review Board.

	Page
ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS	159
EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM	159
OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM	160

ANALYSIS OF LABOUR LAWS — ALL CANADIAN JURISDICTIONS

Labour Canada conducts analyses of federal and provincial labour laws relating to such topics as industrial relations, employment standards and occupational safety and health. A series of research documents is produced and these documents are available upon request.

Administered By:
Federal-Provincial Relations Branch.

Purpose:
To develop an information base on labour law that can be used by the federal government and that can also be accessed by the provinces.

Authority:
The general mandate of the Federal Minister of Labour is to collect, study and disseminate information in the labour field.

Time Frame:
For the most part, the research documents are updated once a year.

Financing and Operation:
Labour Canada subscribes to the provinces' statutes, bills and official gazettes. The financing is wholly provided by the Department.

For Further Information:

Mr. M. Gauvin
Federal-Provincial Relations
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 953-0067

EMPLOYMENT INJURY BENEFITS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
The program organizes and co-ordinates the provision of employment injury compensation to federal government employees pursuant to the Government Employees Compensation Act. It also reimburses the provincial Boards and Commissions for their disbursements and costs of handling claims for work injuries made by employees of the Public Service of Canada and most Crown agencies. Employees' claims are processed in this way since the Government of Canada does not have the facilities to adjudicate, process and pay such claims.

Authority:
Government Employees Compensation Act
Government Employees Compensation Regulations

The Act sets out who is covered and how the provincial compensation boards are to be recompensed.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Claims in respect of injuries on the job are made by federal government employees to the regional offices of Labour Canada which forward them to the provincial Workers' Compensation Boards which adjudicate, process and pay these claims as required. The Boards, in turn, submit billings for disbursements and administration costs to Labour Canada on a monthly basis. After audit the Department makes payments directly to the compensation boards for all expenses incurred in respect of federal government employee claims.

Payments:
Reimbursements to Provincial Workers' Compensation Boards for Costs Incurred In Respect of Federal Government Employee Claims.

TABLE 1

1985-86 Expenditures

Province	*Compensation Costs ($)*	*Administration Costs ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	447,369	61,635	509,004
Prince Edward Island	197,155	30,915	228,070
Nova Scotia (Fed. Gov't.)	2,032,910	612,225	2,645,135
—CBDC(1)	11,625,380	803,740	12,429,120
—CBDC (OS)(2)	689,983	9,291	699,274
New Brunswick	632,898	123,592	756,490
Quebec	7,153,349	915,881	8,069,230
Ontario	10,935,028	2,669,962	13,604,990
Manitoba	1,203,867	402,405	1,606,272
Saskatchewan	1,619,580	282,264	1,901,844
Alberta(3)	2,838,030	954,359	3,792,389
British Columbia	3,325,219	841,212	4,166,431
Total	42,700,768	7,707,481	50,408,249

(1) Cape Breton Development Corporation.
(2) Claims for silicosis contracted prior to 1968.
(3) Includes costs of claims in Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories.

For Further Information:
General:

Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. K.P. Somers
Acting Chief
Injury Compensation Division
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OJ2

Tel.: (819) 997-2281

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH PROGRAM
(for industries subject to federal labour laws and the Public Service of Canada)

Administered By:
Regional offices with the functional guidance and support of the Occupational Safety and Health Branch, Ottawa.

Purpose:
To achieve a working environment that is conducive to the physical and social well-being of employees of enterprises subject to Part IV of the Canada Labour Code and of employees of the Public Service of Canada in order to minimize human suffering and to conserve manpower and material resources.

Conventional (non-radiation) safety in the uranium mining industry located in the province of Saskatchewan is regulated by the provisions of the Canada Labour Code. The mining inspection services are conducted for Labour Canada by the Province.

Authority:
Canada Labour Code, Part IV (Safety of Employees), Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations under the Canada Labour Code.

Time Frame:
Albeit not by formal agreement, the province of Saskatchewan provides mining inspection services for Labour Canada on a continuing basis.

Payments:
See table 2.

For Further Information:
General:

Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.W. McLellan
Director General
Occupational Safety and Health Branch
Labour Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0J2

Tel.: (819) 997-3527

TABLE 2

Payments to the Provincial Departments and Agencies for Occupational Safety and Health

Province	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($000)*	*1984-85 Expenditures ($000)*	*1985-86 Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	69.1	73.0	74.0	74.0
Prince Edward Island	31.4	38.0	31.8	44.9
Nova Scotia	46.7	52.0	59.0	99.7
New Brunswick	68.8	64.0	70.0	76.0
Quebec	196.6*	205.0*	198.6*	220.2*
Ontario	589.7*	716.0*	272.6*	240.8*
Manitoba	41.0	44.0	45.3	47.1
Saskatchewan	39.2	39.0	49.0	41.9
Alberta	30.0	30.0	45.0	40.0
British Columbia	24.1	20.0	26.0	30.0
Yukon	10.0	4.0	17.0	21.2
Northwest Territories	30.4	50.0	93.0	68.0
Total	1,177.0	1,335.0	981.3	1,003.8

* Includes payments made to private firms for occupational safety and health services.

Regions:

Mr. B.W. Dodd
Director, Mountain Region
Labour Canada
750 Cambie Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6B 2P2

Tel.: (604) 666-2344

Mr. W. Guthrie
Director, Central Region
Labour Canada
400 — 303 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 3G7

Tel.: (204) 949-7226

Mr. M. Valiquette
Director, Great Lakes Region
Labour Canada
Government of Canada Building
4211 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2P 2A9

Tel.: (416) 224-3820

Mr. M. Archambault
Director, St. Lawrence Region
Labour Canada
Guy-Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 101, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-2808

Mr. G.J. Blanchard
Director, Atlantic Region
Labour Canada
100 Arden Street
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 4B7

Tel.: (506) 857-6648

Mr. G. McKnight
Director, National Capital Region
Labour Canada
S.B.I. Building, 11th Floor
Billings Bridge Plaza
2323 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1H 8L5

Tel.: (613) 998-0933

Department of National Defence

The Department of National Defence operates under the legislative authority of the National Defence Act. The Governor General is the Commander in Chief of the Canadian Forces, with the Cabinet, the executive body of the government, responsible for matters of defence policy. The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the overall administration, control and management of the Canadian Forces, for all matters relating to national defence, and for certain civil emergency powers, duties and functions. The Deputy Minister is the principal civilian assistant, and the Chief of the Defence Staff is the senior military adviser to the Minister.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under the Defence Services Program (DSP). Although Emergency Preparedness Canada is not part of the Department of National Defence, it is funded from within the Defence Services Program and the Executive Director of EPC reports directly to the Associate Minister of National Defence.

Under the Defence Services Program, the department has activities which involve timely assistance to civil authorities from the Canadian Forces for internal security and others in which the Canadian Forces and/or personnel assigned provide the basic essential staff for an emergency and disaster capability; for co-ordinating search and rescue operations; and for assisting in many aspects of national development including youth programs, development in the North and support of community activities. Additionally, the Department of National Defence is responsible for administering military training programs of allied nations which are conducted in Canada and which may involve issues of provincial interest. The general aim of Research and Development in Department of National Defence is the effective application of science and technology to all departmental functions ranging from strategic policy decisions and military operations to the development and maintenance of effective personnel and material resources. Approximately two thirds of the activities are conducted in-house and one third by contracts to industry, universities and other governmental departments. The Emergency Preparedness Canada Program is reported on separately within the Crown Agencies section of this volume.

	Page
AID OF THE CIVIL POWER	163
CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	164
PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES	164
PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES	165
FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA	166

AID OF THE CIVIL POWER

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
The program provides for the requisition of armed assistance to the provinces and territories for the maintenance of law and order, beyond the capabilities of civil authorities.

Authority:
National Defence Act Part XI
National Defence Act Section 33(1)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. In any given instance Canadian Forces activity in aid of the civil power commences on receipt of a requisition from a Provincial Attorney General and continues until the Attorney General officially terminates the requisition.

Financing and Operation:
In any case where a riot or disturbance occurs, or is considered as likely to occur, and which is believed to be beyond, or will be beyond, the capabilities of the civil authority, the Attorney General of a Province, or the equivalent on his/her own, or having received notification from a judge of a superior, county or district court having jurisdiction, that the services of the Canadian Forces are required in aid of the civil power, may requisition in writing, direct to the Chief of Defence Staff, Canadian Forces to be called out in aid of the civil power. When any part of the Canadian Forces is on service in aid of the civil power, they do not replace the civil power but are assisting civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order.

Armed assistance in the maintenance of law and order may be requested because of the scarcity of other police resources in the immediate area of an incident or because the Canadian Forces have resources not available within existing police resources. When Canadian Forces' officers and men are called out for service in the aid of the civil power they have all the duties and powers of peace officers.

The scope of this activity includes the Canadian Forces undertaking the following possible tasks: confrontation/dispersal action, protection of personnel, security of vital points, control of movement, and cordons and searches.

The province is required to pay all expenses and costs incurred by reason of the Canadian Forces being called out on service in aid of the civil power.

Payments:
Amounts vary from year to year depending upon the number of requisitions or requests for armed assistance received by the Department. Separate figures are not available for these expenditures.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information (see below)

Department of National Defence Offices of Information

DND Office of Information
FMO Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3K 2X0

Tel.: (902) 427-6174

DND Office of Information
CFB Montreal
St. Hubert, Quebec
J3Y 5T4

Tel.: (514) 443-7364

DND Office of Information
4900 Yonge Street, 6th Floor
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A4

Tel.: (416) 224-4087

Major N. Cyr
Senior Information Officer
National Capital Region and CFB North Bay
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-2610

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Winnipeg
Westwin, Manitoba
R2R 0T0

Tel.: (204) 895-5277

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Edmonton
Lancaster Park, Alberta
T0A 2H0

Tel.: (403) 456-2450 Local 203

DND Office of Information
Canadian Forces Base Esquimalt
FMO Victoria, British Columbia
V0S 1B0

Tel.: (604) 380-2396

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Administered By:
Chief of Construction and Properties

Purpose:
The program provides for capital assistance contributions to provincial and municipal construction projects where benefits will accrue to the department.

Authority:
Treasury Board Minute 786343 dated February 11, 1983.

Formal agreement between the Department and province or municipality is signed for each project.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity relating to a number of isolated projects.

Financing and Operation:
Included in this activity are construction projects involving road safety improvements, school and recreation facilities, regional water and sewage projects, upgrading environmental standard and such other municipal facilities improvements which will benefit the department.

The projects are funded on the basis of cost-sharing agreements. The Department's portion is expressed as a percentage of the total cost of the project with a maximum contribution stated. Payment is whichever sum is the least. The funds to be expended are approved on an individual project basis in accordance with Treasury Board authorization.

Payments:
Payments are made directly to the province or municipality responsible for the construction project in accordance with the terms of the related agreement. (See table 1).

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

TABLE 1

Capital Assistance Projects for Fiscal Year 1986-87

Project Description	*DND Contribution ($000)*
Town of Wainwright, Alberta	
Upgrading of Camp and Town water supply system	150
Township of Langley, British Columbia	
Municipalization of water supply to CFS Aldergrove	58
County of Hastings, Ontario	
Install traffic lights and road improvements, CFB Trenton	93
City of Calgary, Alberta	
Twin Arena Recreational complex, CFB Calgary participation	250
Consultant study of streets and municipal services in MQ areas, CFB Calgary	115
Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Ontario	
Replace water main feed, CFB Ottawa (N)	215
City of Winnipeg, Manitoba	
Reconstruction of Sharp Blvd, CFB Winnipeg	700
Township of Esquimalt, British Columbia	
Traffic lights, Esquimalt Rd/Canteen Rd, CFB Esquimalt	12
Town of Oromocto, New Brunswick	
Flashing light, main gate intersection, CFB Gagetown	12
City of Colwood, British Columbia	
Construct sidewalk/ streetlighting, Belmont Park MQ area, CFB Esquimalt	44
Town of Gander, Newfoundland	
Connect Navy Rd MQ area to town sewer system, CFS Gander	135
Township of Richmond, British Columbia	
Provision of sewage services for new 12 Service Battalion armoury, Richmond, CFB Chilliwack	255
City of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	
Tertiary sewage treatment costs, CFB Moose Jaw	26
City of Chatham, Ontario	
Consultant study of bank stabilization, Chatham armoury, CFB London	4
County of Beaver, Alberta	
Road maintenance costs, Secondary road 615, Wainwright, CFB Calgary	10
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications	
Traffic lights, Highway 2 entrance to CFB Trenton	40

PURCHASE OR SALE OF UTILITIES AND MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Administered By:
Director General Properties and Utilities

Purpose:
To purchase from municipalities and provincial franchized utility suppliers the required utilities and services for the operation of departmental facilities, and in other cases to recover the cost of similar services provided by departmental installations.

Authority:
Government Contract Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity

Financing and Operation:
Utilities and services (water, sewage, electricity, gas, garbage removal and other similar miscellaneous services), are purchased in accordance with a formal contract or agreement which is subject to normal review as to rates and terms, etc. In areas where no other source of supply is available the Department supplies certain utilities and services on a cost recoverable basis to villages and other users. Examples of this are the Village of Petawawa where water service is provided and the Village of Alsask where sewage service is provided.

Payment for purchases, and claims for utilities and services provided, are made directly between the municipality or public utility commission and the Canadian Forces Base or Station concerned.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Purchase of Utilities and Municipal Services for Departmental Facilities in each Province since Fiscal Year 1980-81

Province	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*	*1985-86 ($000)*
Newfoundland	2,137	2,734	4,559	4,219	4,729	4,977
Prince Edward Island	596	774	920	927	1,142	1,127
Nova Scotia	6,965	7,770	8,168	10,144	10,197	11,172
New Brunswick	2,260	2,520	2,746	2,918	3,190	3,288
Quebec	5,015	6,011	9,391	11,263	13,765	15,616
Ontario	20,957	24,977	29,431	27,693	29,510	29,220
Manitoba	4,632	5,361	6,031	5,659	6,080	5,915
Saskatchewan	1,828	2,427	3,037	2,964	3,178	3,005
Alberta	7,235	9,694	11,111	9,750	10,556	10,028
British Columbia	3,259	4,160	5,085	5,868	6,431	6,629
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	337	426	587	646	657	592
Total	55,221	66,854	81,065	82,051	89,435	91,569

The total amount recovered by the Department from the sale of utilities in fiscal year 1985-86 was $2,934,000.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

PROVISION OF SERVICES TO NON DEFENCE AGENCIES

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
This program provides for the use of departmental services or facilities by individuals, municipal, provincial or federal departments or agencies when such use would be in the public interest and not compete with existing commercial resources.

Authority:
Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Canadian Forces, Article 3640; and

Order in Council P.C. 1973-3/442 of 27 February 1973.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Department. Requests for services can be made at any time but the degree to which they are met is dependent upon the availability of departmental resources.

Financing and Operation:
The scope of activities in this area include assistance in civil disasters, humanitarian assistance, assistance in disposal of non-defence explosives or radiation hazards, provision of routine services, land maintenance services, support to amateur sporting events, temporary use of works and buildings, transfer and loan of materiel.

Disaster assistance includes assistance by the Canadian Forces in countering situations such as floods, forest fires, land slides, hurricanes, snow storms and pollution emergencies.

Humanitarian assistance includes searches for missing persons, provision of mercy flights or medical evacuation of seriously ill or injured persons, transportation of vital medical resources, provision of decompression facilities, isolation and treatment of persons suffering from certain highly contagious diseases which may have been contracted outside Canada, provision of emergency care when normal community service is interrupted by strike, fire, etc., and provision of care in isolated areas where there is no civilian health care facility or local resources are inadequate.

Explosive ordnance disposal includes the disposal or rendering safe of abandoned commercial explosive, military ordnance and improvised explosive devices.

Provision of services includes work done by the Canadian Forces or assistance given to persons or organizations.

The Department provides support to amateur sporting events through the loan of materiel, the provision of services or the use of facilities.

The activities are cost recoverable with the party requesting the use of the services or facility being required to meet whatever costs are judged to be appropriate in each case.

Recovery action may be effected at the base, station or Region Headquarters level or at National Defence Headquarters.

Payments:
Amounts vary depending upon the circumstances of the assistance.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

or

The Regional Office of Information
(see list under "Aid of the Civil Power")

FOREIGN MILITARY TRAINING IN CANADA

Administered By:
Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff

Purpose:
A number of foreign military training programs are conducted in Canada to facilitate improving the military effectiveness of Canada's allies. This is done by providing, where possible and when in the national interest, departmental facilities and space at various Canadian locations. The three major training programs in Canada at the present involve the United Kingdom with air force personnel training at Goose Bay, Labrador, and army personnel training at CFB Suffield and Wainwright, Alberta, and the Federal Republic of Germany with air force personnel also at Goose Bay, Labrador, and with army personnel at CFB Shilo, Manitoba, and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands with air force personnel training at Goose Bay Labrador to begin in mid 1987. In addition, small unit exchange training occurs throughout the year, notably concentration of U.S. Army reserve units at CFB Gagetown each summer and U.S. Air Force units at CFB Cold Lake twice a year.

Federal interface with the provinces concerning such training can involve such issues as the environment, land leases, taxation and driver licences.

Authority:
Cabinet Direction, May 13, 1971
Various International Agreements

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
As directed by the Cabinet in 1971, training programs of the type conducted by the German, British and Netherlands military forces are carried out on the basis that the full financial burden of all aspects of the training are borne by the foreign nation involved. Incremental costs may be recovered from U.S. military units utilizing DND training establishments on the same basis that reciprocal financial terms are accorded to Canadian Forces training in the United States.

For Further Information:
General:

BGEN J.T. Liston
Director General Information
National Defence Headquarters
101 Colonel By Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0K2

Tel.: (613) 995-3427

Department of National Health and Welfare

The Minister of National Health and Welfare is responsible for one of the major areas of federal government concern which gives rise to the need for close cooperation and coordination with the provinces. The Department of National Health and Welfare conducts activities within the federal jurisdiction relating to the promotion and preservation of health, social security and social welfare of the people of Canada. Part of this responsibility includes investigation and research into public health and welfare, supervision of health facilities on all forms of transportation, conservation of the health of federal government employees and information services relating to health conditions and practices. But a major part of the Department's activities involves cooperation with provincial authorities in efforts directed toward the preservation and improvement of public health and toward the provision of social security and welfare for all Canadians.

HEALTH

Much of the Department's cooperative activities with the provinces involve the preservation and improvement of the health of Canadian residents. For the most part, this is accomplished through the operation of Health Services and Promotion Branch programs relating to health care services and research. The Insured Medical and Hospital Services program, established in cooperation with provincial health authorities, is designed to ensure that medically necessary health care services are available to all residents of Canada on a pre-paid basis. Contributions are made under the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act 1977, for insured health services and certain extended health care services. The National Health Research and Development Program (NHRDP) is the Department's major source of funds for the support of health research performed extramurally.

Other activities of the Department which involve cooperation with the provinces originate in the Health Protection Branch. These activities are aimed at increasing health protection through surveillance of health hazards; dissemination of information about these hazards; and efforts to eliminate potential health problems. Many of these activities are directed to private institutions and individuals and may include provincial agencies only incidentally. Others depend heavily on provincial inputs to operate. The activities most directly involving the provinces are described under Health Protection Cooperative Activities.

The mandate of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, determined by the 1961 Fitness and Amateur Sport Act, is "to promote, encourage and develop fitness and amateur sport in Canada". This two-fold mandate is achieved through the activities of its two program directorates, Fitness Canada and Sport Canada. Fitness Canada initiates its own programs and instructional or promotional materials designed to increase public awareness of the benefits of fitness and to encourage mass participation in physical activity. Sport Canada provides financial assistance to Canada's national and international athletes and teams and encourages opportunities for training and competition and the development of high-calibre coaches and officials. Sport Canada also assists in the hosting of major international sporting events in Canada and supports international sport exchanges.

WELFARE

The provision of financial support to the provinces to assist them in the delivery of social assistance and welfare service programs to Canadians is, for the most part, enabled under the Canada Assistance Plan which is administered by the Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch. The Canada Assistance Plan provides the legal basis for federal sharing in costs to the provinces and their municipalities of social assistance to persons in need and persons likely to be in need unless they receive these services. The Young Offenders Agreements established under authority of the Appropriation Act are in effect with the Province of Ontario and the Yukon Territory to enable cost-sharing of certain care and after-care services provided to young offenders who remained under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile Delinquents Act after the introduction of the Young Offenders Act effective April 2, 1984. The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act permits federal sharing in the costs of comprehensive provincial programs for the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons.

Under the National Welfare Grants Program, project contributions are available to the provinces, as well as to voluntary agencies and organizations, research institutions and universities.

Page

(Health)
INSURED HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM 169
NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 171
HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES 171
CANADA GAMES 176

(Welfare)
NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS 176
NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM 177
CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP) 178
YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS 180
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP) 181

Health Activities

INSURED HEALTH SERVICES PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Health Insurance Directorate of the Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
To provide support to provinces and territories to ensure that all residents of Canada have reasonable access to insured health services, and to provide provinces and territories with payments to assist in the development of extended health care services programs.

Authority:
The Canada Health Act, 1984: the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as amended.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government contributes to provincial health care programs on a cost-sharing basis. The formulae for calculating the transfer payments are contained in the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, administered by the Department of Finance. Federal contributions take the form of a tax transfer and cash contributions. Total federal contributions are based on the current Gross National Product of the 1975-1976 federal contributions for Hospital Care, Medical Care, and Post-Secondary Education, and on a per capita contribution for Extended Health Care Services.

Insured Health Services:

In order for provinces to qualify for a full cash contribution in respect of insured health services, provincial plans must satisfy the following program criteria:

- public administration: the program must be administered on a non-profit basis by a public authority accountable to the provincial government;
- comprehensiveness: the program must cover all necessary insured health services provided by hospitals and medical practitioners, including surgical-dental procedures performed in hospitals;
- universality: 100% of insured persons must be entitled to insured health services;
- portability: the program must provide for the payment of insured health services provided to insured persons while temporarily absent from the province or the Country;
- accessibility: must provide for insured health services on uniform terms and conditions and on a basis that does not impede or preclude reasonable access to those services by insured persons, either by charges or otherwise.

Provinces must also meet the following in order to be eligible for the full cash portion of the federal contribution:

- Provision of information: reasonable information on the operation of the programs.
- Visibility: recognition of federal contributions.
- Extra-billing and user charges: extra-billing and user charges must not be permitted except in the case of recipients of chronic care who are more or less permanent residents of an hospital or institution, where charges for meals and accommodation are authorized.

Defaults:
Where a province fails to comply with the condition of payment relating to extra-billing and user charges, the Act provides for a non-discretionary reduction of the cash portion of the federal contribution by the amount charged through extra-billing or user charges.

Refunds:
For the first three years after proclamation, funds withheld from provinces because of extra-billing or user charges will be held in the Public Accounts of Canada, and shall be paid to the province if the practices of extra-billing or user charges are eliminated during those three years.

Payments:
See table 1.

Extended Health Care Services:

In order for provinces to qualify for a full payment in respect of extended health care services, provinces must satisfy the following conditions of payment:

- Provision of information: reasonable information on the operation of their programs.
- Visibility: recognition of the federal contributions.

Payments:
See table 2.

For Further Information:

Director General
Health Insurance Directorate
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 954-8674

TABLE 1

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements
and Federal Post-Secondary Education and
Health Contributions Act, 1977

Insured Health Services
1986-87
($000)

Province	*Cash Payments***	*Tax Transfers*	*Total*
Newfoundland	141,311	99,035	240,346
Prince Edward Island	31,377	21,847	53,224
Nova Scotia	217,322	150,966	368,288
New Brunswick	182,334	123,082	305,416
Quebec	1,094,606	1,643,909	2,738,515
Ontario	2,092,455	1,815,747	3,908,202
Manitoba	263,422	183,795	447,217
Saskatchewan	291,529	138,391	429,920
Alberta	520,211	506,832	1,027,043
British Columbia	696,675	494,498	1,191,173
Northwest Territories	9,601	10,555	20,156
Yukon	5,337	4,301	9,638
CANADA*	5,546,180	5,192,958	10,739,138

* Source: Department of Finance, Established Programs Financing Tables.

** Estimated net payments to provinces in 1986-87 including prior years adjustments, and net deductions for extra-billing and user charges as provided for under the Canada Health Act.

TABLE 2

Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements
and Federal Post-Secondary Education and
Health Contributions Act, 1977

Extended Health Care Services
1986-87
($000)

Province	*Cash Payments***	*Tax Transfers*	*Total*
Newfoundland	25,819	—	25,819
Prince Edward Island	5,728	—	5,728
Nova Scotia	39,550	—	39,550
New Brunswick	32,200	—	32,200
Quebec	294,485	—	294,485
Ontario	409,167	—	409,167
Manitoba	48,099	—	48,099
Saskatchewan	45,484	—	45,484
Alberta	106,351	—	106,351
British Columbia	129,336	—	129,336
Northwest Territories	2,271	—	2,271
Yukon	1,034	—	1,034
CANADA*	1,139,524	—	1,139,524

* Source: Department of Finance.

** Estimated payments to provinces in 1986-87 including prior years adjustments.

NATIONAL HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Extramural Research Programs Directorate, Health Services and Promotion Branch.

Purpose:
The National Health Research and Development Program supports health research and related scientific activities relevant to the attainment of national objectives in the health field, including topics of special interest to provincial and municipal health authorities.

The Program is designed to encourage and support research and development projects, studies, demonstration projects and the formulation of research protocols in the areas of health services and public health. Particular emphasis is currently placed on research dealing with the organization and delivery of health care; illness prevention and health promotion; the assessment of genetic, sociocultural and environmental health risks; the health of Native peoples; rehabilitation; population immune status and communicable disease control; and the dissemination of health services research outcomes.

In addition to research, the Program provides support for the training and career development of health researchers in selected disciplines associated with public health, and offers limited contributions toward the cost of health research oriented workshops and conferences.

Authority:
The Department of National Health and Welfare Act, annual appropriation acts, and the terms and conditions of the National Health Research and Development Program.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Recipients may include: Canadian universities and hospitals; governments of provinces, territories, regions and municipalities; voluntary health agencies, professional associations and private corporations; and other bodies capable of conducting scientific activities in the field of public health, with the exception of departments, agencies and employees of the Government of Canada.

All applications for assistance are submitted by the applicant to the Extramural Research Programs Directorate by predetermined closing dates. Research proposals are appraised by departmental and provincial health officials in terms of relevance to national health priorities and by panels of experts drawn from outside the Department in terms of scientific and technical merit.

All recipients must undertake to submit a final report within three months of completion. Copies of these reports may be borrowed from the Department's reference collection (Health Services and Promotion Branch Library, Ottawa, K1A 1B4) through established inter-library loan mechanisms.

Payments:
See table 3.

TABLE 3

National Health Research and Development Program Expenditures
($000)

1981-82	11,150
1982-83	14,089
1983-84	16,043
1984-85	18,123
1985-86	18,774
1986-87 (Est.)	20,000

For Further Information:

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HEALTH PROTECTION COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Various divisions of the Health Protection Branch

Purpose:
These activities of the Department of National Health and Welfare with the close cooperation of the corresponding provincial agencies are all aimed at increasing health protection by expanding the impact of federal activities in the surveillance and correction of existing or potential health hazards and poor health practices, and in the dissemination of information about these hazards and practices.

Authority:
Generally, the Department of National Health and Welfare Act, the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations, the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, the Radiation Emitting Devices Act and Regulations, the Emergency Planning Order, the Treasury Board Standards, the Hazardous Products Act and Regulations, the Environmental Contaminants Act and Regulations, the Atomic Energy Control Regulations and the Canadian Broadcasting and Television Act and Regulations. Informal agreements between the Health Protection Branch and the provincial health agencies concerned in each activity.

Time Frame:
These are all continuing programs.

Financing and Operation:
The Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned with protecting the health of Canadians. To further this objective the Department carries out a wide range of activities to identify, publicize and eliminate conditions which are dangerous to the population's health.

Some of these programs are carried out entirely by federal staff, others with private institutions such as universities and hospitals or practising doctors, and still others in cooperation with the provincial governments. Some of the projects with agencies outside the federal government, especially in the private sector, are carried out under contract. Others involve no exchange of funds but do involve agreements on the assignment of resources. The twelve health protection activities, in which provincial cooperation is of particular importance, are:

1. Environmental Quality and Hazards;
2. Food Safety Quality and Nutrition;
3. Federal-Provincial Memorandum of Understanding;
4. National Health Surveillance;
5. Methadone Control Program;
6. Drug Quality Assessment Program;
7. Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians;
8. Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing of Narcotic and Controlled Drugs;
9. Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments;
10. Prosecutions Under the Federal Drug Statutes;
11. Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies;
12. Exchange of Information.

A paragraph outlining each of these activities follows.

Environmental Quality and Hazards:

The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Environmental and Occupational Health was established in June 1974 to advise Ministers and Deputy Ministers of Health on all matters of environmental and occupational health including risk identification, standards, provision of services and control measures, and on related policy and programme options, with due regard for respective jurisdictions and responsibilities, and with particular consideration of appropriate health actions associated with:

— contamination of food, air, water, and land by physical, chemical, radioactive and other substances;

— urban, industrial and other waste disposal activities, effluents, and emissions;

— new chemical compounds and operational innovations;

— physical, chemical, radiation and other health hazards of work environments;

— personal health services provided at the work-place;

— other factors as concerns and priorities may dictate.

Specific activities are carried out by the federal-provincial sub-committees on Radiation Surveillance, Food and Regulatory Health Officials, and Drinking Water and various Working Groups, e.g. guidelines for indoor air quality; guidelines for occupational and environmental noise exposure and hearing conservation; bio-assay and *in vivo* monitoring criteria. Development of radiation Safety Codes (x-rays, microwave, use of radio-nuclides, ultrasounds, short-wave diathermy) have also been discussed; "Guidelines for Recreational Water Quality", "Health and Safety of Laboratory Workers in Canada — a review of the literature", "Guidelines for Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals Used in Educational Institutions", "General Guidelines for Bio-Assay Programs", "Municipal Wastewater Disinfection in Canada — Need and Application", "Bioassay Guidelines 2 — Guidelines for Tritium Bioassay", "Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality" "Bioassay Guidelines 3 — Guidelines for Radioiodine Bioassay", "Health and Safety of Laboratory Workers in Canada a Code of Conduct", "Medical Hazards and Problems Associated with Work in the Cold", and "The Pregnant Worker — A Resource Document for Health Professionals" have been published.

Other activities are carried out by the Environmental Health Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities, some of which include: analyses of blood of exposed workers for lead, and the analysis of airborne dust samples in support of provincial industrial hygiene programs. Collaboration projects concerning analysis and evaluation of Drinking Water Contaminants and Improved Treatment are being conducted through joint Federal-Provincial projects. In addition, drinking water samples have been examined for trihalomethanes, asbestos, gasoline and PCB content. The Sub-Committee on Radiation Surveillance is currently working on setting standards for industrial radiographers; the preparation of guidelines for laser light shows and criteria for occupational dosimetry services and guidelines for diagnostic x-ray quality assurance. Surveys and studies have been conducted to determine whether air pollution in Sydney, Nova Scotia adversely affects human respiratory health; to determine background radon levels in homes across the country, to conduct a safety assessment of electromagnetic radiation (microwaves and radiofrequency) emissions from the CN Tower in Toronto and to study health effects of a new municipal incinerator in Prince Edward Island. To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Committee, special "issues" meeting was held in September 1984. The proceedings of the workshop were published under the title "Environmental Health Issues for the 21st Century".

Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition:

The Food Directorate conducts several programs in collaboration with provincial authorities:

(a) The Food-Borne Disease Reporting System in which federal and provincial authorities cooperate in investigating and exchanging information on food poisoning outbreaks in Canada.

(b) The Botulism Reference Centre which assists provincial departments of health and Canadian physicians in cases where botulism is suspected, through examination of food samples and clinical specimens and maintenance of reference cultures and supplies of antitoxin, and by alerting responsible agencies rapidly when commercially produced food is involved and serving as an information and liaison centre.

(c) The Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning Program through which analytical data on microorganisms and toxins in shellfish are provided to the provinces through the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

(d) The Food and Animal Feed Contamination Monitoring Program (also with the WHO/FAO), through which provinces report a wide variety of data on, for example, organochlorine pesticides and PCBs in dairy products and human milk.

Various other activities are carried out by the Food Directorate upon request and/or in collaboration with provincial authorities. These include examination of samples and/or exchange of data, for example on trace elements in soils, foods and feeds, PCB's in human fluids and tissues, pesticide residues in seafoods, etc.

Provincial authorities and agencies are invited to provide input into food regulatory proposals through the Information Letter communication mechanism, are kept aware of relevant developments in the international Codex Alimentarius program, and are advised of developments regarding the health hazard of substances in the food supply. Consultations are continuing with provincial ministries of Health, Consumer Affairs, Agriculture, Environment and Fisheries aimed at reintroducing a uniform system of food product identity and compositional standards. The validity of the Federal standards under the Food and Drugs Act was jeopardized by a Supreme Court decision involving "lite beer". The revised system would see federal standards revalidated under a Trade and Commerce authority to apply to products moving interprovincially, supported by similar provincial standards applying to sale within the province.

Federal-Provincial Memorandum of Understanding:

Health Protection Branch has signed memoranda of agreement with the majority of provincial governments with a view to making efficient use of their respective resources so as to ensure a safe food supply and provide the Canadian food industry with cohesive regulation. Other agreements address concerted action plans for withdrawing products from the market, avoidance of duplication of efforts, or specific data gathering or data sharing operations. These programs have now been reinforced by the formation of the National Committee on Food and Regulatory Health Officials.

Additionally, there is close informal cooperation and information exchange between senior Field Operations Directorate program managers and provincial authorities. This cooperation extends through to the working levels in the form of joint inspections, occasional provision of specialized laboratory analyses, and information exchange concerning field investigations of food-borne illness.

National Health Surveillance:

The role of the Centre is directed towards the achievement of acceptable national strategies for communicable disease prevention and control, and for a national perspective on the health status of Canadians, and requires strong federal/provincial cooperative programs. Among the activities carried out by this centre are a variety of Laboratory diagnostic reference services for diseases such as tuberculosis, AIDS, influenza, hepatitis, measles, diphtheria, and for infections caused by enteric, streptococcal and staphylococcal organisms, as well as arboviruses and parasites. A program to provide standard methods and reagents to diagnose immune deficiencies in infections is in place. These services in some cases provide diagnostic reagents for the provincial laboratories, where none are available from commercial sources or are of poor quality.

National Quality Assurance and Proficiency Testing programs have been developed by the laboratory services to ensure quality diagnosis in virology, bacteriology, and clinical chemistry. These programs are federal/provincial cooperative programs, some of which are coordinated through various professional societies in Canada. Epidemiological studies are conducted to assist the provinces in the control of communicable and non-communicable diseases and to work with the reference centres to assist in the formulation of strategies for the control of diseases on a national basis. Another of the Centre's roles is to provide microbiological and epidemiological input into the diagnosis, management and control of newly emerging diseases. In recent years, examples of emergent diseases are Legionnaires' Disease, Toxic Shock Syndrome, and AIDS. Medically qualified epidemiologists are attached to several provinces to help coordinate provincial and federal epidemiological programs. From data submitted by the provinces, the Poison Control and Adverse Reaction Program provides data to provincial and other health authorities on cases of human poisoning and on adverse effects resulting from the administration of drugs. Congenital anomaly surveillance integrates with existing provincial systems to provide a national perspective.

A program to control laboratory and hospital acquired infections is underway.

In 1986, the Minister announced a $39 million program for the control and management of AIDS in Canada. These funds are allocated over a 5-year period. In June of 1986, a National AIDS Centre was created to co-ordinate all departmental activities addressing the AIDS issue. Also within the Centre, a human Retrovirus Reference Service was created in order to strengthen and provide laboratory services for the control of AIDS infections.

Methadone Control Program:

The objective of this activity is to establish guidelines for the use and control of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. Under the authority of the Narcotic Control Act and Regulations, authorizations are issued for using methadone to physicians affiliated with federally recognized methadone treatment programs or, to individual practitioners for the use of methadone in the management of narcotic addiction or for other medical purposes. The activity is to some extent shared cost. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

Drug Quality Assessment Program:

The program is designed to provide objective information regarding the quality of drug products available in Canada in order to assist the ten provincial Departments of Health and other federal departments in the selection of drugs for their drug reimbursement or purchasing programs. The information is generated by evaluating the capabilities of pharmaceutical manufacturers to produce, control and distribute drugs; by conducting chemical or *in vitro* analyses. These activities are carried out under the authority of the Food and Drugs Act, but the permission to release the information is provided on the basis of voluntary agreement with the manufacturer. The QUAD Program is entirely financed by the federal government.

Authorization to possess Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drugs for purposes of analysis and scientific studies:

Authority exists in the Narcotic Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act and their regulations to authorize persons to use these drugs, under protocol, for scientific uses and to conduct analysis.

Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing:

This program is intended to ensure that narcotic and controlled drugs that are imported and manufactured for medical purposes are not subject to abuse or diverted to illicit channels. Information concerning provincially licenced or accredited health related persons and places is used in the control and surveillance of distribution of these drugs. There is authority in Narcotic Control Regulations and Food and Drug Regulations Part G for the Department to share information with provincial licencing authorities of pharmacy, medicine, dentistry and veterinary medicine in matters relating to the purchasing, prescribing and dispensing of narcotic and controlled drugs when there is evidence of misprescribing, abuse or other illegal activity. It is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch.

The Field Operations Directorate of the Health Protection Branch, in cooperation with the Office of the Solicitor General of Canada, provides laboratory analyses and expert testimony services to provincial law enforcement agencies engaged in the control of the illicit drug trade. These services support the enforcement of the Narcotics Control Act and the Food and Drugs Act.

Disposition of Drugs and Assets Seized by Police Departments:

The Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act Parts III and IV require that drugs and things (including assets) seized by police forces be disposed of by the Minister. In addition, law enforcement agencies report drug offences committed under the federal legislation. The activity is administered by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs of the Health Protection Branch and in doing so, the Bureau is in regular contact with federal, provincial and municipal police departments across Canada.

Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences:

Prosecutions under the Narcotic Control Act and Parts III and IV of the Food and Drugs Act may be initiated by the federal, provincial and municipal authority. Administrative costs pertaining to these prosecutions such as legal agents' fees and disbursements, court reporters' fees, witness fees etc., are provided through the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. The cost of maintaining the court systems is a provincial responsibility.

Provision of Expertise and Training Aids to Assist Municipal and Provincial Law Enforcement Agencies:

Personnel, training aids and expertise are supplied by the Branch to municipal and provincial law enforcement agencies for internal training purposes.

Exchange of Information:

Although the exchange of information is implicit in the working of committees and other ongoing programs, information dissemination also occurs outside these internal channels. For example, educational consultants attached to Health Protection Branch offices across Canada liaise with the provincial associations of health professionals and educators. In the past, workshops, seminars, and briefing sessions have been conducted by these consultants on a variety of health protection-related topics including food safety, and food additives. Complementary resource materials to explain legislation and encourage self-protection are provided to the provinces on request.

Payments:

No funds are transferred either to or from the provinces under these activities. Cost sharing is achieved by each level of government carrying out part of the activity and absorbing the corresponding expenses. However, hospital based programs such as poison control centres and methadone treatment centres can be shared under the Hospital Insurance and Diagnostic Services Act. Medically required services rendered by medical practitioners related to such programs are shareable under the Medical Care Program.

For Further Information:

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Food Quality and Hazards

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Federal-Provincial Memorandum of Understanding

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National Health Surveillance

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Drug Quality Assessment Program

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Authorization to Possess Narcotic and Restricted Drugs for the Purposes of Analysis for Physicians

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Narcotic and Controlled Drug Purchasing, Prescribing and Dispensing and Disposition of Drug and Assets Seized by Police Departments; Prosecution of Narcotic, Controlled and Restricted Drug Offences; and Provision of Expertise and Training Aids.

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CANADA GAMES
(Part of the Fitness and Amateur Sport Program)

Administered By:
The Canada Games Council is the principal authority of the Canada Games with equal representation from the Federal Government, Provincial Governments and the Sport Community of Canada.

Purpose:
To provide a major, national, multi-sport competition for the athletes representing the provinces and territories.

Authority:
The Fitness and Amateur Sport Act

Time Frame:
This first Canada Games were held in 1967. The summer and winter games alternate with one of them being held every two years. The following games have been held at this time: the 1967 Winter Games in Quebec City, Quebec; the 1969 Summer Games in Halifax—Dartmouth, Nova Scotia; the 1971 Winter Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; the 1973 Summer Games in New Westminster — Burnaby, British Columbia; the 1975 Winter Games in Lethbridge, Alberta; the 1977 Summer Games in St.John's, Newfoundland; the 1979 Winter Games in Brandon, Manitoba; the 1981 Summer Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario; and the 1983 Winter Games in the Saguenay—Lac St-Jean region of Quebec. The next games will be the 1987 Winter Games in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia and the 1989 Summer Games in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Financing and Operation:
The staging of the Canada Games is the responsibility of a local Games Society established in the host municipality. The municipal government and provincial government concerned, the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, and the private sector are all represented in this Society. In general, the federal government assumes 100% of the basic operating costs of the Games. It also contributes one third of the capital cost, with the host province and municipality each assuming an equal responsibility for the balance.

All federal payments are made to the host Society which expends and accounts for its expenditures, and is subject to audit procedures. Financing, together with other areas of responsibility for the Games, is provided for in advance of each Games by means of a formal Agreement signed by the federal government, the other two levels of government concerned, and the participating local Games Society.

On-going policy co-ordination of the Canada Games is exercised through a Council known as the Canada Games Council. This body is composed of representatives of the federal Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, sport and recreation officials of the provincial governments, and representatives of the sport community generally.

For Further Information:
General:

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Officer Responsible:

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Welfare Activities

NATIONAL WELFARE GRANTS

Administered By:
The National Welfare Grants Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The program aims, through research, demonstration and human resource development project contributions, to help improve and develop welfare services in Canada so that these services will more effectively meet social welfare needs while lessening welfare problems and dependency.

Authority:
Department of National Health and Welfare Act.
National Welfare Grants Rules as approved by Cabinet.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Contributions for research, demonstration, human resource development, and National Voluntary Agency projects are made available to provincial public welfare departments, voluntary agencies and organizations, schools of social work, research institutions, university departments, and, in the form of fellowships for doctoral studies. The majority of projects to which contributions are made are wholly federally financed.

Project contributions are monitored by the Directorate's staff although actual operations are the responsibility of the organization whose project is being funded. Claims for project costs are submitted directly to the National Welfare Grants Directorate for processing.

Payments:

See table 4.

TABLE 4

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Welfare Grants Program

Province	*1985-86 Contributions ($000)*	*1986-87 Estimated Contributions ($000)*
Newfoundland	131	84
Prince Edward Island	28	139
Nova Scotia	21	7
New Brunswick	84	8
Quebec	643	732
Ontario	1,060	977
Manitoba	134	205
Saskatchewan	305	157
Alberta	329	244
British Columbia	266	405
Northwest Territories	—	—
Yukon	—	—
Total	3,001	2,958

For Further Information:

Director
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NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE INFORMATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:

The Information Systems Directorate of the Policy, Communications and Information Branch.

Purpose:

The objective of the program is to encourage and promote the development of health and welfare information systems which will improve the availability of nationally significant information on health and welfare programs in order to enhance program integrity and cost effectiveness, as well as program development, administration and evaluation.

Authority:

The program falls under the scope of the Department of National Health and Welfare Act. The program is administered under special Terms and Conditions approved by Treasury Board of Canada. Funding for specific projects is authorized under Contribution Agreements signed by the Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare and the Deputy Minister of the recipient Provincial or Territorial Department.

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:

Contributions are made available to assist in the costs of acquiring specialized system development resources e.g. consultants, contract staff, etc. The progress of projects is monitored by project coordinators within the Information Systems Directorate, who also provide recipients with advice and assistance in the planning, development and implementation of their information systems.

Payments:

See table 5.

TABLE 5

Contributions to Provinces and Territories under the National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program

Province	*Contributions 1975-76 to 1985-86 ($000)*	*Estimated Contributions for 1986-87 ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,315	320
Prince Edward Island	462	—
Nova Scotia	3,000	200
New Brunswick	2,215	335
Quebec	—	200
Ontario	2,445	—
Manitoba	1,082	400
Saskatchewan	1,723	—
Alberta	1,194	—
British Columbia	1,702	130
Northwest Territories	295	—
Yukon	335	—
Total	15,768	1,585

For Further Information:

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CANADA ASSISTANCE PLAN (CAP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate of the Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Canada Assistance Plan enables federal sharing of costs incurred by provinces and municipalities in providing:

- social assistance to persons in need;
- welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided;
- work activity projects which are designed to improve the employability of persons who have unusual difficulty in finding or retaining jobs or in undertaking job training.

Authority:
Canada Assistance Plan Act

Canada Assistance Plan Regulations

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Parts I and III of the Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements under Part I of the Act have been signed by all the provinces and the territories. As for Part III of the Act, agreements have been signed with all the provinces but not the territories.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Plan, the federal government reimburses each province and territory for 50% of certain costs of:

- financial assistance provided to persons in need;
- providing welfare services to persons in need and persons likely to become in need if the services were not provided; and
- approved work activity projects.

1. Under the Plan, assistance includes aid to persons in need for:
   - basic requirements, i.e., food, shelter, clothing, fuel, utilities, household supplies and personal requirements;
   - items incidental to carrying on a trade or other employment (e.g., permits, tools or other equipment) and items necessary for the safety, well-being or rehabilitation of a person in need (e.g., essential repairs or alterations to property, items required by disabled persons);
   - certain welfare services (e.g., day care) purchased by, or at the request of, a provincially approved agency;
   - care in homes for special care, e.g., child care facilities and hostels for battered women and children. CAP shares in certain costs with respect to nursing homes and homes for the aged which are not covered under the Extended Health Care Services Program of the Canada Health Act;
   - certain health care costs (e.g., drugs, dental care) if they are not covered under universal health care programs of the provinces or are not covered under the Canada Health Act; and
   - the cost of maintaining children in foster homes.
2. Welfare services means services having as their object the lessening, removal or prevention of the causes and effects of poverty, child neglect or dependence on public assistance and include:
   - day care services for children;
   - homemaker, home support, and similar services to support individuals and families in emergency situations or as an aid to independent living in the community for the elderly and the disabled;
   - casework, counselling, assessment and referral services (includes services for children who are in need of protection because of abuse and/or neglect and preventive services to children in their own home);
   - adoption services;
   - rehabilitation services including services to the chronically unemployed (e.g., life skills training, referral and job placement services) and services to meet the special needs of persons at risk of being socially isolated, with particular emphasis on the aged and the physically and mentally disabled;

- community development services designed to encourage and assist members of deprived communities to participate in improving the social and economic conditions of their community;
- consulting, research, and evaluation services with respect to welfare programs; and
- administrative services relating to the delivery of assistance and welfare services programs.

The welfare services definition does not include health care services and any service relating wholly or mainly to education, correction and recreation.

CAP shares in staff costs (such as salary, travel and training) of welfare services provided to eligible clientele by personnel of provincial departments of Social Services or by other provincially approved non-profit agencies.

3. Work activity projects are also cost-shared under the Canada Assistance Plan. Agreements under Part III of the Plan are in place with all provinces but not with the territories. Work activity projects are designed to improve participants' motivation and capacity to work and to prepare them for entry or return to employment.

Capital costs as well as plant or equipment operating costs incurred by the provinces and municipalities are not shareable under the Plan with the exception of day care services where operating costs are shareable and in the case of work activity projects where certain operating and equipment costs are shareable.

The procedure for submitting claims to the federal government is for the province or territory to send its approved advance claim, each month, to CAP headquarters in Ottawa via the federal field representative located in the provinces. The federal government pays the province or territory a monthly advance of one-twelfth of the estimated yearly cost of its programs. The estimated cost is adjusted (plus or minus) by the actual expenditures incurred in the previous month. At the end of the year, the account is balanced and the necessary credit or debit satisfied, by means of an annual claim for contribution.

In some provinces a number of programs are administered by municipalities. In such cases, the province may claim the municipal expenditures under CAP.

Payments:
See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces and Territories
under the Canada Assistance Plan
($ millions)

Province	*1985-86 Expenditures*	*1986-87 Estimates*
Newfoundland	75.7	81.7
Prince Edward Island	20.7	22.3
Nova Scotia	104.5	122.9
New Brunswick	136.9	141.6
Quebec*	1,605.8	1,674.3
Ontario	1,052.3	1,048.0
Manitoba	141.3	159.0
Saskatchewan	148.6	156.4
Alberta	389.8	398.3
British Columbia	593.5	648.6
Northwest Territories	11.6	12.0
Yukon	2.9	3.5
Total	4,283.6	4,468.6

* The federal contribution to Quebec is made up of cash payments and tax point transfers.

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

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c/o Department of Social Services
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St. John's, Newfoundland
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Tel.: (709) 576-3606

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Mr. Albert Mallais
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P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
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Nova Scotia

Mr. Kevin McDonald
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Mr. Raymond Peters
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Ontario

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Tel.: (416) 965-5011

Manitoba

Miss Jane Kilpatrick
c/o Department of Community Services
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Saskatchewan

Mr. D. Wendel
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Chateau Tower, Room 920
1920 Broad Street
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S4P 3V6

Tel.: (306) 787-3595

Alberta (and Northwest Territories)

Mr. C. Podelec
c/o Department of Social Services
7th Street Plaza, South Tower
10030—107 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3E4

Tel.: (403) 427-7942

British Columbia (and Yukon Territory)

Mr. Murray Nelson
Department of National Health and Welfare
816 Government Street, Room 239
Victoria, British Columbia
V8W 1W9

Tel.: (604) 388-3223

YOUNG OFFENDERS AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Canada Assistance Plan Directorate, Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The Young Offenders Agreements are designed to enable the federal government to share in the costs to certain provinces and one territory of providing care and after-care services to young offenders where these costs do not qualify for sharing under the Canada Assistance Plan. Such costs would have been shareable under the Canada Assistance Plan if the "young offenders" had been in the care of the provincial child welfare authority both in fact and in law. Agreements are in effect with Ontario and the Yukon Territory.

Authority:
Appropriation Act

Time Frame:
These agreements are subject to annual renewal.

With the proclamation of the new Young Offenders Act on April 2, 1984, there is no cost-sharing under the Young Offenders Agreements of any new intake. However, sharing will continue in services provided to "young offenders" who were in care prior to the proclamation of the Young Offenders Act until such services are completed or until the young persons come under the jurisdiction of the new Act. It is anticipated that these agreements will be phased out by 1988.

Financing and Operation:
These special agreements enable the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province of providing care and after-care services to young offenders following their committal to care under paragraphs "h" or "i" of Section 20(1) of the Juvenile Delinquents Act.

Shareable costs are those defined under the Canada Assistance Plan and claiming by the provinces is the same as for claiming under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Payments:
See table 7.

TABLE 7

Payments Made under the Young Offenders Agreements

Province	*1985-86 Expenditures ($000)*	*1986-87 Estimates ($000)*
New Brunswick	—	100
Quebec	—	—
Ontario	—	1,500
British Columbia	922	200
Yukon	5	100
Total	927	1,900

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

A/Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Room 800, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 957-2916

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS (VRDP)

Administered By:
The Canada Assistance Plan Directorate. Social Service Programs Branch.

Purpose:
The VRDP program provides for the federal government to contribute 50% of the costs incurred by each province and territory in providing a comprehensive program for the vocational rehabilitation of the physically and mentally disabled persons.

Authority:
Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act 1960-61, c.26, Sec.1.

Agreements with all provinces and territories except Quebec. Although Quebec does not participate in the VRDP program, a significant portion of the costs borne by the province in providing assistance and services to disabled persons is shared by the federal government under the Canada Assistance Plan.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. A new agreement, effective April 1, 1986 was entered into for a period of two years.

Financing and Operation:
The Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act enables the federal government to share fifty per cent of the costs incurred by a province in providing a comprehensive program for the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons. Services to individuals under a comprehensive vocational rehabilitation program include:

- assessment;
- counselling;
- restorative services;
- provision of prostheses, wheelchairs, technical aids and other devices;
- vocational training and employment placement;
- provision of books, tools and other equipment required during the course of the vocational rehabilitation process; and
- provision of maintenance allowances as required by each individual.

Services are either provided directly by the province through provincially supported voluntary agencies.

VRDP shares in the following costs:

- salaries, travel and training of staff whose duties are directly related to the vocational rehabilitation program, and other administrative expenses;
- specific goods and services for individual clients; and
- provincially supported research projects to improve the operation of vocational rehabilitation programs.

The provinces and territories submit interim claims for federal contributions regularly throughout the year, based on expenditures and accompanied by data sheets providing expenditure classification breakdowns. An annual claim is prepared in detail with a statement of actual expenditures, and certified by a provincial or territorial auditor before submission to National Health and Welfare headquarters.

Payments:
See table 8.

TABLE 8

Payments to Provinces and Territories under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act

*Province**	*1985-86 Expenditures ($000)*	*1986-87 Estimates ($000)*
Newfoundland	1,300	1,300
Prince Edward Island	208	200
Nova Scotia	3,043	2,700
New Brunswick	4,494	4,300
Ontario	30,677	30,000
Manitoba	5,928	6,000
Saskatchewan	3,710	3,700
Alberta	11,965	23,000
British Columbia	11,447	13,000
Northwest Territories	402	800
Yukon	1,058	900
Total	74,232	85,900

* Quebec has not signed an agreement under the Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act.

Note: These amounts reflect the payments made to the provinces for claims submitted during the fiscal year and may include costs incurred in previous years.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

A/Director General
Canada Assistance Plan
Department of National Health and Welfare
Room 800, Brooke Claxton Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B5

Tel.: (613) 957-2916

Department of National Revenue (Customs and Excise)

The objective of Customs and Excise is "to ensure that all duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded; to control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada as required to achieve compliance with the legislation; to protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods, as well as by other forms of unfair foreign competition".

The program consists of the following three activities:

EXCISE: To administer the Excise Act, the Excise Tax Act and other relevant legislation and thereby ensure that duties, taxes and other relevant charges and levies are assessed, collected and, where appropriate, refunded at least cost to the public and in a manner which ensures the highest degree of public confidence in the integrity, efficiency and fairness of the Excise process.

CUSTOMS: To administer the Customs Act, Customs Tariff, Special Import Measures Act, Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, Duties Relief Act and other legislation and regulations and thereby control, for the protection of Canadian industry and society, the movement of people, goods and conveyances entering or leaving Canada, and protect Canadian industry from real or potential injury caused by the actual or contemplated importation of dumped or subsidized goods as well as by other forms of unfair import competition.

CORPORATE ADMINISTRATION: To provide management direction, planning coordination and central administrative services to the Department.

The Department of National Revenue Act charges Customs and Excise with "the control, regulation, management and supervision of duties of customs and excise including taxes imposed by the Excise Tax Act".

The Customs Act, the Customs Tariff, the Special Import Measures Act, the Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act, the Duties Relief Act, the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are the major statutes administered by Customs and Excise. The Minister of Finance is responsible for formulating the policy expressed in the valuation provisions of the Customs Act and in the other legislation mentioned above. The Minister of National Revenue is responsible for other policy matters reflected in the Customs Act. The Customs Act provides for procedural and other matters relating to the collection of customs duties and the importation or exportation of goods. The Customs Tariff is a revenue statute providing protection to domestic industry. The Special Import Measures Act provides protection to domestic producers from the injurious dumping or subsidization of imported goods. The Customs and Excise Offshore Application Act extends Customs and Excise jurisdiction to 200 miles or the outer limit of the continental shelf from the inner limits of the territorial sea of Canada (normally 12 miles). The Duties Relief Act provides a central legislation base for the programs offering relief from the payment of duties. The objectives of the Excise Act and the Excise Tax Act are to raise revenue, to promote tax equity and to influence consumption patterns.

Legislation of other departments and agencies, notably, Agriculture, National Health and Welfare, Consumer and Corporate Affairs, External Affairs (Office of Special Trade Relations), Statistics Canada and Employment and Immigration, also forms part of the Customs and Excise mandate. The extent of involvement by Customs and Excise in the legislation of other departments varies from a minimal provision of information on importations and exportations to actual administration and enforcement through the processing of international travellers, examination of goods and documents and, the detainment of goods pending examination by the department concerned.

	Page
COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR	184

COLLECTION BY CUSTOMS OF PROVINCIAL FEES ON IMPORTATIONS OF LIQUOR

Administered By:
Customs and Excise

Purpose:
To facilitate the casual importation of small amounts of alcoholic beverages. Previously, the duty and taxes on importations of liquor in excess of the duty free limit could not be paid until the importer obtained a special permit and paid a fee to the provincial boards.

Authority:
Informal agreements through correspondence.

Time Frame:
Indefinite

Financing and Operation:
This agreement includes all provinces except Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories. All liquor importations in excess of the duty free limit up to two (2) Imperial gallons per traveller are subject to the following provincial fees:

Spirits	—15¢ per 28.4 ml
Sparkling Wines and Champagne	—15¢ per 28.4 ml
Other Wines	—10¢ per 28.4 ml
Beer	— 1¢ per 28.4 ml

Note: Agreements are currently in imperial measurements; metric values are approximate only.

Amounts in excess of 2 Imperial gallons require a permit issued by the provincial authority.

Payments:
All monies collected on behalf of the provinces are deposited in bank accounts to the credit of the respective provincial liquor commissions.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. James Day
Commercial Verification and Enforcement
5th Floor, Connaught Building
MacKenzie Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0L5

Department of Public Works

The Department of Public Works was established in 1867, and operates under the legislative authority of the Public Works Act. The Department is responsible for the management and direction of federal public works and, except as specifically provided in other Acts, attends to the construction and maintenance of public buildings, roads and bridges. As well, it acts as construction agent and technical consultant to various other departments on request. The federal government's interest in the Trans-Canada Highway and the Northwest Highway System is managed by the Department. Public Works Canada also has the responsibility to manage and develop federal lands.

The many activities that are necessary to carry out the Department's responsibilities are administered under five broad programs: the Services Program, the Accommodation Program, the Government Realty Assets Program, the Marine Transportation and Related Engineering Works Program, and the Land Transportation and Other Engineering Works Program. The Marine Transportation Program and the Land Transportation Program, administered by the Department's Accommodation Branch, have activities that are of particular interest in a federal-provincial context.

The Minister of Public Works Canada also reports to Parliament for the National Capital Commission and Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

	Page
SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS	186
WATER LEVEL CONTROL	186
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES	186
THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM	187
THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS	187
MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM	188
SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK MONCTON CORE REVITALIZATION REDEVELOPMENT	189
SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO SAULT STE-MARIE INFRASTRUCTURE	189

SUBSIDY FOR DRY DOCKS

(Part of the Marine Transportation and Related Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this part of the Marine Program is to make available financial assistance for the construction of dry docks, in support of the ship repair industry. At present, one subsidy is being administered, with the objective of providing a suitable standard of dry dock service at Montreal which would meet vessel requirements for lake and world shipping.

Authority:
Dry Docks Subsidies Act

The terms and conditions of the subsidy are approved by the Governor in Council.

Time Frame:
Not exceeding 35 years.

Financing and Operation:
In 1964, the Governor in Council authorized an agreement whereby the federal government would pay Canadian Vickers Limited of Montreal, Quebec, $180,000 per year for thirty-five years, towards the cost of construction of the company's "The General George P. Vanier" Floating Dry Dock.

WATER LEVEL CONTROL

(Part of the Marine Transportation and Related Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Purpose:
To contribute to the joint regulation of the levels and flows of water for the development of the natural resource for navigation and, where possible, for assistance to the provinces and others towards development of hydroelectric generation, water supply, and for lessening the incidence and magnitude of natural flooding.

Authority:
Public Works Act

Ottawa River Act

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
Public Works Canada administers locks and dams on three river systems in consultation with the relevant provinces. These facilities include the Lockport Lock and Dam at Selkirk on the Red River in Manitoba; the dams on the French River in Ontario; the Latchford, Quinze and Temiscamingue Dams on the Ottawa River system in Quebec and Ontario and the Kipawa and Laniel Dam.

Expenditures:
The expenditures for water level control under this program for 1983-84 and 1984-85 fiscal years have been realigned to reflect Public Works Canada's new operational planning framework:

1983-84	$2,150,000
1984-85	$1,395,000
1985-86	$2,627,000

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

(Part of Land Transportation and Other Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this program is to provide and maintain at the most economical cost, roads, bridges and public utility services as required by federal government programs. As part of this responsibility Public Works Canada has sometimes shared, with other levels of government, the administrative and construction costs of road projects, and the construction and maintenance costs of international and interprovincial bridges.

The Department of Public Works also provides supervision and inspection of federal-provincial highway agreements sponsored by other federal departments.

Authority:
Public Works Act

Federal-provincial agreements are still operative in respect of the maintenance costs of the following interprovincial bridges:

The Macdonald-Cartier Bridge (joining Ottawa, Ontario and Hull, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories;

The Perley Bridge (joining Hawkesbury, Ontario and Grenville, Quebec): Canada and the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario are signatories.

Time Frame:
The agreements in relation to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges will continue in effect until the bridge in question goes out of use or an agreement is reached between Canada and the relevant provincial governments to end the annual federal payments.

Financing and Operation:
In the two agreements relating to the maintenance costs of interprovincial bridges, the federal government has agreed

to provide the maintenance and then bill the relevant province(s) for their share of the maintenance costs. The maintenance costs of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge are shared three ways: ⅓ by Canada, ⅓ by Ontario, and ⅓ by Quebec. The maintenance costs of the Perley Bridge are shared only by Canada and Ontario to take account of the fact that Quebec paid a larger share of the capital costs; Canada pays 75 per cent of the maintenance costs and Ontario pays 25 per cent.

In the future, however, the Department will endeavour to avoid this type of ongoing financial obligation by having the provinces assume responsibility for the maintenance of such works once construction is completed.

Payments:
Table 1 shows the total maintenance costs for the two interprovincial bridges from 1979-80 to 1985-86. These figures represent both federal and provincial expenditures. Two-thirds of these costs in the case of the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge and 25 per cent in the case of the Perley Bridge would be reimbursed to the federal government by the provinces.

TABLE 1

Total Maintenance Costs of Interprovincial Bridges

	Macdonald-Cartier *($)*	*Perley* *($)*
1979-80	115,621	383,264
1980-81	3,657	245,282
1981-82	416,731	242,946
1982-83	108,533	49,380
1983-84	35,921	33,750
1984-85	112,000	48,000
1985-86	124,092	164,606

The increase in 1977-78 and 1978-79 for the Perley Bridge is a continuation of major repairs to the structure.

The increase in 1981-82 for the Macdonald-Cartier Bridge is for painting steel.

On several of the interprovincial bridges and the Temiscamingue Dam, the provinces provide snow clearing and power for lighting at no cost to the federal government. Normally, there is no agreement covering these charges.

THE NORTHWEST HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(Part of Land Transportation and Other Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act

Description:
The Northwest Highway System includes the Alaska Highway (1946 kilometres between Dawson Creek, B.C. and Beaver Creek at the Alaska/Yukon Border) and the Haines Road (185 kilometres between the Alaska/British Columbia Border and Haines Junction on the Alaska Highway).

Financing and Operation:
On 920 kilometres of the Alaska Highway, which is in British Columbia, the federal government is responsible for all construction and maintenance, while British Columbia has accepted responsibility for 133 kilometres at the southern end of the highway.

On 893 kilometres in the Yukon, the federal government is responsible for construction and maintenance. However, maintenance is carried out by the territorial government with funds provided by the federal government.

Eighty kilometres of the Haines Road, which is in British Columbia and 105 kilometres in the Yukon, are included in the reconstruction being carried out under agreement with the United States (Shakwak), commencing in 1978.

Payments:
The Shakwak project was estimated to cost approximately $200 million financed by the United States Government. Funding of $38 million was exhausted in 1983-84. In 1983-84, surplus State of Alaska Trust Funds amounting to $11 million were legislated for continuation of this project. This Funding will be spent over the next two years. It is expected that approximately $10 million will be provided by the U.S. Government on the Shakwak project in fiscal year 1986-87.

THE TRANS-CANADA HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN NATIONAL PARKS

(Part of the Land Transportation and Other Engineering Works Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Authority:
Public Works Act and the Trans-Canada Highway Act.

Purpose:
The Trans-Canada Highway Act of December 10, 1949 was an Act to encourage and to assist in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. It provided for the federal government to share costs with Provinces as well as providing the entire cost of construction of those portions of the highway passing through National Parks. The highway passes through Terra Nova National Park in Newfoundland; Banff National Park in Alberta as well as Glacier, Yoho and Revelstoke National Parks in British Columbia.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government approved in June 1981, thirteen (13) kilometres of four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway through Banff National Park in Alberta. Total highway length in the Park is 82 kilometres. The work commenced in 1981 at the East Gate and extended to the Banff Traffic Circle. This initial phase of improvement costed approximately $15 million. In 1983, the federal government approved the Phase II four-laning of the Trans-Canada Highway in Banff. Phase II which commenced in the Spring of 1983 continued the four-laning from kilometre 13 to kilometre 27. This phase will be completed in the spring of 1987 at an approximate total cost of $38.7 million. Pre-engineering and design has begun on the portion of highway extending from kilometre 27 to kilometre 75 which will comprise Phase III of the project.

For Further Information:

For further information on any of the Marine and Transportation Programs described above:

Officer Responsible:

Director, Appropriated Programs
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-9771

MUNICIPAL GRANTS PROGRAM

Administered By:

Municipal Grants
Realty Branch
Public Works Canada

Purpose:

Payment of grants to taxing authorities in Canada in lieu of property taxes and frontage and area taxes on federal departmental property.

Authority:

The Municipal Grants Act, 1980 and Regulations pursuant thereto.

Time Frame:

There is no time limit for making an application for a grant under the Municipal Grants Act. Grants have been made every year since 1950.

Financing and Operation:

These grants are made by the Minister of Public Works out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund on receipt of an application in a form approved by him.

Nearly all land and buildings of federal departments are subject to grants — with certain exceptions including Indian Reserves and urban parklands. Structures other than buildings are not eligible for grants.

Grants are not made in respect of property administered by a federal department but leased to or occupied by a third party; however certain such property is prescribed by regulation and so becomes eligible.

Properties now eligible for a grant include libraries, historic sites, historic parks, the Houses of Parliament, reclaimed lands, water conservation and irrigation projects and P.F.R.A. pasture lands, the latter commenced in 1982. In addition, national parks, museums, art galleries, concert halls and administrative and operational buildings on defence bases in rural areas became eligible for grants for the first time but such grants were phased in progressively at 25% per year between 1980 and 1983.

"Frontage or area taxes" is a term used for the first time in the 1980 Act, although grants-in-lieu of some such taxes had been paid for many years. The new Act does, however, remove restrictions against paying grants for non-capital maintenance services, for example, street-oiling provided by municipalities.

Payments:

See table 2.

TABLE 2

Grants-in-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes

	Expenditures		
Province	*1984-85 ($000)*		*1985-86 ($000)*
Newfoundland	3,720		3,484
Prince Edward Island	1,376		1,100
Nova Scotia	16,253		15,909
New Brunswick	8,000	(interim)	16,000*
Quebec	60,288		46,395
Ontario	119,061		102,672
Manitoba	11,365		14,219
Saskatchewan	4,787		7,357
Alberta	18,768		14,852
British Columbia	24,756		24,054
Yukon Territory	—		1,099
Northwest Territories	1,930		1,272
Total	270,304		248,413

Note: Decrease partly due to catching up a backlog in some areas in 1984-85 except New Brunswick.

* Interim payments of $8,000,000 for each of the 1985 and 1986 taxation years.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Director, Municipal Grants
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM2

Tel.: (613) 998-4157

SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK MONCTON CORE REVITALIZATION REDEVELOPMENT

(Part of Government Realty Assets Support Program)

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Purpose:
The purpose is to initiate appropriate projects and to set into motion measures to accelerate the revitalization of the downtown core of Moncton.

Authority:
On November 24, 1983, the Department of Regional and Economic Expansion Subsidiary Agreement for Moncton Core Revitalization was transferred to the Department of Public Works.

Time Frame:
The subsidiary development agreement will terminate on March 31, 1987. It is expected that final payments will be made in 1986-87.

Financing and Operation:
This project is chargeable to PWC Vote 25 — Federal Land Development and Management Contribution Program. The Department's financial contribution will amount to $8 million. This project also includes a $2 million provincial contribution.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director, Appropriated Programs
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2

Tel.: (613) 998-9771

SUBSIDIARY DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT CANADA — ONTARIO SAULT STE-MARIE INFRASTRUCTURE

Administered By:
Accommodation Branch

Purpose:
The purpose of this project is to renew and extend the infrastructure of the city's water and sewage — handling facilities to respond to the projected increases on industrial demand and to accommodate existing residential, commercial and industrial needs.

Authority:
The federal responsibility for this agreement was transferred from the Department of Regional Economic Expansion to Public Works Canada on September 3, 1982.

Time Frame:
This project is scheduled to be completed during fiscal year 1986-87.

Financing and Operation:
This project is chargeable to PWC Vote 25 — Federal Land Development and Management — grants and contributions. The $63 million cost is to be shared by federal, provincial and municipal governments. The federal contribution will amount to ⅓ of this sum, or $21 million.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director, Appropriated Programs
Accommodation Branch
Public Works Canada
Sir Charles Tupper Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M2

Tel.: (613) 998-9771

Department of Regional Industrial Expansion

The Mission of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion is: to enhance the National Economy by improving the growth and international competitiveness of Canadian industry and to promote economic development in all regions of Canada.

DRIE's activities are concentrated in the following areas:

- manufacturing, processing and service industries;
- regional industrial development;
- tourism;
- small businesses; and
- trade and commerce within Canada.

In order to contribute to the sound development and competitiveness of Canadian industries and sectors and foster the expansion of trade, DRIE is pursuing the following broad objectives:

- to promote the establishment, growth, and efficiency of manufacturing, processing, service, and tourist industries;
- to assist investors in the location of industries;
- to provide support services for industrial and trade development;
- to promote the application of advanced technology;
- to assist industry to adapt to changing conditions in domestic and export markets by rationalizing and restructuring;
- to promote industrial development and employment opportunities in regions of slow economic growth;
- to promote the optimum development of income from tourism;
- to develop and carry out programs and projects to foster the expansion of small business;
- to enhance the regional industrial benefits accruing to Canada from major development undertakings;
- to collect, collate, and disseminate up-to-date information on industrial performance, growth opportunities and obstacles to growth in all regions; and
- to coordinate and evaluate federal economic development plans and strategies.

Page

GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS 191
VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA 191
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT — ATTITUDE AND AWARENESS 191
MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS 192
CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY 192
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT — RENDEZ-VOUS CANADA 193
PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT — TOURCANADA 193
TRAVEL TRADE PROJECTS 194
COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA WOOD PRODUCTS 194
COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — QUEBEC WOOD PRODUCTS 194
SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS PROJECT 195
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENTS 195
  CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND 196
  CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND 197
  CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA 198
  CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK 200
  CANADA — QUEBEC 201
  CANADA — ONTARIO 202
  CANADA — MANITOBA 203
  CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN 204
  CANADA — ALBERTA 205
  CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA 206
  CANADA — YUKON 207
  CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 208
SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS 208
PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT 209
REGIONAL EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS 210
FEDERAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COORDINATORS 211

GROUP AND INDIVIDUAL FAMILIARIZATION TOURS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To promote the variety (regionally and seasonally) of Canadian vacation destinations.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
These tours are directed towards foreign travel agents, tour operators and tour wholesalers to develop and/or test Canadian tour products and thereby determine the feasibility of marketing such products in the United States and Overseas. The tours are produced for each market area to conform with the varying requirements of each area. They are operated with the physical and financial cooperation of the provinces and the carriers serving those areas.

Formal or informal agreements are reached between the federal government and the other parties involved in respect of these activities.

The program is supported by continuing liaison with Canada's transportation companies, hotels, provinces/territories, and municipalities to ensure optimum results.

Payments:
The federal government shares in the costs of the tours with the provinces/territories, and, in most case of product testing, the tour wholesalers and airline carrier partners prorate on the basis of the estimated benefits.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Manager
Marketing Accords
Public Relations and Promotions
Market Development

VISIT CANADA PROGRAM — MEDIA

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To publicize and promote Canada's travel attractions through mutual achievement of the objectives of the media and of Canada's tourism industry.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Under this program, influential newspaper or magazine travel editors and writers, radio and television broadcasters and personalities, publishers, photographers, filmmakers, lecturers, and others in the communications field are brought in to tour Canada to report on travel attractions.

Costs are shared in a similar manner to that of Group and Individual Familiarization Tours. The provinces often provide ground transportation, tour guides and cover other expenditures involved while hosting guests.

Payments:
Visit Canada Program (media) guests are provided with a per diem (based on Treasury Board Travel Directives) to cover costs of accommodation and meals.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Louise Rickenbacker
Public Relations Officer
Public Relations and Promotions
Market Development

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT — ATTITUDE AND AWARENESS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of all levels of government, the business community and the general public of the benefits of tourism to the Canadian economy; the importance of positive, hospitable attitudes towards visitors; to improve upon visitor reception at ports of entry by Canada Customs and Immigration and nationally, by the Canadian tourism industry; and to encourage greater interaction between Canadians and the travelling public.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
Of the many program activities, some are operated in partnership with the Tourism Industry Association of Canada (TIAC). A promotional program advertising (print and radio), has been developed to reach the designated target markets.

Payments:
The federal government's expenditure share for 1986-87 has not been established to date.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.A. Carman
Manager
Attitude and Awareness Program
Program Development

Tel.: (613) 954-3953

MEETINGS AND CONVENTIONS

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To increase the awareness of Canada as a viable meeting and incentive travel destination, thereby increasing the number of corporate meetings, association conventions, international congresses to Canada; to position Canada in the U.S. and overseas markets by coordinating marketing activities of federal, provincial and municipal governments and private sector elements of the meetings and incentive travel industry.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-shared basis with provinces, municipal convention bureaux, convention centres, conference organizers and the accommodation and transportation segments of the industry in organizing research projects, sales blitzes, marketplace seminars, site inspection tours, advertising and direct marketing campaigns.

Payments:
The division of costs between partners is determined in advance of each project.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Ken Talwar
Senior Marketing Officer
Meetings and Conventions
Public Relations and Promotions
Market Development

CANADIAN TRAVEL SURVEY

Administered By:
Tourism Canada
Statistics Canada

Purpose:

1. To estimate the value, volume, patterns and characteristics of travel by Canadians intra and interprovincially and internationally.
2. To collect information on the frequency, seasonality, characteristics and habits of Canadian travellers in terms of:
    a) purpose of trip, type of accommodation used, mode of transportation, length of trip, duration of stay, size of party, origin and destination of trip, spending habits, trip activities;
    b) socio-economic characteristics of the traveller
3. To collect information on the characteristics of the traveller.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, through Tourism Canada is responsible for conducting a basic survey quarterly utilizing a supplementary questionnaire to Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. Provincial governments are given the option of increasing the sample size in their provinces in any and all quarters of the year. The survey has been carried out every other year since 1982.

Regular publications on the results are provided by Tourism Canada and Statistics Canada. Micro-data tapes are available to provinces and the public. Special data computer runs can be obtained at cost on request to Tourism Canada or Statistics Canada.

Payments:
No payments are made to provinces or municipalities. Tourism Canada budget for this program is $700,000.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Blair Stevens
Manager, Research and Analysis
Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Tel.: (613) 954-3839

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT — RENDEZ-VOUS CANADA

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
Rendez-vous Canada is an intensive international travel marketplace held annually in Canada for the buying and selling of Canadian tourism facilities and services. This marketplace is designed to increase the volume and range of Candian tour packages actively promoted and sold in international markets.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves financial cooperation with provinces and related Canadian trade partners. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and Overseas markets.

Payments:
The division of operational costs is determined in advance.

An estimated $130,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1986-87.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Paul Michaud
Rendez-vous Canada Project Manager

Tel.: (613) 954-3901

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT — TOURCANADA

Administered By:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:

1. To attract attention and tours to lesser-known Canadian tourism centres.
2. To provide promotional experience to regional tourism suppliers.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
Annually, usually four days in late September at a regional centre in Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The activity involves operational and financial cooperation with other departments, provinces, municipalities and private sector trade partners. The thrust of the program is toward natural markets in the United States and throughout Canada.

Payments:
The division of operational costs is determined in advance.

An estimated $100,000 will be spent by the federal government on this activity in 1986-87.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. D. Desmond Nolan
TourCanada Project Manager

Tel.: (613) 954-3904

TRAVEL TRADE PROJECTS

Administration:
Tourism Canada

Purpose:
To provide the promotional support required to communicate to the travel trade via seminars, conferences, trade shows and marketplaces.

Authority:
Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Time Frame:
A continuing program

Financing and Operation:
The activity regularly involves cooperation on a cost-shared basis with provinces/territories and related Canadian tourism industry partners. The chief thrust of the program is toward the United States and Overseas markets. Two noteworthy marketplaces held in Canada are Rendez-vous Canada and TourCanada.

Payments:
The division of costs is determined in advance of each project and is dependent on benefits anticipated by each cooperating partner.

For Further Information:
General:

Tourism Canada
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H6

Officers Responsible:

Mr. Paul Michaud
Senior Programs Officer — Rendez-vous Canada
Program Development
Product Development

Mr. Des Nolan
Programs Officer — TourCanada
Program Development
Product Development

Mr. Reg Hamernick
Major Projects Officer
Public Relations and Promotions
Market Development

COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (COMDP) — BRITISH COLUMBIA WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By:
Resource Processing Industries Branch

Purpose:
The COMDP was established to stimulate integrated growth and development of the wood products industry of British Columbia through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets.

Authority:
Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement between the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, the British Columbia Ministry of International Trade and Investment and the Ministry of Industry and Small Business Development, and the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia (COFI) to jointly fund the project was obtained from Treasury Board (TB800199) and Governor General in Council (P.C. 1985-4/3547).

Time Frame:
The term of the project is for the period January 1, 1986 to December 31, 1990.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, the Province of British Columbia and COFI have agreed to each contribute an equal amount of $11.8 million to the five-year COMDP for a combined total of $35.4 million for that period. The federal share of project eligible costs is contributed under the Industrial and Regional Development Program of DRIE. The program is operated by COFI under the direction of the Steering Committee on which each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement in this tripartite program is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of Regional Industrial Expansion which maintains close contact with the British Columbia government and COFI in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. David C. Graham
A/Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 954-3081

COOPERATIVE OVERSEAS MARKET DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (COMDP) — QUEBEC WOOD PRODUCTS

Administered By:
Resource Processing Industries Branch

Purpose:
The COMDP was established to diversify the market base of the wood products industry of Quebec through efforts to achieve greater recognition and acceptance of Canadian wood products in overseas markets.

Authority:
Authorization to enter into a tripartite agreement between the federal Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, the Quebec Ministère du Commerce extérieur and the L'Association des manufacturiers de bois de sciage du Québec (AMBSQ) to jointly fund the project was obtained from Treasury Board (TB796988) and Governor in Council (P.C. 1985-480).

Time Frame:
The term of the project is for the period from March 1, 1985 to December 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
The federal government, the Province of Quebec and AMBSQ have agreed to each contribute an equal amount of $1.14 million to the project for a combined total of $3.42 million over the period. The federal share of project funding is contributed under the Industrial and Regional Development Program of DRIE. The project is operated by AMBSQ under the direction of the Steering Committee on which each party to the agreement has an equal vote. Federal involvement in this tripartite program is administered by the Resource Processing Industries Branch of the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion which maintains close contact with the Quebec government and AMBSQ in setting an annual work program and in monitoring and evaluating program performance.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. David C. Graham
A/Director General
Resource Processing Industries Branch
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 954-3081

SMALL BUSINESS STATISTICS PROJECT

Administered By:
Statistics Canada

Purpose:
To improve the availability of data on various aspects of small business in order to meet the data requirements of small businesses and other bureaucratic, institutional and private sector users of small business data.

Authority:
Statistics Canada Act, Regional Industrial Expansion Act

Financing and Operation:
The Small Business Statistics Data Base is the result of extensive federal/provincial consultation and cooperation. The project is being jointly funded by Statistics Canada, the Department of Regional Industrial Expansion, provincial/territorial Ministries of Industry and Small Business, and the private sector.

The project will provide data on manufacturing and product intentions; data based on T-1/T-2 tax forms including financial and operation ratios, changes in financial position, business births/deaths, employment creation/financial performance; T-4 based data on employment creation and on the demographic/earnings profile of business employment; and data based on questionnaires touching on the manufacturing sector and retail sales.

Payments:
The provinces/territories will each contribute 50% towards the total cost of $2,536,000 over three years for the development of the T-1/T-2 based data; Statistics Canada will contribute 100% of the total cost over three years of $315,000 for the employment creation data and the demographic/earnings profile of business employment data; and DRIE will contribute $516,000 over three years for the publication of the Quarterly Manufacturing Survey data and the Manufacturing Product Intentions data.

For Further Information:
Mr. Shawn Brennan
Manager, Small Business Statistics Project
Statistics Canada
R.H. Coats Building
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Tel.: (613) 990-9047

Manager
Economic Intelligence
Small Business Office
Department of Regional Industrial Expansion
235 Queen Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0H5

Tel.: (613) 954-5448

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL DEVELOPMENTAL AGREEMENTS

General Development Agreements (GDAs)

In 1974, the Federal Government entered into 10-year General Development Agreements (GDAs) with each province, except Prince Edward Island where a joint 15-year Comprehensive Development Plan had been signed in 1969. General Development Agreements were signed with the Governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories in 1977 and 1979 respectively. Under the GDAs, the

Federal Government concluded numerous Subsidiary Agreements with Provincial and Territorial Governments which provided for the cooperative undertaking of projects and programs to enhance the development of each region.

The GDAs with each province and the Northwest Territories, along with the Prince Edward Island Comprehensive Development Plan, expired on March 31, 1984. The Canada — Yukon GDA terminated in March 1982. A number of GDA Subsidiary Agreements with Provincial Governments, however, remained in effect as of September 30, 1986.

Economic and Regional Development Agreements (ERDAs)

In 1984, a new series of 10-year framework developmental agreements, ERDAs, were signed between the Federal Government and each province. The ERDA is a mechanism to facilitate consultation on and coordination of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of the two levels of government. Each Agreement contains its own set of objectives which reflect the strategic priorities agreed upon by both Governments.

In the Federal Government, responsibility for the ERDAs rests with the Minister of Regional Industrial Expansion.

Specific initiatives under each ERDA are implemented by means of Subsidiary Agreements or Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) which are developed, negotiated, signed and implemented jointly by the responsible Federal and Provincial Ministers.

Economic Development Agreements (EDAs)

Similar developmental agreements also exist between the Federal Government and the Governments of Yukon and the Northwest Territories. These agreements are known as Economic Development Agreements (EDAs). An EDA was signed with the Government of the Northwest Territories in 1982, while the EDA with Yukon was concluded in 1984. The Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is the Federal Minister responsible for the EDAs.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

Signed:
May 4, 1984

Effective date:
May 4, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province in order to eliminate existing disparities;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Newfoundland ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 1A).

TABLE 1A

NEWFOUNDLAND

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion	4/5/84	4/5/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	4/5/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	22,000	15,400
Burin Peninsula	Regional Industrial Expansion	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	19,600
Rural Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	19/7/84	19/7/84	31/3/88	18,200	9,100
Ocean Industries	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/8/84	16/7/84	31/3/89	28,000	19,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/8/84	16/7/84	31/3/89	21,000	12,500
Pulp and Paper	Regional Industrial Expansion	20/12/84	20/12/84	31/12/89	46,333	38,500
Channel — Port-aux-Basques	Environment	30/7/85	30/7/85	31/3/88	8,500	6,500
Transportation (Highways)	Transport	24/6/85	24/6/85	31/3/92	180,000	112,500
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	23/4/86	23/4/86	23/4/91	—	—
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	28/4/86	28/4/86	31/3/90	48,000	33,600
Total					404,033	268,700

GDA 1974 CANADA — NEWFOUNDLAND

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — Newfoundland GDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 1B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Newfoundland in 1985-86 were as follows: GDA, $21,068,000 and ERDA, $25,304,000 for a total of $46,372,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of the Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 1B

NEWFOUNDLAND

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Coastal Labrador	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/5/81	31/3/87	38,996	33,800
Marine Institute	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/5/83	31/3/87	42,308	27,500
Industrial Parks	Regional Industrial Expansion	3/6/83	31/3/88	17,800	17,800
Total				99,104	79,100

ERDA 1984 CANADA — PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Signed:
June 13, 1984

Effective date:
April 1, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to stabilize and diversify the economic base of the province and its communities in order to encourage balanced economic growth and to make the province's economy less vulnerable to changes in world market conditions;

(b) to stimulate economic growth in the province and thereby increase provincial self-reliance, create additional employment and income opportunities and enhance the province's contribution to the national economy;

(c) to better utilize the human resources of the province in order to provide its economy with increased flexibility to meet changing economic conditions and to maximize employment opportunities.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 2).

TABLE 2

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	1,000	500
Transportation Development	Transport	13/6/84	13/6/84	13/6/89	41,900	25,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture (CFS)	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	41,000	26,000
Energy Alternatives	Energy, Mines and Resources	13/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	10,000	8,000
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	29/7/83*	1/4/83	31/3/88	20,144	13,688
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	13/6/84	13/6/84	31/3/89	10,000	7,500
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	26/10/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	8,985	5,800
Marketing	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/3/85	1/4/84	31/3/89	7,500	5,000
Industrial Commissions	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/5/85	23/5/85	31/3/90	1,000	650
Meat Processing Facility	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/5/85	23/5/85	31/3/86	10,519**	4,500
Industrial Competitiveness	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/9/85	13/9/85	13/9/87	8,500	6,800
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	29/6/84	29/6/84	***	—	—
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	7/1/86	7/1/86	1/1/89	300	240
Total					160,848	103,678

* Amended June 13, 1984 to place the existing agreement under the authority of the Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA.

** Includes private sector contribution.

*** First review by Ministers — two years after signing.

Payments:

Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Prince Edward Island in 1985-86 were of $7,192,000 for ERDA.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of the Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

Signed:

June 11, 1984

Effective date:

June 11, 1984

Terminates:

March 31, 1994

Purpose:

The major objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic development of Nova Scotia throughout all areas of the province;

(b) to maintain and expand stable, long-term employment opportunities and to increase real levels of earned income for Nova Scotians;

(c) to maximize on an equitable basis for Nova Scotians the permanent net benefits from the indigenous natural resources of the province;

(d) to promote provincial economic growth in a manner supportive of the social and cultural well-being of its people;

(e) to improve joint consultation and coordination between the two governments on a wide range of matters pertaining to the health and growth of the Nova Scotia economy; and

(f) to assist Nova Scotia to maximize its contribution to the long-term growth and development of the national economy.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Nova Scotia ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 3A).

TABLE 3A

NOVA SCOTIA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Strait of Canso	Regional Industrial Expansion	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	19,600
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	11/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	26,945	16,125
Forestry Development	Agriculture (CFS)	27/6/84*	1/4/84	31/3/87	17,500	12,000
Fisheries	Fisheries and Oceans	26/10/84	26/10/84	31/3/89	50,000	35,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	9/11/84	9/11/84	31/3/89	14,000	9,800
Technology Transfer	Regional Industrial Expansion	9/7/85	9/7/85	31/3/90	34,000	23,800
Advance Manufacturing Support	Regional Industrial Expansion	9/10/85	9/10/85	31/3/88	31,100**	21,720
Sysco Modernization	Regional Industrial Expansion	28/2/86	28/2/86	31/3/91	157,000	110,000
Total					370,545	255,045

* Includes amendment signed 26/3/86 to include projects for Cape Breton.
** Includes municipal share.

GDA 1974 CANADA — NOVA SCOTIA

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — Nova Scotia GDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 3B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Nova Scotia in 1985-86 were as follows: GDA, $10,307,000 and ERDA, $13,038,000 for a total of $23,345,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 3B

NOVA SCOTIA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Agri-Food	Agriculture	5/10/82	5/10/87	48,300	23,300
Michelin Tires (Canada) Limited	Regional Industrial Expansion	7/6/80	31/12/90	56,000	42,000
Forestry Development Agreement*	Agriculture	31/8/82	31/3/87	53,400	28,400
Total				157,700	93,700

* Authorized under the Forestry Development and Research Act.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

Signed:
April 13, 1984

Effective date:
April 13, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The overall aim of economic and regional development is to reduce the gap in earned income per capita between New Brunswick and the Canada average. The major goals of economic and regional development are:

(a) to ensure that the province as a whole achieves a faster rate of growth of provincial output through increasing the number of viable long-term employment opportunities and increasing productivity or output per worker;

(b) to lessen the vulnerability of the New Brunswick economy to international and national cyclical downturns; and

(c) to ensure that each region of the province and in particular those regions in which economic disparities are especially pronounced makes its maximum potential contribution to provincial economic growth given its relative economic strengths.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — New Brunswick ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 4A).

TABLE 4A

NEW BRUNSWICK

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/4/84	13/4/84	31/3/89	4,000	2,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	25/6/84	25/6/84	31/3/89	32,000	25,000
Forest Renewal	Agriculture (CFS)	25/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	77,400	42,300
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	25/6/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	22,307	15,000
Transportation Development	Transport	14/8/84	13/8/84	31/3/89	90,500	63,417
Fisheries Development	Fisheries and Oceans	27/8/84	27/8/84	31/3/89	45,000	25,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/11/84	30/11/84	31/3/89	32,000	22,000
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	13/4/84	13/4/84	*	—	—
Industrial Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	5/12/85	5/12/85	31/3/90	30,000	21,000
Industrial Innovation	Regional Industrial Expansion	28/5/86	28/5/86	31/3/91	28,570	20,000
Total					361,777	235,717

* Subject to joint review 3 years after signing.

GDA 1984 CANADA — NEW BRUNSWICK

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — New Brunswick GDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 4B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with New Brunswick in 1985-86 were as follows: GDA, $11,226,000 and ERDA, $1,786,000 for a total of $13,012,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of the Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 4B

NEW BRUNSWICK

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Consolidated Bathurst	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/3/82	31/3/89	175,000*	19,600
Sulphation Roast Leach Pilot Plant	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/9/83	31/3/87	18,750	15,000
Total				193,750	34,600

* Includes private sector contribution.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — QUEBEC

Signed:
December 14, 1984

Effective date:
December 14, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to intensify the economic and regional development of Quebec and to create an environment in which Quebec and its regions can achieve their economic potential through, in particular, the enhancement of their own comparative advantages, the development and strengthening of productive enterprises and by the growth of employment;

(b) to consolidate and improve opportunities for employment and incomes so that the population of Quebec can contribute to the economic and regional development of Quebec, and to benefit from it, given that human resource development is an integral element of economic and regional development;

(c) to facilitate consultation on and coordination of the economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments, in order to benefit as much as possible from development opportunities and to reduce constraints to such development.

The following Subsidiary Agreements were in effect under the Canada — Québec ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 5).

TABLE 5

QUEBEC

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	16/1/85	16/1/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Industrial Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/1/85	23/1/85	31/3/90	350,000	175,000
Communications	Communications	1/2/85	1/2/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Cultural Infrastructures	Communications	29/3/85	29/3/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Forest Development	Agriculture (CFS)	30/4/85	30/4/85	31/3/90	300,000	150,000
Science and Technology	Science and Technology	10/6/85	10/6/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	5/7/85	5/7/85	31/3/90	100,000	50,000
Transportation	Transport	8/7/85	8/7/85	31/3/90	170,000	85,000
French Language TV (MOU)	Communications	13/2/86	13/2/86	31/3/90	—	—
Total					1,200,000	600,000

GDA 1974 CANADA — QUEBEC

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Quebec in 1985-86 were under GDA $28,876,000 and ERDA $16,618,000 for a total of $45,494,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of the Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — ONTARIO

Signed:
November 2, 1984

Effective date:
November 2, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to participate in and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise in the province in a manner that will allow the realization of the economic potential of every region in the province by consulting and coordinating; where possible, the planning and implementation of economic and regional development policies, programs and activities of both governments.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Ontario ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 6A).

TABLE 6A

ONTARIO

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/11/84	2/11/84	31/3/89	2,000	1,000
Forest Resource	Agriculture (CFS)	14/11/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	150,000	75,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	20/11/84	20/11/84	30/10/89	44,000	22,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	14/6/85	1/4/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Agriculture and Food (MOU)	Agriculture	27/8/85	27/8/85	31/3/88	— 50,000	— 25,000
Cultural Development	Communications	25/9/86	25/9/86	31/3/90		
Total					276,000	138,000

GDA 1974 CANADA — ONTARIO

The following subsidiary agreement remain in effect under the Canada — Ontario GDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 6B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Ontario in 1985-86 were as follows: GDA, $8,214,000 and ERDA $1,296,000 for a total of $9,510,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 6B

ONTARIO

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Sault Ste-Marie Infrastructure	Public Works Canada	22/5/82	31/3/87	69,600	21,000
Total				69,600	21,000

ERDA 1984 CANADA — MANITOBA

Signed:
November 25, 1983

Effective date:
January 4, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to enhance the economic and regional development of the province;

(b) to improve opportunities for the people of the province to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of the province; and

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of productive enterprise and employment in the province in a manner that will encourage the realization of the economic potential of every region and, in particular, those regions in which opportunities for productive enterprise and employment are exceptionally inadequate.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Manitoba ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 7A).

TABLE 7A

MANITOBA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion	25/11/83	4/1/84	4/1/89	3,000	1,500
Forest Renewal	Agriculture (CFS)	15/3/84	15/3/84	31/3/89	27,160	13,580
Minerals Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	18/4/84	1/4/34	31/3/89	24,700	14,800
Transportation Development	Transport	13/4/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	136,400	111,610
Churchill	Transport	13/4/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	93,960	38,060
Urban Bus	Regional Industrial Expansion	4/6/84	4/6/84	31/3/89	50,000	25,000
Agri-Food Development	Agriculture	30/5/84	30/5/84	31/3/89	38,300	23,000
Communications and Cultural Industries	Communications	11/6/84	11/6/84	31/3/89	21,000	13,000
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/5/85	13/5/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Aluminium Processing (MOU)	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/8/84	29/8/84	29/8/87	—	—
Transportation and Urban Bus (MOU)	Transport	8/12/83	8/12/83	—	—	—
Agriculture Development (MOU)	Agriculture	12/1/84	12/1/84	—	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	10/5/85	10/5/85	10/5/90	—	—
Total					424,520	255,550

GDA 1974 CANADA — MANITOBA

The following subsidiary agreement remain in effect under the Canada — Manitoba GDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 7B).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Manitoba in 1985-86 were as follows: GDA, $22,273,000 and ERDA, $99,000 for a total of $22,372,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 7B

MANITOBA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Northlands Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	29/11/82	31/3/87	186,200	125,000
Total				186,200	125,000

ERDA 1984 CANADA — SASKATCHEWAN

Signed:
January 30, 1984

Effective date:
January 30, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to further the economic and regional development of Saskatchewan;

(b) to strengthen and expand employment and income opportunities and to incorporate human resources development and planning in the Measures taken under this Agreement so that the people of Saskatchewan may contribute to and benefit from economic and regional development; and

(c) to improve consultation and to coordinate, where possible, planning and implementation of economic and regional development Measures, by both governments in order to encourage economic development and diversification and the removal of barriers to development.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Saskatchewan ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 8).

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Saskatchewan in 1985-86 were as follows: GDA, $134,000 (these payments were made under GDA Subsidiary Agreements which have expired) and ERDA, $3,129,000 for a total of $3,263,000.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 8

SASKATCHEWAN

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/1/84	30/1/84	31/3/89	2,000	1,000
Regina — Moose-Jaw Water Supply	Environment	1/5/84	1/4/84	31/3/86	15,000**	5,000
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	21/6/84	21/6/84	31/3/89	28,000	14,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	16/5/84	16/5/84	31/3/89	6,380	3,190
Agricultural Development	Agriculture	7/8/84	7/8/84	31/3/89	60,000	30,000
Agricultural Community Water Development	Agriculture	7/8/84	7/8/84	31/3/89	32,000	16,000
Advanced Technology	Regional Industrial Expansion	31/8/84	31/8/84	31/3/89	33,200	16,600
Northern Economic Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	31/8/84	31/8/84	31/3/89	36,000	18,000
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	23/11/84	23/11/84	31/3/89	30,000	15,000
Technology Strategy (MOU)	Science and Technology	30/1/84	30/1/84	*	—	—
Irrigation (MOU)	Agriculture	30/7/86	30/7/86	31/3/00	—	—
Total					242,580	118,790

* Subject to joint review after two years.

** Includes municipalities' share.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — ALBERTA

Signed:
June 8, 1984

Effective date:
June 8, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are to promote joint planning and joint action between Canada and Alberta in pursuing the economic and regional development priorities of the province, and more particularly to promote joint planning and joint action in those areas where it would be advantageous:

(a) to tailor federal programs and policies in line with the development opportunities and priorities of the province;

(b) to create mutually supportive and reinforcing development activities;

(c) to strengthen multi-departmental coordination within and between the two governments;

(d) to reduce duplication and unnecessary regulation.

The following subsidiary agreements were in effect under the Canada — Alberta ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 9).

TABLE 9

ALBERTA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	26/10/84	1/4/84	31/3/89	23,000	11,500
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	13/5/85	13/5/85	31/3/93	56,300	28,150
Tourism Development Strategy (MOU)	Regional Industrial Expansion	8/6/84	8/6/84	31/3/94	—	—
Agriculture and Food Development (MOU)	Agriculture	8/6/84	8/6/84	8/6/89	—	—
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	22/4/85	22/4/85	22/4/90	—	—
Native Economic Development (MOU)	Indian and Northern Affairs	29/8/85	29/8/85	31/3/90	300	150
Northern Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/10/85	2/10/85	31/3/94	40,000	20,000
Agriculture Processing	Regional Industrial Expansion	1/2/86	1/2/86	31/3/91	50,000	25,000
Transportation (MOU)	Transport	28/2/86	28/2/86	28/2/91	—	—
Total					169,600	84,800

GDA 1984 CANADA — ALBERTA

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with Alberta in 1985-86 were of $2,470,000 for GDA.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

ERDA 1984 CANADA — BRITISH COLUMBIA

Signed:
November 23, 1984

Effective date:
November 23, 1984

Terminates:
March 31, 1994

Purpose:
The economic development objectives for the province are:

(a) to enhance productive enterprise and increase employment opportunities within the province;

(b) to increase productivity and wealth creation in the province;

(c) to ensure that all regions of the province are provided with the opportunity to achieve their full economic potential; and

(d) to diversify and expand the economic base of the province.

The following subsidiary agreements remain in effect under the Canada — British Columbia ERDA as of September 30, 1986 (see table 10.)

Payments:
Federal expenditures under DRIE Subsidiary Agreements with British Columbia in 1985-86 were of $2,186,000 for ERDA. These payments were made under GDA Subsidiary Agreements which have expired.

For Further Information:

(1) for the ERDA and Planning Agreement: the Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator (see list);

(2) for RIE sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the Office of Regional Executive Director (see list);

(3) for other sectoral Subsidiary Agreements: the responsible federal department.

TABLE 10

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Effective*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Forest Resource Development	Agriculture (CFS)	25/5/85	25/5/85	31/3/90	300,000	150,000
Science and Technology	Science and Technology	8/7/85	8/7/85	31/3/90	20,000	10,000
Agriculture	Agriculture	25/7/85	25/7/85	31/3/90	40,000	20,000
Mineral Development	Energy, Mines and Resources	30/7/85	1/4/85	31/3/90	10,000	5,000
Tourism Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	21/8/85	21/8/85	31/3/90	30,000	15,000
Industrial Development	Regional Industrial Expansion	22/8/85	22/8/85	31/3/90	125,000	62,500
Science and Technology (MOU)	Science and Technology	1/3/85	1/3/85	1/3/90	—	—
Small Business Incentives	Regional Industrial Expansion	24/10/85	24/10/85	31/3/90	50,000	25,000
Victoria Convention Centre (MOU)	Regional Industrial Expansion	21/2/86	21/2/86	19/9/86	—	—
Victoria Convention Centre	Regional Industrial Expansion	30/5/86	30/5/86	31/3/90	21,825*	7,275
Total					596,825	294,775

* Includes municipal share.

EDA 1984 CANADA — YUKON

Signed:
June 4, 1984

Effective date:
June 4, 1984

Terminates:
June 4, 1989

Purpose:
The objectives of this Agreement are:

(a) to facilitate the diversification, the orderly expansion and the permanent stability of Yukon's economy;

(b) to improve the opportunities for the people of Yukon to contribute to and benefit from the economic and regional development of Yukon;

(c) to contribute to the expansion of the national economy through the development of an improved and social infrastructure in Yukon and through efforts to encourage the expansion of productive enterprise and employment in all regions of the Territory.

The following sub-agreements were in effect under the Canada — Yukon EDA as of November 1, 1985 (see table 11).

Payments:
No payments were made by DRIE under the Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement in 1985-86. However, a total of $818,000 was made in 1985-86 under the Canada — Yukon Tourism and Small Business Development Program, a "bridging measure" set up to fill the gap left by the expiry of an interim subsidiary agreement on tourism development and the development of a new package of programming initiatives for Tourism and Small Business in the Yukon.

TABLE 11

YUKON

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Tourism	Regional Industrial Expansion	2/5/85	31/3/89	10,000	8,000
Economic Development and Planning	Regional Industrial Expansion/Indian and Northern Affairs Canada/Canada Employment and Immigration	10/5/85	31/3/89	667	599
Total				10,667	8,599

For Further Information:

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EDA 1982 CANADA — NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Signed:
December 21, 1982

Effective date:
December 21, 1982

Terminates:
March 31, 1987

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate federal-territorial cooperation in initiatives to promote the planning and implementation of economic and socio-economic development in the Northwest Territories.

The following sub-agreements were in effect under the Canada — Northwest Territories EDA as of November 1, 1985 (see table 12).

Payments:
A total of $2,209,000 was paid by DRIE under the Northwest Territories — Canada Economic Development Agreement in 1985-86.

For Further Information:

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TABLE 12

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Subject	*Responsible Federal Department*	*Signed*	*Terminates*	*Estimated Total Cost ($000)*	*Federal Share ($000)*
Domestic Market Development	Regional Industrial Expansion (RIE)	16/3/83	31/3/87	10,750	9,675

SPECIAL ARDA AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Special ARDA Committees for each participating Province/Territory. The Special ARDA Committees are composed of representatives of Canada and the Province/Territory, and representatives from among the residents of Indian and Inuit ancestry.

Purpose:
These agreements provide for special action to ensure that rural residents, particularly those of Indian or Inuit ancestry, are able to benefit from rural development programs. The objectives of the agreements with respect to these people are to facilitate their access to existing or foreseeable job opportunities, to improve marginal or submarginal incomes of those engaged in primary producing activities, and to create new employment opportunities.

Authority:
The Agricultural and Rural Development Act. ARDA is now referenced as Revised Statutes of Canada 1970, c.A-4.

Time Frame:
The original Special Rural Development Agreements (Special ARDA) were signed in 1971 and 1972 with the four western provinces. In 1975, subsequent agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia to extend the program for two years. These agreements expired on March 31, 1977. In 1977, new Special ARDA Agreements were signed with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories and have subsequently been extended twice.

TABLE 13

	Signed	*Terminates*
Manitoba	March 9, 1977	March 31, 1987
Saskatchewan	May 30, 1977	March 31, 1987
British Columbia	May 18, 1977	March 31, 1987
Yukon	June 5, 1978	March 31, 1987
Northwest Territories	June 16, 1977	March 31, 1987

Financing and Operation:
The participating governments jointly respond to project proposals and, if approved, they are jointly funded (with certain exceptions noted below) and implemented in accordance with the terms of the agreements.

The federal government is responsible for funding up to 50% of the capital costs of commercial projects and for cost-sharing with the Provinces/Territories on a 50-50 basis the costs of all other projects, i.e. primary producing and social adjustment projects. In addition, in cases involving treaty or status Indian or Inuit people, the federal government is responsible for all approved costs.

Generally, project implementation and payment of financial assistance for commercial projects is the responsibility of the federal government, and implementation and payments made for all other projects is the responsibility of the provincial/territorial governments.

Payments:
See table 14.

For Further Information:

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TABLE 14

Special ARDA Agreements Expenditures
($000)

Province	*1981-82*	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Manitoba	3,237	2,621	4,117	5,510	6,709
Saskatchewan	5,030	2,701	3,698	2,995	4,200
British Columbia	3,392	2,566	3,245	2,630	3,283
Yukon	989	689	863	524	680
Northwest Territories	2,203	1,078	2,499	1,829	6,249
Total	14,851	9,655	14,422	13,488	21,121

PHYSICAL DISTRIBUTION ADVISORY SERVICE AGREEMENT

Administered By:
The Advisory Service is directly responsible in an operational sense to a Steering Committee comprising one representative from each of the Atlantic Provinces appointed by the Provincial Ministers, one of whom acts as co-chairman of the Steering Committee, and two representatives appointed by the Federal Minister, one of whom acts as co-chairman of the Steering Committee and one of whom is selected from the province hosting PDAS Steering Committee meetings.

Purpose:
The Advisory Service has been set up to assist in the pursuit of Federal and Provincial Government objectives as they relate to increased productivity and efficiency for business, and a greater realization of the Provinces' full economic potential.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 1983-6-1345 dated May 5, 1983.

Time Frame:
The duration of this Agreement is for the five-year period 1983-1988. However, pending a joint assessment of its operations, the Agreement may be wound up at any earlier time by mutual agreement of the Ministers.

Financing and Operation:

1. Government financial support during each fiscal year of operation shall take the form of contributions to the Service, providing, however, that the total amount of contributions by Canada not exceed $150,000 per fiscal year and the total amount of contributions not to exceed $75,000 by the four Atlantic Provinces.
2. Expenditures made relative to federal programs are at the discretion and under the control of the representatives of the Federal Minister, such funding being made as follows:
   a) for fiscal years 1983-84 and 1987-88, a sum not to exceed $200,000 per year; and
   b) for fiscal years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87, a sum not to exceed $250,000 per year.
3. The total amount of contributions, whether shareable or not by the Government of Canada over the duration of this Agreement, shall not exceed $1.9 million.

For Further Information:
Contact Regional Executive Director, Department of Regional Industrial Expansion (see list).

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Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

The principal concerns of the Department of the Secretary of State are in the areas of citizenship, human rights, multiculturalism, youth, education support, official languages programs and state ceremonial. There are many programs within these areas which have as their primary objectives, the building of the Canadian nation and the encouragement of an open democratic and tolerant society in which all Canadians feel a sense of belonging and a responsibility to participate in the affairs of their communities. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Department of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of State reports to Parliament for the Public Service Commission and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council.

The activities of the Department of the Secretary of State cover a broad spectrum which touches the lives of all Canadians. Some examples of these activities are outlined below.

The Citizenship Registration and Promotion Branch provides facilities for the granting of Canadian citizenship, as well as for its proof, retention, resumption, renunciation and revocation, in accordance with the Citizenship Act. The Citizenship Courts provide services in twenty-eight permanent locations and many more circuit stops across Canada.

The Department is also responsible for helping Canadians become more involved and aware citizens. Through its citizens' participation programs, Canadians are encouraged to take an active part in sharing and improving community life, by providing support to voluntary organizations and stimulating research on the voluntary sector, providing support for groups working to improve the status of women, promoting and coordinating government wide activities on issues relating to disabled Canadians, and arranging for youth exchange visits within Canada. Through the Native Citizens' Program, the Department supports the preservation of Native cultures, encourages the participation of Native people in Canadian society and the development of special projects to meet special needs as identified by Native people.

The Human Rights Directorate promotes greater awareness and understanding of human rights and related responsibilities and works to increase respect for and compliance with Canada's domestic and international commitments. It assists the Department to meet its responsibilities as the central point of reference for the federal government's domestic interests in human rights. Its activities include cooperation with provinces and agencies in the organization of meetings on human rights and cooperation in the preparation of reports to the United Nations on the Human Rights situation in Canada. As well, the Directorate provides technical and financial support to the human rights activities of non-governmental organizations.

The Multiculturalism Sector assists in the removal of barriers which inhibit the full and equal participation of cultural groups in the social, cultural and political life of Canada and encourages and supports the retention and sharing of culture by and among the various groups which make up Canadian society, thus promoting a sense of belonging.

In the Education Support area, the government is seeking to facilitate the access to all qualified and interested Canadians to post-secondary education and to this end the Department administers the Post-Secondary Education Financing Program under which funds are transferred to the provinces. It also assists post-secondary students to meet their expenses through the Canada Student Loans Program and provides funds to the provinces to be used for the teaching of the official languages.

The Translation Bureau, through translation and interpretation services assists the Parliament of Canada, federal departments and agencies to communicate effectively in both official languages. The Promotion of Official Languages Directorate has the mandate to make Canadians aware of the country's linguistic duality and to help other governments and the private sector set up and provide appropriate services to minority official language communities.

The State Ceremonial Directorate is responsible for organizing and managing state ceremonies and special events of national significance. It is also responsible for the establishment of rules of precedence and protocol for affairs of state and the promotion of the use of national symbols such as the Canadian flag and the national anthem. The Directorate is also responsible for providing services to the Offices of Lieutenant Governors and for all matters concerning visits to Canada of Members of the Royal Family.

Page

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR 215
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS 215
CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN 217
POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM 219
CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS 220
LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS 221
CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS 222
ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS 222
TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 223

TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE NON-FEDERAL PUBLIC SECTOR

Administered By:
Promotion of Official Languages Branch

Purpose:
To provide technical and financial assistance to provincial governments wishing to strengthen and enhance the equal status of the English and French languages and of the two linguistic communities, and to provide services to the public in the two official languages of Canada. The Governments of the Yukon and Northwest Territories are also eligible for support under this program.

Authority:
The program was established in response to specific recommendations directed to the federal government by the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (Book III The Work World).

Authority to make the expertise and experience acquired by the federal government, in areas of official languages such as translation and language training, available to provincial administrations was given by a Cabinet decision in 1970 and renewed in 1980 and 1983.

Authority to provide financial assistance to non-federal public administrations was granted by a Cabinet decision in 1970, cancelled by the Treasury Board in 1979 and renewed by a Cabinet decision in 1981 and 1983.

Financing and Operation:
The program of technical assistance provides aid through the activities of the Resource-Person Assignment Service and the Consultation Service.

1. The Resource-Program Assignment Service is available to non-federal organizations wishing to set up permanent services in both of Canada's official languages — in the fields of post-secondary education, telecommunications, culture and cooperation; and/or to carry out largescale projects that require special skills to achieve the objectives of the Official Languages Promotion Branch.
2. The Consultation Service gives access to federal government information and professional and technical resources in the areas related to official languages, particularly:
    a) language rights and legal aspects of official languages;
    b) use of the two official languages as languages of service, work and participation;
    c) analysis of the linguistic status of an organization or institution;
    d) linguistic and socioeconomic data on the community concerned;
    e) development of official language community institutions;
    f) teaching and learning of the two official languages;
    g) translation, terminology and interpretation;
    h) bilingual signs.
3. The Consultation Service is subject to the availability of resources and includes the provision of:
    a) information and documentation;
    b) specialists who act as advisors or consultants;
    c) second-language training and testing on a cost-recovery basis;
    d) translation services, at no cost, for an organization's name, sign, slogan, letterhead and calling card;
    e) bibliographical research services: compilation of bibliographies, of specialized glossaries, at no cost;
    f) an assessment of the quality of texts, at no cost.

The program of financial contributions is for special projects on a cost-shared basis of 50% sponsored by provincial and territorial authorities. Projects must represent an innovation or addition to the regular standard of service provided to the official language minority group or to the level of capability to work in the second language. Federal funding is limited to an initial development period in which identifiable additional costs are incurred. No capital or immobilization investment or expenditures are accepted. In 1985-1986, the Department of the Secretary of State spent $1,446,031 out of a budget of $1,575,000 ($300,000 for Manitoba, $590,309 for New Brunswick, $493,489 for Ontario, $37,233 for Prince Edward Island and $25,000 for the Northwest Territories). With respect to the Northwest Territories, the agreement on official and Native languages stipulates that the federal government shall bear all the costs involved with the implementation of the official languages.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Roger Savoie
Director General
Promotion of Official Languages Branch
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES IN EDUCATION AT ALL LEVELS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:

To promote, encourage and assist the development and provision of education in the language of the official language minority community of each province and territory, and to provide opportunities for Canadians to learn their second official language.

Authority:

Establishment in 1970-71 of official languages in education programs further to the recommendations on education of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism's report of 1968. The Government of Canada, under federal-provincial and federal-territorial agreements, provided almost $1.8 billion between 1970 and 1983 for programs supporting official languages in education. In 1983 a new Protocol of agreement was signed and three year bilateral agreements were concluded with each province and territory and approximately $600 million was provided. In September 1985, the Protocol and bilateral agreements were extended for two years until 1987-88. The Government of Canada's contributions over the period of the extension will total approximately $432 million.

Time Frame:

The first agreements were entered into for a four-year period commencing January 1, 1970 and were renewed for five years on April 1, 1974. Financial assistance for the 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 fiscal years was provided according to the terms of interim arrangements. Three year bilateral agreements were concluded in 1983-84 with each province and territory. The Protocol and the bilateral agreements were subsequently extended for two years until 1987-88.

Financing and Operation:

The program provides assistance in the following manner:

A. Financial assistance is provided under four program expenditure categories

Infrastructure Support:

Assistance for ongoing programs and activities for minority language education and second-language instruction is provided in the form of per-student payments and/or for special arrangements agreed to bilaterally with the province or territory concerned.

Program Expansion and Development:

Support for the expansion of existing programs and the design, development and implementation of new programs; for example, the setting up of new minority official language education programs, immersion programs and the development or purchase of teaching materials.

Teacher Training and Development:

The Government of Canada provides financial assistance for the professional training and development of minority official language and second language teachers to upgrade their linguistic and pedagogical skills. In particular, it funds individual bursaries awarded by the provincial and territorial departments of Education and also contributes to other related activities agreed to with the province or territory.

Student Support:

Financial assistance is provided through bursaries and through language learning activities outside formal classroom activities: exchanges, special projects, extracurricular activities, and so on. Bursaries are awarded, through the provincial and territorial authorities, to students at the post-secondary level belonging to the official language minority who wish to study in their own language or to students who wish to study in their second official language.

B. Support is provided for two national programs which are administered by the Council of Ministers of Education Canada (CMEC) in conjunction with the provincial/territorial departments of Education:

Summer Language Bursary Program:

This program enables students at the post-secondary level to take six-week immersion courses in their second official language in accredited institutions. Young francophone students outside Quebec who are eligible from the second last year of high school on, can also participate in this program to help to improve their skills in their own language.

Official-Language Monitor Program:

Through this program, students enrolled full-time in a post-secondary educational institution assist teachers of English as a second language, or French as a first or second language at all levels of the educational system. The program also allows for a number of monitors to work full-time in rural or semi-urban regions.

C. In addition:

Through the Language Acquisition Development Program, financial assistance is provided to voluntary organizations, professional associations and Canadian universities for the compilation and/or dissemination of information related to minority official language education or to instruction in French or English as a second language; the development and/or improvement of means, techniques or methods of teaching English or French as a second language or teaching in the minority official language.

The Queen Elizabeth Silver Jubilee Endowment Fund provides awards each year to university students who intend to pursue their undergraduate studies in their second official language. These awards (six in 1985-86) are financed from the accumulated interest of a $300,000 endowment fund created in 1979, and are administered by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Payments:
See table 1.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

TABLE 1

Official Languages in Education — Summary by Provinces and Territories — Expenditures for 1985-86

Provinces and Territories	*Infrastructure ($)*	*Program Expansion and Development ($)*	*Teacher Training ($)*	*Student Support ($)*	*Total ($)*
Newfoundland	1,122,305	1,862,929	70,000	180,000	3,235,234
Prince Edward Island	616,319	549,114	93,481	81,000	1,339,914
Nova Scotia	2,392,773	1,339,229	190,000	439,595**	4,361,597
Independent Schools	21,142	—	—	—	21,142
New Brunswick	21,411,172	8,991,111*	220,800	253,000	30,876,083
Quebec	75,658,461	2,951,550	750,000	1,500,000	80,860,011
Ontario	41,675,153	5,349,138	1,414,000	1,339,333	49,777,624
Independent Schools	970,699	—	—	—	970,699
Manitoba	5,495,906	542,495	157,500	301,355	6,497,256
Independent Schools	71,138	53,236	—	—	124,374
Saskatchewan	1,507,292	1,637,300	345,000	308,545	3,798,137
Alberta	4,333,097	1,657,580	547,173	319,400	6,857,250
British Columbia	4,151,927	3,166,161	905,250	335,300	8,558,638
Independent Schools	270,377	56,402	—	—	326,779
Sub-Total	159,697,761	28,156,245	4,693,204	5,057,528	197,604,738
Yukon	136,364	432,728	14,850	14,000	597,942
Northwest Territories	197,953	59,984	20,000	32,692	310,629
Sub-Total	334,317	492,712	34,850	46,692	908,571
TOTAL	160,032,078	28,648,957	4,728,054	5,104,220	198,513,309
Summer Language Bursaries					9,438,409
Official-Language Monitors					6,089,454
GRAND TOTAL					214,041,172

* This amount includes St-Jean ($426,000) and Miramichi ($4,223,004) school-community centers.

** This amount includes $300,000 from Promotion of Official Languages Programme.

CANADA STUDENT LOANS PLAN

Administered By:
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support

Purpose:
The Canada Student Loans Act makes financial help available to students who require assistance to carry on full-time and part-time studies at the post-secondary level of education. An interest relief program was initiated in September 1983 to provide for a deferral of interest charges on outstanding Canada Student Loans for unemployed former student borrowers.

Authority:
Canada Student Loans Act
Canada Student Loans Regulations

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program with no set termination date.

Financing and Operation:
There is no direct transfer of funds to the provinces under this program except to any province taking advantage of the opting out provision. Under this provision a province which chooses to operate its own student aid program and not offer assistance under the Canada Student Loans Program may be paid an alternative payment. This payment is determined by expressing the age 18 to 24 population of a province which has opted out as a percentage of the same age group population in the participating provinces and multiplying the result by the total statutory cost of operat-

ing the program. Quebec has opted out in each year and has received an alternative payment which since 1964 has amounted to $321 million.

Under the Canada Student Loans Program, loans made to full-time students by chartered banks and other designated lenders on authority of a Certificate of Eligibility are fully guaranteed by the federal government. Interest on the loans is paid by the federal government directly to lenders so long as the student is enrolled in an eligible post-secondary full-time course and for six months after he ceases to be so enrolled. At that time the borrower becomes liable for interest charges and repayment of principal. A student may be authorized assistance to a maximum of $105.00 per week of the study period. Repayment terms are arranged between the borrower and lender subject to a maximum term of 9½ years after the borrower becomes liable for interest charges.

Loans granted to part-time students are also guaranteed, but the interest on the loans is payable by the borrower. Individual loans must be repaid by the borrower within 24 months, commencing one month after the loan has been negotiated. No part-time student may have in excess of $2,500 of outstanding loans principal at any given time. Under the interest relief program, borrowers must be unemployed and have a gross monthly family income below a stated amount to qualify. Interest is assumed by the federal government for a total of 18 months and is granted to the borrower in 3 month periods.

Interest rates payable by borrowers and by the federal government to lenders are determined annually on August 1st in accordance with a formula in the Regulations. The formula fixes the rates on the basis of average yields in a six-month period on certain Government of Canada bonds.

Applications for full-time and part-time loan assistance are submitted to the appropriate provincial authority which is responsible under the legislation for determining the amount of any assistance to be granted. If the application is approved, the provincial authority will issue a Certificate of Eligibility to the student, authorizing the issue of a loan in an amount to be determined by the province. A Certificate of Eligibility may be negotiated at any Canadian chartered bank or other designated lender, but a borrower must maintain all his student loans at one branch of a lender by arranging transfers as necessary.

For interest relief, the borrower submits his application to the Student Assistance Directorate, through the lender or collection agent.

The annual provision of funds allocated for the full-time and part-time loan programs is determined by multiplying the legislative provision of $530 million for the base loan year 1983-84 by the change in post-secondary full-time enrollment between that year and the year concerned as well as applying a factor related to cost of living. In addition to the basic allocation the legislation provides for an additional 30 per cent of basic allocation as a supplementary amount for use in compensating for regional variations. The basic allocation is divided among provinces on the basis of the 18-24 year old population.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Canada Student Loans Authorized by Province from 1983 to 1986

	1983-84		*1984-85*		*1985-86*	
Province	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*	*Value ($000)*	*Number of Students Assisted*
Newfoundland	14,854	7,562	28,250	9,270	37,456	11,594
Prince Edward Island	4,306	1,945	4,930	2,130	5,267	2,219
Nova Scotia	32,305	11,982	37,575	13,234	37,548	13,392
New Brunswick	23,589	10,536	27,204	11,125	33,213	11,741
Ontario	236,806	108,907	266,835	111,637	257,051	106,174
Manitoba	28,346	9,532	35,434	11,147	40,283	12,218
Saskatchewan	20,100	8,330	21,454	8,916	28,736	9,985
Alberta	85,101	29,099	111,740	37,335	136,803	43,266
British Columbia	56,367	21,375	58,776	20,093	70,015	22,764
Yukon	460	165	644	217	651	200
Northwest Territories	—	14	30	10	43	16
Total	502,234	209,447	592,872	225,114	647,066	233,569

For Further Information:
General:

Ms. Mary Meloshe
Director
Student Assistance Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

Officer Responsible:

Mr. T. Kubacki
Manager
Canada Student Loans Program
P.O. Box 2090, Postal Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6C6

POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FINANCING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Policy and Analysis Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada

Federal-Provincial Relations Division
Department of Finance

Purpose:
To finance post-secondary education through contributions to provincial governments.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, as amended.

Time Frame:
No specified termination date. The legislation specifies that termination of the program requires three years' notice.

Financing and Operation:
The Post-Secondary Education Financing Program is one of two established programs financed under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977. Under this Act, the federal government makes contributions to provincial and territorial governments for the financing of insured health programs and post-secondary education. These contributions take the form of cash payments and tax transfers.

The cash payments made under the program by the Secretary of State are in amounts calculated by the Minister of Finance for this purpose.

Tables 3 and 4 present post-secondary education entitlements by province for 1985-86 and 1986-87. To indicate the total amount of the federal contribution for post-secondary education under the established programs financing arrangements, the tables also include data on the value of the tax transfer applicable to post-secondary education pursuant to the financing formula set out in Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

A description of the formula governing federal contributions under the established programs financing arrangements can be found in the section on Established Programs Financing supplied by the Department of Finance.

As required by the legislation, the total federal post-secondary education contributions and the expenditures by each province and territory on post-secondary education are reported by the Secretary of State in an annual report to Parliament entitled "Federal and Provincial Support to Post-Secondary Education in Canada."

Payments:
See tables 3 and 4.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Nigel Chippindale
Director
Policy and Analysis Directorate
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

TABLE 3

Federal Contributions to Provinces for Post-secondary Education under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1985-86*
($000)

Province	*Payments Made by Secretary of State*	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	60,626	42,939	103,565
Prince Edward Island	13,276	9,403	22,679
Nova Scotia	91,995	65,155	157,150
New Brunswick	75,125	53,207	128,332
Quebec	461,342	712,899	1,174,241
Ontario	855,834	761,913	1,617,747
Manitoba	111,726	79,130	190,856
Saskatchewan	119,266	62,651	181,917
Alberta	197,774	221,339	419,113
British Columbia	294,997	221,132	516,129
Yukon	2,003	2,065	4,068
Northwest Territories	4,325	4,757	9,082
Total	2,288,289	2,236,590	4,524,879

* Department of Finance Second Adjustment to Advance Calculation (08/01/86).

TABLE 4

Federal Contributions to Provinces for Post-secondary Education under Part VI of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977

Fiscal Year 1986-87*
($000)

Province	*Payments Made by Secretary of State*	*Value of Tax Transfer*	*Total*
Newfoundland	62,407	46,871	109,278
Prince Edward Island	13,766	10,340	24,106
Nova Scotia	95,130	71,449	166,579
New Brunswick	77,560	58,251	135,811
Quebec	469,029	778,019	1,247,048
Ontario	868,716	859,346	1,728,062
Manitoba	115,818	86,986	202,804
Saskatchewan	126,731	65,497	192,228
Alberta	209,603	239,871	449,474
British Columbia	312,581	234,033	546,614
Yukon	2,256	2,035	4,291
Northwest Territories	4,602	4,995	9,597
Total	2,358,199	2,457,693	4,815,892

* Department of Finance First Adjustment to Advance Calculation (04/11/86).

CITIZENSHIP AND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTION AGREEMENTS

Administered By:
Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:
To assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship and official language instruction to adult immigrants.

Authority:
Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements have been signed with each of the provinces in 1953 with the exception of Quebec which joined in 1969.

Time Frame:
Continuing program since 1953. The agreement may be terminated with the closing of any fiscal year, by either party giving prior notice of not less than three months.

Financing and Operation:
The Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements were originally conceived in the early fifties in response to the many thousands of post-war immigrants who were becoming eligible for citizenship. The Canadian Citizenship Act, passed in 1947, required the knowledge of an official language and an understanding of the responsibilities and privileges of citizenship. In order to assist the newcomer in citizenship preparation in particular and integration into Canadian life in general, agreements were signed to assist the provinces in the provision of citizenship instruction. "Citizenship instruction", in this context, means "the teaching of the English or French language and of the elementary facts about Canadian institutions and ways of life, to newcomers, for the purpose of facilitating their adjustment and integration into the Canadian community and of qualifying them for Canadian citizenship".

Financial support for the classes usually takes the form of contributions from the provincial departments of education to the local school boards. Under the federal-provincial agreements, the federal government reimburses participating provinces for one-half of whatever amount they have spent or contributed toward the teaching costs of citizenship and language instruction during the previous fiscal year. All provinces have signed these agreements. The agreements are currently under review.

Payments:
See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces for Citizenship and Language Instruction

Province	*1981-82* *($)*	*1982-83* *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*	*1985-86* *($)*
Newfoundland	13,786	18,585	16,632	19,712	—
Prince Edward Island	1,565	837	1,964	1,342	2,714.50
Nova Scotia	11,231	15,580	16,350	19,100	18,215.44
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	867,316	1,167,949	1,243,455	963,208	1,417,278.90
Ontario	1,104,632	2,947,339	2,829,350	2,673,998	2,238,807.65
Manitoba	—	536,883	334,320	396,049	373,792.94
Saskatchewan	89,623	92,010	72,781	70,016	30,056.81
Alberta	621,871	774,773	1,548,613	1,016,204	947,270.75
British Columbia	1,147,190	1,500,102	2,492,777	2,230,000	3,070,000.00
Total	3,857,214	7,054,058	8,556,242	7,389,629	8,098,136.99

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

LANGUAGE TEXTBOOK AGREEMENTS

Administered By:

Official Languages in Education
Education Support

Purpose:

To assist the provinces in the provision of language textbooks in citizenship and official language programs for adult immigrants.

Authority:

Citizenship Act

Individual federal-provincial agreements were signed with each of the provinces in 1963, with the exception of Quebec and British Columbia. Quebec signed the Language Textbook Agreement in 1970 and British Columbia joined in 1983.

Time Frame:

Continuing program since 1963. An agreement may be terminated on the 31st day of March of any year by either party giving written notice to the other not later than the 30th day of September of the preceding year.

Financing and Operation:

Prior to the signing of the agreements in 1963, the Citizenship Branch had undertaken to provide provincial education authorities with textbooks for use in Citizenship and Language Instruction courses for adult immigrants. In addition, the Branch initiated the "Citizenship Series" including booklets such as "Our Land", "Our History" and "Our System of Government" and distributed them to students in these classes. By the early sixties, new interest and increased demand had brought expansion in the field of second language learning. Publishers responded with an impressive array of new textbooks and teachers were anxious to try new methods and programs. It became evident that the Citizenship Branch was no longer in a position to evaluate the merits of textbooks and stock only a select few, and the provincial agencies were far better equipped to assess such learning materials.

In 1962 the Branch approached the provinces with a proposal that the provincial education departments take responsibility for the selection, purchasing and distribution of language textbooks for adult citizenship instruction.

Furthermore, it was proposed that the provinces be reimbursed by the federal government for the cost of providing the textbooks to students and teachers free of charge. Under the terms of the agreements, each participating province annually claims an amount equal to the average of textbook expenditures for the five preceding years.

The agreements are presently under review.

Payments:

See table 6.

TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces under the Language Textbook Agreements

Province	*1981-82 ($)*	*1982-83 ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	303	381	636	297	399.65
Nova Scotia	608	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	—
Quebec	20,111	34,976	14,938	46,779	26,490.91
Ontario	65,265	315,590	298,776	100,000	237,125.68
Manitoba	17,460	—	24,536	35,267	37,932.00
Saskatchewan	—	8,126	3,047	10,659	2,907.65
Alberta	222,034	156,686	175,743	165,464	100,000.00
British Columbia	—	180,000	175,585	120,000	380,000.00
Total	325,781	695,759	693,261	498,486	784,855.89

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Mark Goldenberg
Director
Official Languages in Education
Education Support
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

CONTINUING FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL-TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE OF OFFICIALS RESPONSIBLE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Administered By:
Human Rights Directorate
Citizenship

Purpose:
To exercise a continuing liaison function among provincial, territorial and federal departments and agencies concerned with human rights both within Canada and internationally, particularly in relation to Canada's commitments under the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other human rights instruments which Canada has ratified, and to coordinate regular Federal-Provincial- Territorial Ministerial Conferences relating to these responsibilities. The Committee serves as a forum to assist participating governments to meet their responsibilities and pursue their goals in the area of human rights.

Through working groups, the Committee undertakes, from time to time, special projects such as:

(i) a study of affirmative action and related special support programs in employment and training;

(ii) the development of a Canadian commentary of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other Conventions to which Canada is a State Party;

(iii) identifying emerging human rights and proscribed new grounds of discrimination;

(iv) assessing the teaching of human rights in Canada.

Authority:
Committee created by Ministers responsible for human rights at the Federal-Provincial Conference on Human Rights held in Ottawa, December 1975; endorsed by Ministers at the February 1981 Conference on Human Rights, and again at the September 1983 and September 1985 Ministerial Conferences.

Time Frame:
Indefinite. The Committee meets twice a year, usually in May or June and October or November.

Financing and Operation:
Each delegation pays its own participation expenses. Costs incurred in the preparation of meetings have been borne by the federal government by reason of its coordinative role stemming from the responsibilities of the chair. The Committee's terms of reference allow for chairing of meetings to rotate but to date at each meeting, provincial delegates have invited the federal representative to assume the chair at the succeeding meeting. The federal representative has been the Assistant Under Secretary of State (Citizenship) although officials of other federal departments form part of the federal delegation to Committee meetings.

Payments:
Nil

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mrs. Ann Dadson
Director
Human Rights Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OM5

ASSISTANCE TO PROVINCES FOR SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS

(Part of the Citizenship and Culture Program)

Administered By:
State Ceremonial Directorate

Purpose:
Assistance may be provided to provinces for special celebrations.

Authority:
Part of the general departmental mandate.

Royal Visits

Several members of the Royal Family visited Canada during the last years. The programs for these visits were developed by the federal Royal Visit Coordinator in a series of meetings with provincial coordinators, Rideau Hall and Buckingham Palace officials. The proposed activities and the many tour details were submitted to the Royal Staff at Buckingham Palace for final approval. Visits were held as follows:

Royal Visits 1986

- The Prince and Princess of Wales — April 30 to May 7
  Official visit to British Columbia to participate in the opening of Vancouver World Exposition (Expo '86) and to celebrate Vancouver's Centennial.

- The Princess Anne — June 20 to 26
  Official visit to Ontario and New Brunswick in relation to her Canadian regiments; private visit to Alberta as President of the British Olympic Associa-

tion in relation to the 1988 Winter Olympic Games in Calgary.

- The Princess Margaret — July 10 to 15
  Informal visit to British Columbia on the occasion of Expo '86.

Royal Visits 1987 (proposed)

- Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother — dates to be determined
  Visit to Ottawa and Montreal to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada.
- The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh — dates to be determined
  Official visit to Vancouver for the Heads of Government Meeting Conference and to at least one province.

Canada Day 1986

The theme of Canada Day 1986 was Transportation and Communications in honour of Expo '86. Activities were organized throughout the country and financial assistance was provided through Provincial/Territorial volunteer committees. Special celebrations were held in Vancouver on Canada Day in support of the city's centennial as well as an official ceremony on the Expo site simultaneously with the traditional one on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Canada Day 1987

The theme of Canada Day 1987 will be Citizenship in celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the Citizenship Act. While plans are only in the development stage, a national Canada Day poster contest has already been launched to select the official 1987 poster.

Anniversaries and Symbols Promotion 1986

- City of Vancouver centennial
  The city of Vancouver celebrated its centennial in 1986. A financial contribution was made to the Vancouver Centennial Commission to sponsor special celebrations throughout the year.
- The Canadian Symbols Kit
  Originally designed as a Canada Day promotional item, the Canadian Symbols Kit is a colourful, 27 card package complete with a wall map. The raison d'être of the kit is to promote awareness and appreciation of symbols that are uniquely Canadian. The kit was written, designed and printed under the direction of the Canada Day Secretariat and distributed through the Canada Day committees in the regions.

Anniversaries and Symbols Promotion 1987

- The Canadian Symbols Kit
  The response to the initial printing of the kit was such that a reprint is warranted. Provincial and territorial governments, departments of the federal government and other programs within the Department of the Secretary of State, are financially supporting the second printing. The second edition will focus on symbols in the context of "Canadian citizenship", in honour of the 40th anniversary of the declaration of Canadian citizenship (1947).

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Harris Boyd
Director
State Ceremonial Directorate
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION WITH PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Administered By:
Translation Bureau
Official Languages and Translation

Purpose:
To provide provincial Governments having official translation services (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, with the benefits of the Bureau's expertise in this area.

Activities:
The federal government's Translation Bureau has held since February 1980, yearly conferences which take place in various regions of Canada, where senior officials of the federal, provincial and territorial governments discuss their experiences in translation and redefine co-operation requirements.

Highlights — 1982-1986

1. Access to the federal terminology bank was granted to New Brunswick, Alberta, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan governments.
2. Simultaneous interpretation services are occasionally offered to provincial governments (Ontario and Manitoba) for conferences provided expenses cost-recovery.
3. Technical assistance in defining and developing a translation program at Saint-Boniface College (Winnipeg) in order to produce a pool of professionals to meet Manitoba's needs. Loan of a coordinator for three years (1981-1984). This exercise has been completed.
4. Workshops and talks for translators in Manitoba and New Brunswick translation offices and for students in translation at St. Boniface College (Manitoba).

5. Arrangements for on-going professional cooperation between the Secretary of State Regional Offices and Provincial Government translation offices (New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia, Northwest Territories and the Yukon).
6. Services provided for the translation of legislation and statutory instruments and technical assistance accorded to create and organize the official languages translation and interpretation services of the government of the Northwest Territories. Technical assistance is provided on equipment for simultaneous translation.
7. Correction of recruitment exams for the Government of Manitoba's translation service (1984-85).
8. Since 1981, cooperation with the Ontario, New Brunswick and Manitoba Governments for the development and standardization of the French terminology for the Common Law.
9. Technical assistance provided to the New Brunswick Government for a lexicon project on trades.
10. Training of seven judiciary interpreters for the Ontario Attorney General (July-August 1985) followed by a developmental program in the summer of 1986.
11. Two year loan of an interpreter to manage the Ontario judiciary interpretation service (April 1985 — April 1987).
12. Translation and interpretation services provided for the activities of the Intergovernmental Conferences Secretariat.

Financing and Operation:
Technical assistance to the provinces in the area of language transfer is not a separate budget item. Costs are fairly low because the assistance to provincial translation offices usually involves extending activities being carried out for the federal Translation Bureau. This service is coordinated by the Planning, Management and Technology Branch.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Ming Tsui
Director General
Planning, Management and Technology Branch
Official Languages and Translation
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General was established by the Solicitor General Act in 1966. The Solicitor General is the federal Minister primarily responsible for the fields of correction and law enforcement. In addition to his administrative responsibility for the Ministry, he is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat, The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service.

The Ministry Secretariat develops and co-ordinates Ministry policies in cooperation with the operating arms of the Ministry. This includes consultation with the provinces and other levels of government to assure the broadest possible range of exploration and development. Many of the necessary consultative processes, demonstration projects, conferences and research projects are carried out as joint federal-provincial programs initiated by the Secretariat.

In terms of personnel and expenditure, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is the largest of the four agencies under the Solicitor General. The objective of the RCMP is to enforce laws, prevent crime and maintain peace, order and security.

The RCMP enforces a broad range of federal statutes and executive orders. As well, the Security Offences Act assigns the RCMP primary responsibility for the investigation and prevention of offences directed at national security and internationally protected persons. Specialized protective services are provided to the Government of Canada and the diplomatic community.

Under arrangements with the provinces, the RCMP collects criminal intelligence, detects and investigates organized criminal activities, stock market manipulations and other major fraudulent activities. The RCMP also selectively investigates crimes where the Government of Canada or its agencies are victimized and other crimes involving a significant national interest.

Essential national police services such as central criminal records and identification services, forensic laboratory services, specialized police training and a national computer link to selected criminal intelligence data banks are provided free of charge to the Canadian police community.

In addition to its federal responsibilities, the RCMP provides general policing services under contract to all provinces excepting Ontario and Quebec, two territories and 191 municipalities.

The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for administering sentences of imprisonment imposed by the courts and to prepare offenders for their return as useful citizens to the community. Areas of federal-provincial co-operation include the sharing of facilities and services, the maintenance of certain federal inmates in provincial institutions and provincial inmates in federal institutions. and the provision of certain parole services by provincial authorities as well as joint investigation of issues of mutual concern.

In view of the expressed desire on the part of provincial and territorial correctional jurisdictions for greater consultation and ongoing dialogue with the federal government to reduce and/or resolve problems of overlap and duplication in the delivery of services and programs, the Commissioner of Corrections established a continuing multilateral forum which includes all his counterparts in those jurisdictions and which has met regularly, twice a year, since 1979.

The National Parole Board is the legally responsible body for determining which federal inmates are sufficiently prepared for release to the community.

Amendment to the Parole Act was proclaimed on September 1, 1978 to enable provinces to exercise parole jurisdiction in respect of inmates sentenced to imprisonment under federal criminal law in a provincial institution. At present, three provincial parole boards have been established: Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) is responsible for the collection, analysis and retention of information and intelligence on activities that constitute a threat to the security of Canada and reports to and advises the Government of Canada in relation to such activities. The Service also provides "security assessments" to Departments of the Government to ensure an employee's loyalty when his or her work involves access to classified information. CSIS has a responsibility also to provide information and advice concerning security matters under the "Citizenship Act" or the "Immigration Act".

Ministry of the Solicitor General **Page**

Secretariat

CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES 227
RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES 228
STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 229
PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES 230
COMMUNICATIONS GROUP ACTIVITIES 231
MINISTRY LIBRARY 231
NATIONAL VICTIMS RESOURCE CENTRE 231
YOUNG OFFENDERS DIVISION ACTIVITIES 232
RCMP CONTRACT POLICY 232
NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY 233

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS 233
CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES 233
CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE 234
CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA 235
POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT 235
FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT 237

The Correctional Service of Canada

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES 237
EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS 238
MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION 239
CONTRACTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES 240

The National Parole Board

SERVICES TO PROVINCES WITHOUT PAROLE BOARDS 242
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLE AUTHORITIES 242

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service 242

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Secretariat)

CONSULTATION CENTRE ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Consultation Centre, Programs Branch.

Purpose:
To provide a regional presence for the Ministry Secretariat and to facilitate and support the delivery of Secretariat's programs throughout the country; to liaise with provincial/territorial governments, voluntary organisations and the general public; to identify needs and opportunities within the regions; to facilitate the implementation of the Secretariat's research and development programs and; to manage the Secretariat's communications program at the regional level and serve as the major channel of communication between the Secretariat and the regions.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing.

Financing and Operation:
The Consultation Centre's organizational structure consist of a national office in Ottawa and six regional offices. The national office is responsible for the overall management of the Centre and for the coordination of the regional network. The regional offices operate the Centre programs at the local level and facilitate and support the delivery of Secretariat's programs throughout the country.

The Centre has a mandate in four general areas:

1. Federal-Provincial Liaison

The objective is to assist the Secretariat in its mandate to improve the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of policing and corrections services by fostering co-operation and by co-ordinating and rationalizing policies and programs between orders of government, the voluntary and private sectors and the general public.

Activities under this mandate include: the development and maintenance of links, regular dialogue and a climate of cooperation with provincial/territorial governments, components of the criminal justice system, voluntary organizations and the general public; the provision of direct access to the Secretariat; the support, organization and conduct of consultations on behalf of the Secretariat; the planning and organization of special events, such as Crime Prevention Week, etc.

2. Identification of Needs and Opportunities

The objective is to contribute to the Secretariat planning and policy development processes relevant observations, data and ideas from a regional perspective concerning emerging and existing needs for more efficient, effective and humane criminal justice services and opportunities for meeting these needs.

Activities include regional workshops, symposia and meetings; regional planning processes and development of networks on specific priority issues for the Secretariat.

3. Facilitation of Research and Development Implementation

The objective is to provide essential assistance at the local level to the implementation of the Programs Branch's Research and Development Program.

Activities include identification of sites, organizations and opportunities for projects; facilitation of provision of human and material resources; advice to community groups of Research and Development programs and personnel, and to advise Research and Development personnel of major local issues.

4. Management of the Secretariat's Communication program at the regional level and provision of a channel of communication between the Secretariat and the Region

The objective is to encourage support and participation from the general public and the criminal justice community in the development and implementation of Secretariat policies and programs.

Activities include responding to inquiries from the media, officials and the public; monitor the media; organize press conferences and consultations with the public, government officials and special interest groups; develop and maintain a regional resource centre; produce or distribute newsletters and special reports and organize and participate in workshops, conferences and seminars.

For Further Information:

Please contact the Consultation Centre in your region or the Head Office in Ottawa.

National Office:

Director
Consultation Centre
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

Tel.: (613) 991-2826

TABLE 1

Expenditures by Province
($000)

Province	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Newfoundland	11.4	23.8	68.5	105.9
Prince Edward Island	92.7	33.4	91.7	14.3
Nova Scotia	82.5	95.8	96.6	101.5
New Brunswick	90.1	8.4	50.4	10.2
Quebec	209.0	376.2	523.0	434.6
Ontario(1)	840.6	1,996.8	2,077.4	2,158.1
Manitoba	61.5	221.8	245.9	203.0
Saskatchewan	78.5	4.7	95.9	113.3
Alberta	223.1	139.6	66.0	147.1
British Columbia	101.5	304.3	254.2	333.8
Yukon	—	11.3	20.0	—
Northwest Territories	—	11.3	70.9	15.0

(1) Includes grants to national voluntary organizations.

Atlantic Region:

Suite 205
1075 Main Street
P.O. Box 549
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 1H2

Tel.: (506) 857-6368

Quebec Region:

Complexe Guy Favreau
200 ouest, boulevard Dorchester
Suite 201, Tour ouest
Montréal (Québec)
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-7362

Ontario Region:

Suite 600
60 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1N5

Tel.: (416) 973-8107

Prairie Region:

Cumberland Square
1501, 8th Street East
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7H 5J6

Tel.: (306) 995-4262

Pacific Region:

800 Burrard Street
Suite 1320
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6Z 2J5

Tel.: (604) 666-5307

Alberta and Northwest Territories:

Suite 260
Hillsborough Place
10149, 109th Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5J 3M4

Tel.: (403) 420-2222

RESEARCH DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of Administration Program)

Administered By:
Research Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote, support, develop, manage and conduct social science research related issues of policing, corrections, release and security in Canada and to communicate research findings to all interested parties, particularly to those who are responsible for legislation, policy and program development.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The duration of individual projects is negotiated to meet the circumstances for each study.

Financing and Operation:
The Research Division develops, manages and conducts social science research for the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The Division is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation and specific applicability of research to Ministry objectives in order to:

a) provide research-based policy and program advice;

b) provide information to improve the planning and development of policies, programs and legislation which respond to problems related to Ministry mandate;

c) evaluate criminal justice system policies and programs and legislation in this area;

d) increase the general knowledge base and information on which Ministry policy and program decisions can be made;

e) provide information on crime prevention, policing and corrections to the public and criminal justice professionals;

f) encourage the development of criminological research and manpower;

g) anticipate problems and areas of concern within the Ministry mandate and plan research accordingly.

Priorities for research are reviewed annually in consultation with all Ministry components to ensure maximum compatibility between new research and evolving Ministry objectives. The Research Division then either awards contracts for, or carries out research to respond to the identified information needs.

The Research Division's current activities are concentrated in the following general areas:

1. Crime Prevention
2. Community Policing
3. Efficiency/Effectiveness of Programs and services in policing, corrections, alternatives to incarceration and conditional release
4. Fair and equitable decision-making in the delivery of these services
5. Concern for victims of crime
6. Family Violence
7. Increasing community involvement in criminal justice
8. Young Offenders legislation and juvenile justice
9. Along with Statistics Canada and the Department of Justice improving the data base for the criminal justice system
10. Native Justice related to policing, corrections and release
11. Women in conflict with the law
12. Management of penitentiary populations.

In 1985-86, the Division, on behalf of the Ministry, let contracts for 71 research projects to be undertaken by universities, private industry or individuals, and continued to support work on 41 other projects started in previous years.

In addition to its contract and in-house research programs, the Division manages a program designed to assist criminology research centres and develop research manpower. Its program has three major aims: (1) the development of research manpower in each of the major regions of Canada to assist in meeting the country's criminal justice research needs; (2) the development of research with policy implications in the areas of crime, delinquency, and services delivery of justice; and (3) the dissemination of research findings on the national, provincial and regional levels. Funding agreements are for three years.

Criminology Centres currently receiving funds are at Dalhousie, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Regina, Alberta and Simon Fraser universities.

To obtain information concerning specific projects that the Division has funded or is now funding, please write to:

Mr. B. Larocque
Director
Management Services and Systems
Programs Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
KlA OP8

STATISTICS DIVISION ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Statistics Division, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To promote in concert with Statistics Canada and the Ministry of Justice the development of better information and statistics in the Canadian criminal justice system and to provide statistical information, methodological advice and technical support for the Ministry in support of policy development and in response to specific information requests.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
The Division collaborates with other federal departments, and with provincial, municipal and other agencies to develop criminal justice statistics and information systems.

The agency which has primary responsibility for national justice statistics is the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. It is steered by a federal-provincial group called the Justice Information Council (J.I.C.). The J.I.C. which is made up of federal and provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice along with the Chief Statistician is the body which co-ordinates and directs the federal-provincial components of the effort to develop better management information and statistical systems in the Canadian criminal justice system. Reporting to the J.I.C. is the Liaison Officers Committee which has membership from each of the departments sitting on J.I.C., as well as representation from the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. It is the role of the L.O.C. to meet frequently with the Centre to discuss priorities and work plans, and to facilitate the supplying of data and exchange of information between the jurisdictions and the Centre.

The Statistics Division coordinates Ministry participation with the Centre and provides the membership to the L.O.C. It is the role of the Statistics Division to distribute, interpret and analyse data emanating from the Centre, and to insure that the Centre is kept informed of pertinent statistical activities being carried out within the Ministry.

For Further Information:

Ms. A. Johnston
A/Director, Statistics Division
Programs Branch
Ministry Secretariat
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP8

Tel.: (613) 991-2962

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES
(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Planning and Development Group, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To assist the Ministry in achieving a more just and effective response to crime and encourage public participation in crime prevention and control through the provision of support and technical advice designed to stimulate innovation and promote improvement in policing, corrections and release of inmates.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing. The work of the group comprises part of the continuing Ministry effort to reduce the social and economic costs of crime and improve the productivity and effectiveness of operations in the areas of policing, corrections and release of inmates.

The duration of experimental or demonstration projects is determined through contractual arrangements or contribution agreements to a maximum of three years.

Grants for operational support for national voluntary organizations are provided in five-year cycles subject to annual confirmation by Parliament. Sustaining contributions for this type of support are given for one year at a time over several years.

Financing and Operation:
The Planning and Development Group carries out its responsibilities by:

- identifying emerging trends, issues and program needs of the Ministry through consultations with Secretariat organizations, the Ministry agencies, other federal departments, provincial governments and the corporate and voluntary sectors;
- planning, designing, implementing and monitoring programs and model projects for existing initiatives (community policing, community corrections, crime prevention, missing children, victims of crime, Aboriginal Peoples, and women in conflict with the law) and for evolving initiatives (including multicultural policing and corrections, crime and youth, crime and aging, and employment development);
- developing and implementing policies for the sustaining funding program for voluntary organizations and managing this funding program;
- based on the review of research, development, evaluation and federal/provincial and federal/private and voluntary sector consultations, producing issues papers and supporting conferences and workshops which recommend future directions in programs and program policies.

Within this broad mandate the Planning and Development Group has at both the federal and provincial/territorial levels two roles to play in the ongoing process of policy development and implementation. Where policy has yet to be developed, the Planning and Development Group, through financial and technical assistance to the provinces/territories and communities, can test new and innovative initiatives through a research and development model framework. The results of such research and development activities are continually shared with policy planners and program administrators to form a basis on which new priorities may be set, and from which new policies and programs may emerge.

The second role of the Planning and Development Group is implementation of policy initiatives which are already well developed theoretically and conceptually. The Planning and Development Group provides development and technical assistance to support broad, effective and equitable implementation of Ministry policies.

These activities are generally carried out in collaboration with one or more of the territorial governments, Ministry agencies, the regional offices of the Consultation Centre and the voluntary sector organizations.

The Planning and Development Group also manages a Sustaining Funding Program for National Voluntary Organizations which are involved in areas of Ministry responsibility and meet the funding criteria established by the Ministry.

Organizationally, Planning and Development services are provided by the central office in Ottawa. Through organizational links within Programs Branch, the Planning and Development Group receives assistance from the Ministry regional Consultation Centres in the development and implementation of model demonstration projects.

Table 1 lists expenditures for funded activities, by province/territory during the last four years.

For Further Information:

Mr. Alex Himelfarb
Director General
Planning and Development Group
Programs Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

COMMUNICATIONS GROUP ACTIVITIES

(Part of the Administration Program)

Administered By:
Communications Group, Programs Branch

Purpose:
To explain the Ministry's functions, objectives and activities to those within the criminal justice system and to the public, and to serve the information and communication needs of the Solicitor General in the exercise of his responsibilities.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations.

Time Frame:
Continuing

Financing and Operation:
In relation to its communication function the Group:

(a) carries out a public relations program to meet the requirements of the Ministry, and to respond to the needs of the news media and public for information about the activities of the Ministry;

(b) produces Ministry publications, news releases, speeches, special reports and other specialized information material;

(c) operates an inquiries centre distributing information material in response to written and telephone requests;

(d) carries out an exhibits program across Canada at various venues;

(e) publishes a monthly journal for the criminal justice system, "Liaison" which is sent free to 10,000 subscribers in Canada and abroad;

(f) maintains an audio-visual program producing public service announcements, films and video-tapes on criminal justice topics.

For Further Information:

Information Officers

Tel.: (613) 991-2806

MINISTRY LIBRARY

The Ministry Library is a resource collection of approximately 25,000 volumes, 300 periodical subscriptions, and a growing collection of microforms on crime, law enforcement, corrections, juvenile justice and related areas. Its services are available to staff of The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Secretariat. Individuals can use the Library by appointment or can obtain access to library material through inter-library loan services. Included are government publications, legal materials, and abstracts, indexes and bibliographies in the field of criminology.

For Further Information:
Mrs. Heather Moore

Tel.: (613) 991-2779

NATIONAL VICTIMS RESOURCE CENTRE

Opened on August 22, 1984, the National Victims Resource Centre forms part of a $4.8 million Victim Initiative funded by the Federal Government until March 1986. The Centre's mandate includes collecting information related to victims of crime and making it available to professionals and the public across Canada. Aided by a computerized information system, the Centre stores information on written materials, audiovisual material, descriptions of research and demonstration projects funded by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and the federal Department of Justice, and detailed descriptions on some 500 service programs now operating in Canada. In addition to its own database, the Centre also has access to over 300 commercially available databases. In cases where the Centre cannot answer a specific question, the staff will do their best to refer the client to another source for more detailed information.

The Ministry expects its clientele to include professionals working in the criminal justice system, including police, victim assistance agencies, social service organizations and members of the general public.

The Centre may be contacted by writing to the National Victims Resource Centre, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P8, Tel.: 1 (800) 267-0454.

YOUNG OFFENDERS DIVISION ACTIVITIES

Administered By:
Young Offenders Directorate, Policy Branch

Purpose:
To support the effective implementation of the Young Offenders Act, and to promote the improvement of juvenile justice policies and programs throughout Canada. The major activities flowing from these objectives include ongoing monitoring/review/evaluation of the legislation, the administration of the Young Offenders Cost-Sharing Agreements, and the management of "transitional support" programs to facilitate the implementation of the legislation.

Authority:
The Young Offenders Act.

Time Frame:
The Young Offenders Cost-Sharing Agreements are in effect from April 2, 1984 to March 31, 1989. The three-year "transitional support" programs are scheduled to terminate on March 31, 1987 but a two-year extension is being sought in response to provincial and private sector requests. Monitoring/review/evaluation of the legislation is an ongoing activity.

Financing and Operation:
Adoption by Parliament of the Young Offenders Act on July 7, 1982 and its proclamation on April 2, 1984 terminated federal funding for juvenile delinquents under the Canada Assistance Plan and the special Young Offenders Agreements administered by Health and Welfare Canada. As a consequence, federal-provincial-territorial negotiations to develop new financial arrangement for federal funding of young offenders services were undertaken by Solicitor General Canada. To date, Young Offenders Cost-Sharing Agreements have been concluded (and payments initiated) with all jurisdictions except Quebec.

Concomitantly, the Ministry of the Solicitor General initiated a number of transitional support programmes to assist the provinces/territories and private sector agencies active in juvenile justice in implementing the new legislation, i.e., the development of automated information systems compatible with the records provisions of the Act, the development/implementation of innovative/effective services for dealing with young offenders, and the preparation/dissemination of information to the juvenile justice community and the general public.

Finally, an ongoing process of legislative monitoring/review/ evaluation was initiated to systematically gauge the impact of the Act through policy analysis, continuing consultation with provincial officials and private sector representatives, and comprehensive research and evaluation.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Don Demers
Director General
(Young Offenders Directorate)
Policy Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

RCMP CONTRACT POLICY

Administered By:
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate

Police and Security Branch

Purpose:
To provide policy advice in relation to the administration of provincial and municipal policing agreements for the provision of services by the RCMP.

Authority:
Department of the Solicitor General Act/RCMP Act

Time Frame:
Agreement with the provinces on the current RCMP police service contracts was reached in August 1981. Secretariat officials headed the federal negotiating team and prepared advice to the Government. Policy support since the signing of the policing agreements is ongoing.

Financing and Operation:
Support on negotiating strategy and preferred positions has consisted in the development of recommendations for the consideration of Cabinet and the submission of proposals respecting financial terms to Treasury Board. Advice on the interpretation of various clauses of the agreements is developed on an ongoing basis. Close liaison on these matters is maintained at all times with provincial officials.

For Further Information:
Responsible Officer:

Mr. R.W. Christensen
Director General
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT POLICY

Administered By:

Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate

Police and Security Branch

Purpose:

To consult with the Department of Justice and the provinces on the development of police policy and the resolution of both operational and administrative problems affecting law enforcement in Canada.

Authority:

Department of the Solicitor General Act and annual appropriations

Time Frame:

The duration of individual task forces and committees varies.

Financing and Operation:

Participation with the Department of Justice and the provinces in the resolution of problems affecting law enforcement is an integral component of the mandate of the Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate. Financial costs are minimal, except for the salaries of the officers involved. Task forces and other working arrangements are set in place as required by the Federal-Provincial Committee of Ministers Responsible for Criminal Justice or the Minister or senior officials in the Ministry.

The following issues figure prominently in federal-provincial consultations and in the work of various task forces and committees:

- the identification, seizure and forfeiture of the proceeds of criminal transactions;
- the development of bilateral mutual assistance treaties in criminal matters;
- the development of legislative and policy remedies regarding McDonald Commission recommendations affecting policing;
- the countering of drug trafficking;
- the examination of Police Powers as major component of the Criminal Law Review;
- the development of policy respecting policing on Indian Reserves;
- the designation of agents, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part IV.1 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation of peace officers, by the Solicitor General, for the purposes of Part IV.1 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation, by the Solicitor General, of Fingerprint Examiners pursuant to s.594 of the Criminal Code;
- the designation, by the Solicitor General, of counterfeit examiners pursuant to s.419 of the Criminal Code.

These efforts contribute, in varying degrees, to the development of national standards in policing, to the resolution of operational problems affecting policing, and to the development of legislation which provides an appropriate balance between the requirements of effective law enforcement and the rights and freedoms of Canadians.

For Further Information:

Responsible Officer:

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Director General
Police and Law Enforcement Policy Directorate
Police and Security Branch
Ministry of the Solicitor General
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL STATUTES AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

The primary role of the RCMP is the enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders. Over 150 Federal Statutes include offences which are detected, investigated or for which preventive action is taken. These include the Narcotic Control Act, Bankruptcy Act, Immigration Act, Customs Act, Aeronautics Act, Excise Act, Security Offences Act and the Criminal Code.

Protective services are provided to various departments, institutions and agencies of the Government of Canada as well as to certain designated persons and diplomatic missions. Protection is provided to visiting foreign dignitaries, the Prime Minister, the Governor General and other officials.

Law Enforcement Services are specialized and technical services provided essentially free of charge to recognized Canadian police forces, law enforcement agencies, correction services and the criminal courts. These services were created in 1937 by the Commissioner under the authority of the RCMP Act, and at that time called National Police Services. In 1979 the name was changed to Canadian Police Services and in 1985 to Law Enforcement Services. The total cost of Law Enforcement Services in the fiscal year 1985-86 was $92,442,000.

CANADIAN POLICE SERVICES

Canadian Police Services are provided essentially free of charge to recognized Canadian police forces, law enforcement agencies, correction services and the criminal courts. These services include forensic laboratories, identification services, Canadian Police College and the Canadian Police Information Centre.

The total cost of Canadian Police Services in the fiscal year 1983-84 was $82,176,000.

Forensic Laboratories

Purpose:
The RCMP Forensic Laboratories provide technical and scientific assistance to all law enforcement agencies in Canada. This assistance is provided from regional laboratories located in Vancouver; Edmonton; Regina; Winnipeg; Ottawa; Montreal; Sackville and Halifax. The laboratory staff conduct forensic examinations of physical evidence, and present "expert" evidence to the Canadian criminal courts in the fields of Alcohol, Chemistry, Document Examination, Firearms and Tool Marks, Serology, Counterfeiting, Toxicology as well as Hair and Fibers.

Senior staff of the Central Forensic Laboratory are responsible for the training, establishment of analysis methods, standards of performance and certification of laboratory personnel. Liaison is maintained with national and international "forensic institutions" concerning research and development projects. The Forensic Laboratories are involved in the evaluation of police equipment and ongoing involvement in the national breath testing for alcohol program. This activity results in the approval of testing instruments for police use, and the involvement in the formation of new laws affecting breath testing. The Forensic Laboratories are currently addressing the analysis of explosives residues in view of the increasing number of investigations and occurrences, both nationally and internationally, involving the criminal use of explosives. Operational support activities within the Forensic Laboratories is a continuing responsibility.

Authority and Time Frame:
Forensic Laboratory services were created by the Commissioner, in 1937, under the authority of the RCMP Act. An agreement reached at the Federal/Provincial Conference on Organized Crime in 1966, which was confirmed by Treasury Board minute number 67-2030, in 1967 brought Forensic Laboratory services under the umbrella of National Police Services. Since 1979, the RCMP has managed the Program of Science and Technology in Support of Law Enforcement in consultation with the Operational Research Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and the National Research Council of Canada. As lead agency, the RCMP is responsible for the financing, contracting, accounting and monitoring of all projects initiated by the program, which are undertaken to satisfy the research needs of the Canadian police community. This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The 1985-86 federal government contribution to RCMP Forensic Laboratories was $23,580,000.

Identification Services

Purpose:
Identification Services maintain national registries of criminal fingerprints, criminal records, firearm and other criminal identification information which are received from Canadian law enforcement agencies, penal institutions, and other federal agencies. The records and data maintained provide vital support in criminal investigations and are available to all duly authorized agencies throughout Canada on a 24 hour a day basis.

Authority and Time Frame:
The Identification of Criminals Act and the RCMP Act gave authority for the creation of Identification Services in 1920. Following an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, which was confirmed by Treasury Board minute 67-2030 on July 27, 1967, Identification Services became part of the National Police Services. This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The 1985-86 federal government contribution to the RCMP Identification Services was $19,103,000.

CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE

Purpose:
The Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC) provides an automated central repository for police information to accredited Canadian police agencies through a nation-wide data communications network. On-line response to operational police queries is provided to approximately 1,300 terminals strategically located across Canada to serve over 50,000 Canadian police officers in federal, provincial, and municipal jurisdictions. Present applications are:

a) Vehicles File;

b) Persons File;

c) Property File;

d) Marine File;

e) Criminal Records File;

f) National Motor Vehicle Registered Owner and Driver's Licence System;

g) Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS)*;

h) Message Switching (Narrative Traffic);

i) Major Crime File; and

j) Missing Children File.

* ACCIIS was developed for Criminal Intelligence Services Canada (CISC). During 1984, the executive committee's of both CPIC and CISC, passed resolutions to have ACIIS brought under the CPIC umbrella.

Authority and Time Frame:
The RCMP was directed to automate police information, by a Cabinet Memorandum of December 29, 1965. As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, which was later approved by Treasury Board minute 67-2030 July 27, 1967, CPIC was included within National Police Services. This program has been a continuing responsibility of the RCMP since the CPIC system first became available to Canadian law enforcement agencies on July 1, 1972.

Financing and Operation:
The 1985-86 Federal Government contribution to CPIC was $43,218,000.

Canadian Police College (C.P.C.)

The C.P.C. provides advanced police training and related research in the areas of police organization, administration, personnel management, executive development, specialized investigative approaches and techniques, such as hostage negotiation and bomb disposal. The college is open to law enforcement personnel in Canada and to selected foreign police on a limited basis.

An Advisory Committee composed of representatives from the RCMP, Ministry of the Solicitor General, Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police and Provincial Attorneys General (or Solicitors General) reviews College's courses and programs to provide advice with respect to the functioning of the college.

Authority and Time Frame:
As a result of an agreement reached at the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, which was confirmed by Treasury Board minute 67-2030 July 27, 1967, the Canadian Police College was included within National Police Services. This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The 1985-86 federal government contribution to the Canadian Police College was $6,540,000.

CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE CANADA

Purpose:
Criminal Intelligence Service Canada (CISC), founded in 1969, is an organization of Canadian Police Forces which includes the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Quebec Police Force, Ontario Provincial Police and in excess of sixty municipal police departments.

The purpose of CISC is to provide facilities to ensure the exchange of criminal intelligence between law enforcement intelligence units, and the CISC central and provincial Bureaux.

To facilitate this process, the RCMP administers the Central Bureau for CISC through an Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (ACIIS) available to all CISC member agencies.

There are Provincial Bureaux located in all provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is serviced by the Nova Scotia bureau.

The CISC executive committee is composed of the Chiefs of Police of major forces, with the Commissioner of the RCMP as the chairman. An annual report is published which provides an overview of organized criminal activities within Canada and is released each year at the meeting of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.

Authority and Time Frame:
CISC was created as a result of an agreement reached pursuant to the 1966 Federal-Provincial Conference on Organized Crime, was confirmed by the Treasury Board minute 67-2030 of July 27, 1967 and commenced operation in 1969. This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
The 1985-86 federal government contribution to CISC was 8,889,000.

POLICE SERVICES UNDER CONTRACT

Administered By:
Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Purpose:
The RCMP has contracted to provide provincial policing services to all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, to the Yukon and Northwest Territories, and to 191 municipalities across Canada.

Authority:
The RCMP Act gives the RCMP authority to provide policing services on a contract basis to provinces, territories and municipalities. The approval of the Governor in Council and the Lieutenant Governor in Council, of the individual province, territory or municipality are required before contract policing services can be provided by the RCMP.

Time Frame:
The first provincial agreement for RCMP services was entered into with Saskatchewan in 1928. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and Alberta entered into contracts with the RCMP in 1932, with Newfoundland and British Columbia entering into agreements in 1950. The first municipal agreement was with the Municipality of Flin Flon, Manitoba, in 1935.

On April 1, 1981, ten year provincial, territorial and municipal policing agreements came into effect in eight provinces, the two territories and 190 municipalities. By May 1, 1982, the RCMP had policing agreements with 191 municipalities. Municipal agreements were increased by one on May 1, 1986 when the RCMP began policing Barrhead, Alberta. The Royal Newfoundland Constabulary expansion reduced this number to 191 with their takeover of Corner Brook, Newfoundland on July 1, 1986.

Financing and Operation:

Under the new agreements, the federal government shares the costs of RCMP policing services with those provinces, territories and municipalities that are contracting for RCMP services. The agreements are in effect from April 1, 1981 to March 31, 1991.

A direct costing method is used in calculating the total costs shared between the federal government and each contracting province, territory and municipality. Direct costs include all operating, maintenance and equipment expenditures made by the RCMP to provide policing services within that province, territory or municipality. In addition, the agreements stipulate that a pension provision, administration, training and accommodation costs be added to the direct cost to obtain the total shared costs.

For the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981, costs were based on the actual expenditures for the previous fiscal year. As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs were based on expenditures incurred in the fiscal year that services were provided. Reimbursement by the provinces and territories, to the federal government, for the fiscal year 1981-82 was at 56%. The cost increased by 1% per fiscal year, until 1985-86, when 60% was reached. Beginning April 1, 1986, reimbursement will be at 62% and will increase by 2% per fiscal year until 1990-91 when 70% is reached.

Costs to municipalities, with populations over 15,000, for the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981 were based on the actual expenditures incurred in that individual municipality during the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on expenditures incurred in the individual municipalities in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by these municipalities to the federal government, was at 81% for fiscal year 1981-82. This is to be increased by 1% per fiscal year until 90% is reached in the last year of the agreement in 1990-91.

Costs to municipalities, with populations under 15,000, for the nine month period commencing April 1, 1981 and terminating December 31, 1981 were based on the actual expenditures incurred in that municipality during the previous fiscal year.

As of January 1, 1982 and for the remainder of the contract life, costs will be based on the actual expenditures incurred in the municipality, in the fiscal year that services are provided. Reimbursement by these municipalities, with one exception, to the federal government was at 56% for fiscal year 1981-82. This was increased by 1% per fiscal year until 60% was reached in 1985-86. In fiscal year 1986-87, reimbursement will be at 62% and will be increased by 2% per fiscal year until 70% is reached in the final year of the agreement in 1990-91.

Two exceptions to the costs to be shared are the agreements with Hinton and Barrhead, Alberta which commenced May 1, 1982 and May 1, 1986 respectively. The costs incurred in these municipalities are aggregated with all other municipalities under 15,000 population in Alberta. However, reimbursement by Hinton and Barrhead to the federal government is to be at 70% per fiscal year for the life of the contract. These contracts expire on March 31, 1991.

Payments:

Under these agreements, provinces, territories and municipalities are billed on a quarterly basis in July, October, January and March of each year, for the law enforcement services provided during the preceding three month period.

Payments made by the provinces, territories and municipalities contracting for RCMP services for the fiscal years 1984-85 and 1985-86 are depicted in table 2.

TABLE 2

Payments by Provinces, Territories and Municipalities for RCMP Policing Services
($000)

	Provinces/Territories		*Municipal*	
Provinces/Territories	*1984-85*	*1985-86*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Newfoundland	21,005	21,650	2,088	2,640
Nova Scotia	19,410	20,472	1,755	1,920
Prince Edward Island	3,573	3,322	308	349
New Brunswick	14,259	13,457	1,985	2,490
Manitoba	24,576	26,472	4,745	5,280
Saskatchewan	33,251	34,330	6,065	6,958
Alberta	47,761	36,811	18,733	19,107
British Columbia	68,738	63,958	66,491	77,382
Northwest Territories	17,999(1)	11,400	—	—
Yukon	5,173	4,833	—	—
Total	255,745	236,705	102,170	116,126

(1) NWT: Payment includes monies for all outstanding accounts from 1982-83.

FIREARMS FINANCIAL AGREEMENT

Purpose:
The Firearms Registration and Administration Section administers the Business Permit and Firearms Acquisition Certificate sections of the Criminal Code.

As part of the administration of criminal law in each province, provincial authorities issue firearms acquisition certificates and firearms business permits. The federal government reimburses the provinces for the deficits they incur after the administrative costs are deducted from revenues from fees for these permits and certificates under authority of Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code of Canada.

Authority and Time Frame:
The 1978 firearms legislation, under Section 106.3 of the Criminal Code, and the memoranda of agreement between the Federal Government and the Provinces/Territories of Canada required the creation of the Firearms Registration and Administration Section. This is a continuing program.

For Further Information:

The Commissioner
Executive Services Branch
RCMP Headquarters
1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 3M8

Tel.: (613) 993-3200

TABLE 3

Payments by the Government of Canada under the Firearms Financial Agreement
($000)

Provinces/Territories	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Newfoundland	70	113
Prince Edward Island	51	107
Nova Scotia	144	217
New Brunswick	139	222
Quebec	223	525
Ontario	483	547
Manitoba	153	247
Saskatchewan	146	227
Alberta	248	259
British Columbia	214	355
Yukon	37	39
Northwest Territories	62	51
Total	1,970	2,909

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(The Correctional Service of Canada)

EXCHANGE OF PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES
(Part of the Correctional Services Programs)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
Agreement with Ministry of Social Services, Province of Saskatchewan to provide psychiatric care to provincial inmates and psychiatric assessments when requested by the court while the offender is on remand and with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Province of Quebec to provide psychiatric care to federal inmates incarcerated in that province.

Authority:
Penitentiary Act

The Federal-Provincial Agreement with Saskatchewan became effective November 14, 1977.

Time Frame:
This is intended to be a continuing activity.

Financing and Operation:
The Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon provides accommodation for the detention of thirty-two persons admitted under the terms of the agreement. The Province of Saskatchewan agrees to pay the "per capita" costs of maintaining a person accommodated under the agreement. The "per capita" costs formula is contained in the agreement and is based upon the principle of full-cost recovery but excludes capital costs of land, buildings, and equipment and depreciation. The Institut Philippe Pinel, Montreal, Quebec, provides psychiatric care to federal inmates referred by federal institution physicians. The Province of Quebec submits a global estimate of costs for the year, excluding capital costs and Canada agrees to pay one-twelfth of the amount on the first day of each month. Canada and Quebec agree to consider and reach an agreement of establishing a cost adjustment for under or over usage of the forecasted patient days. Table 4 depicts the costs over the past four years.

TABLE 4

Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal

	($)
1982-83	8,055,400
1983-84	8,536,900
1984-85	8,959,000
1985-86	9,315,092

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Dr. D. Craigen
Director General
Medical and Health Care Services
The Correctional Service of Canada
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

Tel.: (613) 992-5713

EXCHANGE OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES BETWEEN FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:

Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:

To provide for the placement of offenders sentenced to incarceration in institutions which best meet their program needs and/or to provide for reimbursement to the provinces for maintenance of federal inmates held beyond expiry of s.16(1) at the request of the federal jurisdiction. For Quebec, an additional, separate agreement for female offenders was negotiated in 1982. Revised agreements have been negotiated effective 1986-87 which combine maintenance of offenders and suspension of parole. Under the new agreements, payments for these services are combined and a flat fee is negotiated and revised annually based on changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Authority:

Penitentiaries Act — transfers to federal institutions of persons sentenced to less than two years.

Prisons and Reformatories Act — transfers to a provincial institution of persons sentenced to more than two years.

The federal-provincial Exchange of Service Agreements (ESAs) were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:

August 14, 1974; amended April 1, 1986

Prince Edward Island:

September 7, 1984

New Brunswick:

March 15, 1975

Manitoba:

December 31, 1973

Saskatchewan:

November 21, 1973; amended September 11, 1984; and March 27, 1986

Alberta:

December 31, 1973; amended March 26, 1984; and November 28, 1985; and April 1, 1986

British Columbia:

February 28, 1974; amended April 1, 1986

Yukon Territory:

December 31, 1973; revised October 4, 1984; and April 1, 1986

Quebec:

February 15, 1974; and for female offenders April 1, 1982

Northwest Territories:

The agreement was signed on July 10, 1973; but was made effective from August 29, 1972; revised December 3, 1984; and amended April 1, 1986

Newfoundland:

April 1, 1975; revised January 2, 1985 but there is also another agreement which was signed on September 14, 1949 and is for the maintenance of federal inmates sentenced by the courts to imprisonment in Her Majesty's Penitentiary at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Ontario:

October 3, 1985; this agreement combines compensation for maintenance beyond expiry of s.16(1) and for parolees under suspension; amended June 19, 1986

Time Frame:

This is a continuing activity of The Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:

The Exchange of Service Agreements provide that the federal and provincial governments agree to pay the daily costs of maintaining a person held under the Agreement. The daily maintenance costs is based upon the average per-capita share of institutional operating costs, but excludes capital costs of land and building depreciation, where mutually acceptable, a flat per diem fee, has been negotiated. Some services, where mutually acceptable, are provided on a marginal cost basis.

For the agreements which were negotiated on April 1, 1986, several have capital contributions included for guaranteed bed-spaces and these payments will be made effective 1986-87 and beyond. An example of this, is the capital contribution of $10,500,000 paid as the proportional cost of constructing 70 bed-spaces under the April 1, 1986 Alberta Agreement which guarantees to the Correctional Service of Canada the use of 200 bed-spaces in 1986-87.

Payments:

See table 5.

TABLE 5

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Inmates

Province	*1982-83 ($)*	*1983-84 ($)*	*1984-85 ($)*	*1985-86 ($)*
Newfoundland	375,405	387,332	492,353	455,294
Prince Edward Island	—	728	—	—
Nova Scotia	37,266	58,899	80,043	56,983
New Brunswick	—	34,780	31,859	17,056
Quebec	2,246,031	2,677,647	3,483,520	4,084,544
Ontario	529,041.34	764,138	1,057,026	1,509,390
Manitoba	123,970	106,019	235,217	94,530
Saskatchewan	203,295	138,497	180,768	345,953
Alberta	300,876	202,567	97,612	1,000,545
British Columbia	837,694	542,245	666,827	519,477
Northwest Territories	139,900	132,848	336,116	197,908
Yukon Territory	—	58,992	67,916	204,558
Total	4,793,478.34	5,104,692	6,729,257	8,486,238

For Further Information:

Mr. G.A. Pinder
Deputy Commissioner
Offender Policy and Program Development
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OP9

Tel.: (613) 995-7002

MAINTENANCE OF PAROLED INMATES APPREHENDED UNDER WARRANT OF SUSPENSION

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To provide custody of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension until the suspension of parole is cancelled or parole is revoked or forfeited.

Authority:
Parole Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

Appropriations Act — custody in a provincial institution of paroled inmates apprehended under warrant of suspension.

The Federal-Provincial Agreements were signed and became effective on the following dates:

Nova Scotia:

January 1, 1975

New Brunswick:

November 1, 1974

Newfoundland:

November 1, 1974

Prince Edward Island:

January 1, 1975

Quebec:

May 1, 1975

Ontario:

Provided for in the Penitentiary Placement amended October 3, 1985 and June 19, 1986

Manitoba:

March 1, 1983

Saskatchewan:

No previous agreement; now provided for in agreement of March 26, 1986

Alberta:

January 1, 1975; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986

British Columbia:

November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986

Northwest Territories:

November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986

Yukon Territory:

November 1, 1974; now covered in amendment of the Agreement of April 1, 1986

Time Frame:
This is a continuing activity of the Correctional Service of Canada.

Financing and Operation:
The contracts for custody of paroled inmates held on suspension of parole provide that the federal government agrees to pay the provincial governments the "per capita" costs of maintaining a paroled inmate incarcerated under the agreement. The "per capita" cost is contained in the agreement and is determined in the same way as Exchange of Services Agreements.

For Further Information:

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TABLE 6

Payments to Provinces for Maintenance of Parolees under Suspension

Province	*1982-83* *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*	*1985-86* *($)*
Newfoundland	30,693	572,366	35,652	249,843
Prince Edward Island	377	6,190	8,630	17,843
Nova Scotia	33,501	57,693	82,211	176,193
New Brunswick	7,436	16,021	33,440	60,979
Quebec	562,269	834,621	720,999	758,906
Ontario	—	361,497	1,034,750	965,830
Manitoba	—	25,490	—	17,495
Saskatchewan	—	135,000	—	—
Alberta	289,493	300,213	196,597	226,464
British Columbia	68,692	76,946	161,309	185,838
Northwest Territories	12,856	304,689	—	70,744
Yukon Territory	—	—	—	—
Total	1,005,317	2,690,726	2,273,588	2,730,135

CONTRACTS FOR COMMUNITY ASSESSMENTS AND PAROLE AND TEMPORARY ABSENCE SUPERVISION SERVICES

(Part of the Correctional Services Program)

Administered By:
Commissioner of Corrections

Purpose:
To compensate Provincial Agencies for certain services provided to the Correctional Service of Canada in relation to Parole and supervision.

Authority:
Parole Act and Regulations
National Parole Board Rules
Penitentiary Act

Time Frame:
The agreements are renegotiated and renewed every year before the March 31st expiry date.

Financing and Operation:
In 1977, an amendment to the Penitentiary Act transferred the National Parole Service from the authority of the National Parole Board and united it with the Canadian Penitentiary Service to create a new federal agency, The Correctional Service of Canada.

The Correctional Service of Canada has thereby acquired the following responsibilities, with respect to both federal inmates and provincial inmates in those provinces where the National Parole Board has jurisdiction:

a) the preparation of cases for inmates to be considered for release on parole by the National Parole Board;

b) the supervision of inmates following their release on parole by the National Parole Board;

In carrying out these responsibilities the Correctional Service of Canada cooperates with provincial after-care agencies in two ways:

1. The provinces may be asked to conduct certain "community assessments" for the Service as part of the preparation of cases for consideration by the National Parole Board.
2. The provinces may be asked to provide "parole supervision" on behalf of the Service for persons released on parole by the National Parole Board.

3. Provinces may be asked to supervise inmates on Temporary Absence, in accordance with the Parole Act.
4. Exceptions are the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, which have established their own paroling authorities pursuant to enabling legislation passed as an amendment to the Parole Act in 1977.

"Community assessments" are part of the process of deciding whether an inmate should be released on parole. The assessments involve an inquiry to determine the readiness of the community to receive the inmate once he has been released on parole. This includes such things as the family of the applicant for parole, the community in which he will live, employment opportunities, and the willingness of the family and community to assist the applicant with his plans for rehabilitation. The Correctional Service of Canada usually carries out these assessments but it will sometimes ask appropriate provincial governments to carry them out.

Once parole is granted to an applicant, "parole supervision services" must be provided. These services not only enforce the observance of stipulated conditions and maintain supervision but also provide guidance and counsel to the parolee and his family. The Correctional Service of Canada usually provides these services but will sometimes ask provincial governments to provide them.

After receiving a monthly claim from each of the provinces having an agreement for community assessment and parole supervision services, the federal government makes payments to each of them on the basis of fee for service rates developed for each service and approved annually by Treasury Board.

Under the Community Correctional Services Agreement of July 1, 1986 with the Province of Alberta, the following services are provided:

- community supervision for all inmates granted a duly authorized release to a community in Alberta;
- case preparation for conditional releases pursuant to the Parole Act for offenders held in correctional centres under the direction or supervision of Alberta and for continuous temporary absence conditional release for inmates held in such Correctional centres;
- case preparation for offenders on day parole in Alberta;
- community assessments and community investigations for inmates;
- accommodation for inmates on duly authorized release with a residency requirement; and
- maintaining involvement of non-government organizations in the provision of community correctional services considered desirable.

Payments:
See table 7.

For Further Information:

Mr. D. Allen
Community Release Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P9

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TABLE 7

Payments to the Provinces for Community Assessments and Parole Supervision Services

Province	*1982-83* *($)*	*1983-84* *($)*	*1984-85* *($)*	*1985-86* *($)*
Newfoundland	19,126	26,038	15,211.55	20,284
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	—	—	—	—
Saskatchewan	45,221	48,558	—	45,483
Alberta	128,876	169,035	171,365.37	193,239
British Columbia	62,064	57,428	37,335.21	36,353
Northwest Territories	29,456	19,225	34,587.30	29,139
Yukon Territory	—	1,758	20,968.39	15,539
Total	284,743	322,042	279,467.82	340,037

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
(National Parole Board)

The National Parole Board, under the provisions of the Parole Act, has the authority to grant, deny or revoke full and day parole for all federal offenders and provincial offenders except in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, where provincial parole boards have jurisdiction over inmates serving a definite sentence in provincial prisons. The Board is ultimately responsible for granting unescorted temporary absences, authority which it has delegated in part to wardens of institutions. Under new legislation (Bills C-67 and C-68) cases and depending on established criteria, either detain to end of sentence, order one-chance release or set strict residency requirements for those inmates considered likely to commit an offence causing death or serious harm to another person before the end of their sentence. Before this legislation was enacted, the mandatory supervision release came about by force of law and not through a decision of the Board. Another provision of the new legislation provides that inmates cases (sentences over two years) be reviewed automatically as they approach day parole eligibility and good parole risks be identified and assessed for early release under supervision.

The Board has 36 members, located at its headquarters division in Ottawa and in five divisional offices across Canada; the offices are located in Moncton, Montreal, Kingston, Saskatoon and Vancouver. Members are appointed by the Governor General in Council for periods of up to 10 years. All may be reappointed. In addition, community representatives, appointed by the Solicitor General, participate in decisions concerning the release of inmates serving life sentences for murder, or sentences of an indeterminate period as habitual criminals, dangerous sexual offenders, or dangerous offenders.

SERVICES TO PROVINCES WITHOUT PAROLE BOARDS

In addition to exercising exclusive authority over conditional release for federal inmates, the National Parole Board makes decisions on cases of inmates in provincial institutions in those provinces and territories which have not established their own provincial parole boards (Provincial inmates are those serving a sentence of less than two years). At the present time provincial boards exist in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The National Parole Board therefore has jurisdiction over the granting of conditional release to provincial inmates in the seven remaining provinces and in the two territories.

Where reasonable, the National Parole Board believes that offenders in provincial institutions should be provided with the same rights, safeguards and opportunities for conditional release that are afforded by the Board to inmates of federal institutions. Within its available resources the Board is striving to reduce any disparity which exists between the level of service provided to federal inmates and those incarcerated in the provincial and territorial institutions where the Board has jurisdiction to grant conditional release. To this end, the Board is now conducting panel hearings for provincial inmates who apply for full parole and who request a hearing. The Board also conducts personal hearings for those who have had their conditional release suspended.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PAROLE AUTHORITIES

The National Parole Board is a charter of the Canadian Association of Parole Authorities (CAPA) which also includes the three provincial Parole Boards (British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec). CAPA meets regularly to discuss matters of common concern.

CAPA submitted a brief to the Canadian Sentencing Commission on sentencing quidelines, and members met with the Ministry of the Solicitor General regarding the Correctional Law Review Study. They also meet with heads of Corrections to discuss items of mutual interest and concern.

For Further Information:

Mrs. Marie-Paule Fauteux
National Parole Board
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R1

Tel.: (613) 995-1308

THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) came into existence on July 16th, 1984 by an Act of the Canadian Parliament, which, in effect, transferred the responsibility for security intelligence in Canada from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to the newly created Service.

The primary purpose of the Service is to collect and analyze information and intelligence on activities that are reasonably suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada, and to report this intelligence to the government.

There are four basic categories of activity that constitute "threats to the security of Canada" which are as follows:

1) Espionage (Sabotage)
2) Foreign Influenced Activities
3) Terrorism
4) Subversion

These four components form the basis of the primary mandate for CSIS as legislatively outlined in the Act.

In addition, the Service is mandated with two other functions which are also of importance. These are:

1) Security Screening

Government employees who have access to classified information require security clearances. CSIS is tasked with the responsibility to carry out investigations into the background and character of such employees providing sound security assessments. CSIS also provides security assessments of individuals in the area of citizenship or immigration.

2) Foreign Intelligence

As part of international obligations, the Service may, if requested, assist either the Secretary of State for External Affairs or the Minister of National Defence in the collection of foreign intelligence. It is important to note that this type of activity is sanctioned only in Canada, may not be conducted against Canadians or Canadian corporations, and ministerial approvals are necessary.

Cooperative arrangements in the form of umbrella agreements with each province are in the initial stages of consideration and development. These agreements would specify the general parameters of cooperation and investigative assistance which CSIS and provincial authorities would provide. Also specified in the agreements would be the procedures for requesting assistance or support and the federal and provincial agencies responsible for responding to these requests.

Having its Headquarters in Ottawa, the Service also has regional offices in the major city centres across Canada as well as district offices in other cities.

Authority:
The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act.

Review Mechanism:
The CSIS Act created two unique entities that legislatively provide for review.

The first of these is the appointment of an Inspector General, by the Governor in Council, who audits and comments to the Deputy Solicitor General on the Service's operational activities. The second entity is the establishment of the Security Intelligence Review Committee. This Committee is composed of members of the Queen's Privy Council who are not serving members of Parliament and who are appointed by the Prime Minister following consultation with opposition party leaders in the House of Commons. The role of this Committee is to review the activities of, and investigate public complaints against the Service.

For Further Information:
Canadian Security Intelligence Service
Domestic Liaison Branch
P.O. Box 9732
Ottawa Postal Terminal
Ottawa, Ontario
K1G 4G4

Tel.: (613) 993-9620

Statistics Canada

The legal foundation for federal statistical activity in Canada goes back to the British North America Act of 1867, but it was not until the Statistics Act of 1918 that the Bureau was created as the national statistical agency and principal component in a national statistical system. The Statistics Act (most recently revised in 1971) assigns Statistics Canada extensive duties and enables it to operate in almost any field of statistical activity.

Statistics Canada is a department of the federal government, headed by the Chief Statistician of Canada, and reports to Parliament through the Minister of Supply and Services. Since its inception in 1918 as Canada's central statistical agency, Statistics Canada's mandate has been to:

"...collect, compile, analyze, abstract and publish statistical information relating to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people."

While the Bureau has responsibility for its choice of programs (the only exception is the statutory requirement to conduct censuses of population and agriculture at prescribed intervals), this is exercised after careful consideration of user needs in relation to the cost benefit of what can be collected.

The Bureau is committed (within its budget) to meeting statistical needs of all levels of government and the private sector for research, policy formulation, decision-making and general information purposes. Two major current initiatives have been undertaken by the Bureau with full support from the provinces. The first is the creation of the Small Business Statistics Program which was established to develop information specifically on and for small businesses. The second, the Health and Activity Limitations Survey, resulted from a recommendation published in a report titled "Obstacles" by the 1981 Special Parliamentary Committee on the Disabled and the Handicapped. The Bureau was directed to develop a database on disabled persons to provide statistics on the nature, cause and severity of their disabilities and on the barriers encountered by disabled persons in all aspects of their lives.

Statistics Canada's national role is manifested by its regional presences. Household surveys, census operations and, increasingly, business surveys, are conducted from offices in nine locations outside Ottawa, from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Vancouver, British Columbia. These regional offices also handle reference and consultative services at the rate of about 330,000 inquiries per year. Regionalization of both data capture and user/marketing activities is being intensified.

In addition to its direct production and dissemination role, Statistics Canada is a focal point for co-ordinating activities of its partners, federal and provincial, in the broader national statistical system to help avoid duplication and ensure consistency and usefulness in combined efforts. To this end, the agency has many joint agreements with the provinces for the cooperative collection of data and for information sharing. Constructive working relations in an area of common interest like statistics make a valuable contribution to the well-being of the Canadian polity.

	Page
STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES	245
COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING	245
VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM	246

STATISTICS CANADA REGIONAL OFFICES

St. John's

Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Viking Building
Crosbie Road
St. John's, Newfoundland
A1B 3P2

Halifax

Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Sir John Thompson Building
1256 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 1Y6

Montreal

Statistics Canada
4th Floor
Complexe Guy Favreau
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Ottawa

Central Inquiries
Statistics Canada
Lobby
R.H. Coats Building
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Toronto

Statistics Canada
10th Floor
Arthur Meighen Building
25 St. Clair Avenue East
Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1M4

Sturgeon Falls

Statistics Canada
Civic Administration Centre
225 Holditch Street
Sturgeon Falls, Ontario
P0H 2G0

Winnipeg

Statistics Canada
6th Floor
General Post Office Building
266 Graham Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0K4

Regina

Statistics Canada
5th Floor
530 Midtown Centre
Regina, Saskatchewan
S4P 2B6

Edmonton

Statistics Canada
2nd Floor, Hys Centre
11010 — 101 Street
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 4C5

Vancouver

Statistics Canada
3rd Floor
Federal Building
757 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 3C9

COOPERATIVE DATA GATHERING AND INFORMATION SHARING

Administered By:
The Agriculture and Natural Resources, Census, Education, Culture and Tourism, Health, Household Surveys, Industrial Organization and Finance, Industry, International and Financial Economics, International Trade, Justice Statistics, Labour, Prices, Public Institutions, Science, Technology and Capital Stock, Services, Standards, and Transportation Divisions of Statistics Canada.

Purpose:
To produce statistics more effectively and in a more accurate and timely way through cooperation with provincial government data-gathering agencies; and also to avoid duplication of effort by both data collectors and respondents.

Authority:
Statistics Act

Several hundred formal and informal agreements with the provinces concerning different areas of activity.

Time Frame:
Most agreements are continuing and apply to monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys. Only a few are non-recurring projects.

Financing and Operation:
The standard work practice under the agreements is for the parties concerned (federal and provincial) to agree on what each will do in the statistics production process and to bear their respective costs. Such work-sharing may involve dividing the groups of respondents to be surveyed, dividing data collection and data compilation, or dividing the task of collecting two different types of information. Consultation

on all aspects of the data collection process is a continuing affair between officers of Statistics Canada and their provincial counterparts.

Payments:
Except in the special case of "Vital Statistics", no payments are made to provinces or municipalities under this program.

For Further Information:
General:

Director
Data Access and Control Services Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0T6

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. Louise Desramaux
Director
Data Access and Control Services Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel.: (613) 990-9348

VITAL STATISTICS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Health Division

Purpose:
To maintain in cooperation with the provinces a system of vital statistics in Canada.

Authority:

Orders in Council	— (PC 693-1919)
	— (PC 4851-1945)
	— (PC 625678-1964)
	— (PC 725130-1974)

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program begun in 1919 and updated in 1945, 1964 and 1974.

Financing and Operation:
Statistics Canada collects vital statistics (information on births, deaths, marriages and stillbirths) in cooperation with provincial authorities. Statistics Canada prints uniform reporting forms and distributes them to the provinces. The provincial authorities collect the pertinent information on the forms, make microfilms of these completed forms, transfer the information to computer cards and tapes and then return both cards and microfilm to Statistics Canada for computer processing of the data. The provinces bill the federal government on the basis of the amount of information submitted. Statistics Canada pays all of the costs of printing forms; 10 cents for each microfilm frame supplied by a province, and one-half of keying costs of machine readable records supplied by a province. Consultation with the provinces takes place through the medium of the Vital Statistics Council for Canada, a joint federal-provincial body.

Payments:
See table 1.

For Further Information:
General:

Chief
Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Officer Responsible:

Mr. John Silins
Chief
Vital Statistics and Disease Registries Section
Health Division
Statistics Canada
Tunney's Pasture
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OT6

Tel.: (613) 990-8553

TABLE 1

Payments to the Provinces for Vital Statistics Data Collection

Province	*Expenditures 1982-83 ($)*	*Expenditures 1983-84 ($)*	*Expenditures 1984-85 ($)*	*Expenditures 1985-86 ($)*	*Estimates 1986-87 ($)*
Newfoundland	1,611.00	1,860.10	1,573.83	1,540.00	1,600.00
Prince Edward Island	374.70	361.00	434.40	437.70	400.00
Nova Scotia	2,475.40	3,458.30	998.60	5,121.50	5,500.00
New Brunswick	2,260.60	2,158.10	2,297.00	2,007.00	2,500.00
Quebec	22,021.11	52,689.15	32,518.16	49,432.60	50,000.00
Ontario	106,729.42	139,827.28	137,433.53	123,994.10	145,000.00
Manitoba	16,403.93	17,962.28	19,196.99	18,413.64	20,000.00
Saskatchewan	31,225.56	36,638.22	33,449.17	32,094.48	38,000.00
Alberta	61,981.26*	49,071.25	41,891.44	45,490.59	47,000.00
British Columbia	43,808.28	44,306.48	51,327.28	46,710.70	50,000.00
Total	288,891.26	348,332.16	321,120.40	325,242.31	360,000.00

* Includes amount for 1981-82 and 1982-83

Department of Supply and Services

The Department of Supply and Services was established April 1, 1969 by the Government Organization Act 1969 (now the Department of Supply and Services Act RSC 1970 c.S-18). The present department was formed through the amalgamation of the Department of Defence Production; the Department of Public Printing and Stationery (Queen's Printer); the Shipbuilding Branch of the Department of Transport; the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury; the Central Data Processing Service Bureau of the Treasury Board; and the Bureau of Management Consulting Services from the Public Service Commission.

The department was previously divided into two administrations: Supply and Services. However, in January, 1985 the two administrations were consolidated under one Deputy Minister. The department is involved in five federal-provincial programs, all relating to the supply function.

SUPPLY

In its supply function the Department of Supply and Services is responsible for obtaining goods and services for departments and agencies of government. It is also responsible for other functions related to the management of materiel and services, such as printing and publishing, advertising, expositions, film and video, traffic management, industrial security, equipment maintenance and repair, warehousing, distribution and disposal.

	Page
BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES	249
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT	249
CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD(CGSB)	250
RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM	250
CANADA SERVICE BUREAU PROGRAM	251

BULK PURCHASING OF DRUGS AND VACCINES

Administered By:
Coordinating Committee composed of representatives of provincial health departments, and the federal departments of National Health and Welfare, Supply and Services, Regional Industrial Expansion and Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Purpose:
To purchase drugs and specific vaccines cooperatively on behalf of the provinces.

Authority:
Federal government: Supply and Services Act — Section 8, Order in Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial: Ministers of Health.

Time Frame:
On going

Financing and Operation:
Supply and Services contracts for certain drugs and specific vaccines on behalf of all provinces, except Quebec, for which a service fee is paid to Supply and Services. In 1986-87 the total purchasing is estimated to be in excess of $10,000,000.

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. Bruce W. Lawson
Special Advisor, Health Insurance
Health Services and Promotion Branch
Department of National Health and Welfare
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1B4

Tel.: (613) 990-7886

Officer Responsible:

Mr. Jules G. Nadon
Director
Food, Drug and Textile Products Centre
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-5219

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL COOPERATIVE SUPPLY AND SOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Administered By:
Regional Directorates of the Regional Operations Sector.

Purpose:
To provide for the more efficient and economical operation of the provincial governments and the Government of Canada in supply and services, and to promote use of public sector procurement in support of economic development objectives. To this end, the Department of Supply and Services has concluded Memoranda of Understanding on Cooperative Supply and Source Development with the provinces of Saskatchewan, Ontario, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Alberta and British Columbia. Under these bilateral agreements specific action plans are being developed with a view to improving management efficiency in procurement.

Authority:
Government of Canada — Section 8, Supply and Services Act and Order In Council P.C. No. 1969-661.

Provincial Authorities — Varies by province.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program. Major source development opportunities are identified in the DSS Annual Procurement Plan and Strategy for which annual consultations are held in all provinces.

Financing and Operation:
The department and individual governments mutually agree to cooperate in certain fields such as a hotel directory, joint supplier seminars or cooperative procurement programs. These projects are then funded, as in the case of the $200 million CL-215 Waterbomber project, by special financing arrangements.

For Further Information:
General:

Mrs. Geneviève O'Sullivan
Director General, Corporate Relations Directorate
Department of Supply and Services
16A1, Phase III, Place du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A OS5

Tel.: (819) 997-7116

Officers Responsible:

West

Mr. J.J. Corr
Director General
Western Region
Department of Supply and Services
Harry Hayes Building
220 — 4th Avenue S.E.
Calgary, Alberta
T2P 4C3

Tel.: (403) 292-4582

Ontario and National Capital Region

Mr. P.A. Fournier
Director General
Central Region
Department of Supply and Services
7A1, Phase III, Place du Portage
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5

Tel.: (819) 997-5757

Quebec

Mr. P. Comeau
Director General
Quebec Region
Department of Supply and Services
3rd Floor, East Tower
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-1310

Atlantic

Mr. S.J. Hammond
Director General
Atlantic Region
Department of Supply and Services
P.O. Box 2252
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3C8

Tel.: (902) 426-9333

CANADIAN GENERAL STANDARDS BOARD(CGSB)

Administered By:
CGSB Standards and Qualifications/Certification Officers through the use of voluntary standards consensus committees and listing panels comprised of some 6,000 persons (volunteers) representing the three levels of government, industry, consumers, research and testing organizations, and others having an interest.

Purpose:
CGSB develops standards, and manages qualifications/certification listing programs for products and services to these standards, for both the public and private sectors to respond to needs and facilitate procurement, consumer requirements, legislation, technical practices, test procedures and to support international standardization.

Authority:
Department of Supply and Services Act, Par. 5(2)(c)

National Research Council Act 13(c)(v)(vi)

Orders in Council (T.B. 633635) (P.C. 1965-248) (P.C. 1974-10/1539) (P.C. 1974-11/1699) (T.B. 780386)

Time Frame:
Ongoing

Financing and Operation:
CGSB provides the following services to the three levels of government, industry and consumers:

a) Consensus Standards Development

b) Purchasing Specifications Development

c) Sale of Standards and Specifications

d) Manages qualification and Certification Listing Programs for Products and Services

e) Sale of Qualification and Certification Lists

CGSB does not receive appropriations from Parliament, and endeavours to recover its costs on a program-by-program basis.

CGSB contracts out all of its testing, audit and associated activity in connection with its qualification/certification listing programs, and as well, utilizes resources from other organizations including the three levels of government, industry and consumer associations to assist in the implementation of these programs. CGSB retains only the management and administrative capability in-house. In the development of standards, balanced committees of volunteers are utilized representing the three levels of government, consumers and industry from all geographical regions of Canada.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. P. Curran
Secretary
Canadian General Standards Board
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 1G6

Tel.: (613) 994-5382

RECIPROCAL TAXATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Intergovernmental Taxation Centre

Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate

Purpose:
To harmonize federal-provincial relations in the area of intergovernmental taxation through federal-provincial agreements providing for reciprocal payment of consumption taxes and fees.

Authority:
Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary Education and Health Contributions Act, 1977, Part VIII and Regulations thereunder.

Time Frame:
Agreements with Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces became effective on October 1, 1977 and similar agreements with Manitoba and British Columbia came into force on April 1, 1983. All these agreements will be renewable at the end of March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
Responsibility for the administration of the Reciprocal Taxation Program was transferred from the Department of Finance to the Department of Supply and Services during fiscal year 1985-86.

By quoting a sales tax licence issued by each of the participating provinces, federal departments acquire most goods and services without payment of provincial ad valorem sales taxes at time of purchase. The Department of Supply and Services calculates the tax due on these purchases and makes direct payments to the participating provinces. For this purpose, all categories of expenditure on goods and services are allocated to provinces of use and the taxability is determined as provided under the various provincial Acts to which each Reciprocal Taxation Agreement refers.

On fuel and a few other categories of expenditure specified in the agreements, taxes are paid by departments through the suppliers at time of purchase. Departments also bear provincial sales taxes on meals and accommodation expenditures that are normally reimbursed to public servants on travel status.

Motor vehicle registration fees are calculated and paid to the participating provinces by the Department of Supply and Services, after deducting certain nominal fees paid by departments at the time of registration.

Provincial revenues generated by this program are eligible for fiscal equalization payments but their payments are calculated and paid separately from the general equalization payments made under Part I of the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements and Federal Post-Secondary and Health Contributions Act, 1977.

Participating provinces have undertaken for their part not to claim refunds of federal sales and excise taxes under the Excise Tax Act. Consequently they bear federal sales and excise taxes on their purchases.

Payments:
Payments in respect of provincial taxes by the Department of Supply and Services to participating provinces under the reciprocal taxation agreements are listed in table 1.

In addition to these payments, it is estimated that federal government departments will pay $20.0 million in provincial fuel taxes in 1986-87. The costs borne by departments for taxes on public servant travel expenses are not included in the above figures.

TABLE 1

Estimated Expenditures under Reciprocal Taxation Program
($ millions)

	1986-1987
Sales Tax	244.0
Motor Vehicle Registrations	4.0
Additional Equalization	15.0
Total	263.0

For Further Information:
General:

Mr. J.B. Murray
Director General
Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5

Tel.: (819) 997-7357

Officer Responsible:

Mrs. J. Catterson
Director
Intergovernmental Taxation Centre
Accounting, Banking and Compensation Directorate
Department of Supply and Services
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5

Tel.: (819) 997-5240

CANADA SERVICE BUREAU PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Government Publishing Centre
Canada Service Bureau Program

Purpose
Telephone referral services: the Canada Service Bureau Program operates toll-free telephone referral services nationwide to help the public find answers to questions concerning the federal government. In some cases, the telephone referral services operate in conjunction with a province or territory to direct people to the appropriate office, no matter what level of government is involved.

Publications: the Canada Service Bureau Program is responsible for the annual issue of the Index to Federal Programs and Services, a reference source containing descriptions of the programs and services of federal departments, agencies, and Crown corporations. The Index also lists the addresses and phone numbers of local, district, and regional federal government offices. The public can find the Index in libraries and some post office.

Authority:

Five joint telephone referral service agreements have been duly signed by the Minister of Supply and Services and five provincial counterparts.

Cabinet Decision: 10-82CR of January 28, 1982 and 10-82MC of January 12, 1982.

Provincial Authority:

Federal-Provincial/Territorial Telephone Referral Service agreements.

Time Frame:

The current year Federal-Provincial/Territorial agreements expire March 31, 1988.

Financing and Operation:

Financed through Federal-Provincial agreements — 1986/87 value $813,000 — for the delivery of a toll-free telephone referral service capable of handling federal enquiries.

For Further Information:

Mr. Robert A. Cabana
A/Chief
Canada Service Bureau Program
Department of Supply and Services
6A2-B1, Place du Portage, Phase III
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0S5

Tel.: (819) 994-6166

Telephone Referral Services:

Whitehorse, Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, North Bay, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Fredericton, Halifax, Charlottetown and St. John's.

Department of Transport

The Minister of Transport reports to Parliament for the Department of Transport, the Canadian Transport Commission, and a number of Crown corporations which have various degrees of autonomy, together with separate agencies for development of the national transportation systems.

The federal government plays two roles in the development of transportation services. One is the promotional role, which consists of facilitating the growth and development of the kind of transportation system appropriate to the time. The other, that of the Canadian Transport Commission, is a regulatory role, including economic regulation of rates and services.

While both these roles lead to involvement with provincial and municipal governments, it is the promotional role that has given rise to a number of programs or activities that result in transfers of funds and the provision of technical assistance to these other governments. These programs are primarily administered by the aviation, airports, surface and marine groups of the Department of Transport and by the Canadian Transport Commission. The Marine Group within the Department of Transport, includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the Pilotage Authorities, Harbour Commissions and the Canarctic Shipping Company Limited. On the Marine side, two Crown corporations which report directly to the Minister, are the Canada Ports Corporation and The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. Other transport-related agencies or Crown corporations are not directly involved with the administration of federal-provincial programs or activities.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

The Department of Transport is composed of a central headquarters and planning staff along with four groups which carry out the departmental responsibilities as well as coordinating the activities of the many important agencies. The four groups are: Aviation, Airports, Marine and Surface.

The Marine group is responsible for the activities of the Canadian Coast Guard and maintains a liaison relationship with the Canada Ports Corporation and The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority. It also provides administration for public harbours and wharves and financial assistance in the form of grants and loans for major construction in harbours administered locally by federal-municipal Harbour Commissions.

CANADIAN COAST GUARD

The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) provides services for the safe and efficient movement of vessels in Canadian waters. Its activities include icebreaking, search and rescue, aids to navigation, the administration and application of legislation relating to the protection of navigable waters, ship safety, steamship inspection, vessel traffic services, waterways development, marine pollution surveillance and emergency clean-up, Arctic resupply, operation of marine coastal radio stations and the certification of Canadian ship masters, mates and engineers and main channel dredging and shore protection works.

AVIATION GROUP

This Group under the ADM Aviation is accountable for the management of all developmental, operational and regulatory activities of Transport Canada in support of Aeronautics, including the national air navigation system and its related cost recovery programs. The Group is also accountable for the operation of the departmental fleet of 88 aircraft; promoting all aspects of air safety; administering Part I and elements of Part III of the Aeronautics Act, on behalf of the Minister of Transport; and optimizing the ulitization of the resources of the aviation planning element of Transport Canada.

The Aviation Regulation Directorate is responsible for the development and direction of the aviation regulation program for the regulation and control of aviation. The Air Navigation Services Directorate is responsible for developing policies and standards for the control of Canadian airspace, determining the facilities, systems and air traffic services requirements of the air navigation system in Canada, including the provision of essential services in the national air transportation system in crisis situations or emergencies. The Flight Services Directorate is responsible for directing, planning, organizing and controlling the provision, maintenance and operation of all helicopter and fixed wing aircraft to respond to user needs of Transport Canada and other federal departments.

The Aviation Safety Programs Branch is responsible for monitoring the National Civil Air Transportation System for the detection and elimination of aviation system deficiencies that could contribute to accidents, and the promotion of safety throughout the Aviation Community through the development of promotional programs and publicity aimed at reducing aircraft accidents through improved personnel attitudes, awareness and knowledge. Six regional organizations functionally responsible to Headquarters are tasked with the administration and implementation of the safety programs activities.

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY GROUP

The Airports Authority Group was established in October, 1985, with the mandate to: operate the national airports system in the most efficient, secure and safe manner; to maximize revenue generation opportunities and to develop managerial and financial self-sufficiency at airports. The development of this group is in line with the restructuring of the Department and the government policy to streamline the management structure of airports. The Airports Authority Group is currently involved through direct ownership operation and/or financial support in 213 federal land airports.

With respect to non-federally operated aviation facilities, Transport Canada provides capital and operating assistance to those airports which qualify on the basis of such factors as traffic demand and air carrier service. As well, capital contributions are made for the provision of airport infrastructure to improve the safety of and accessibility to the national transportation system.

SURFACE GROUP

The Surface Group is divided into four major activities: road safety and motor vehicle safety regulation, transportation of dangerous goods, railway safety and surface emergency planning and operations.

The Road Safety and Motor Vehicle Regulation Directorate is responsible for developing and enforcing standards for motor vehicle safety, exhaust emissions, and fuel consumption. It also investigates alleged safety-related defects in motor vehicles and ensures technical and legal requirements are satisfied in recall campaigns. The Directorate works with the provincial governments within the framework of the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators (CCMTA) to harmonize vehicle regulations and co-ordinate related safety programs designed to reduce deaths and injuries on Canadian roads. The Directorate also works with provincial government officials in committees of the Roads and Transportation Association of Canada (RTAC) to develop improved Canadian standards on commercial motor vehicle size, weight and configuration.

The Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate administers and coordinates a comprehensive regulatory program, respecting the handling, offering for transport and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport using federal and provincial legislative powers and resources as appropriate. The Directorate has six regional offices to conduct compliance and industry and provincial liaison activities and provides emergency response training programs jointly with Emergency Preparedness Canada. CANUTEC, a twenty-four hour a day emergency response and information centre is also operated by this Directorate.

The two main activities of the Railway Safety Directorate are to co-ordinate all work in relation to improving railway safety in Canada, including the drafting on a priority basis of a Railway Safety Bill and to administer the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act in cooperation with the Engineering Branch of the Canadian Transport Commission.

EMERGENCY PLANNING AND OPERATIONS BRANCH

The Surface Emergency Planning and Operations Branch is responsible for developing emergency plans, operational procedures and emergency regulations and orders required to ensure the effective provision of priority rail, highway and ferry transportation services during a national or international crisis situation. The Branch carries out joint planning with the provincial governments generally within the framework of Memoranda of Understanding signed between the provincial governments and the federal government. Planning is also carried out with regards to surface transportation with the U.S.A. and other governments within the NATO Alliance as well as the private sector and transportation industry.

POLICY AND COORDINATION GROUP

The Policy and Coordination Group operates within the central headquarters of Transport Canada and is responsible for liaison with other governments, industry and for international relations, for long and short term corporate policy and planning and for transportation research and development.

CANADA PORTS CORPORATION

The Canada Ports Corporation, formerly the National Harbours Board, was established in 1983 by the Canada Ports Corporation Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, Ports Canada is Schedule C2 Crown Corporation.

Ports Canada is responsible for the development of a port system according to the national ports policy and in support of government trade and transportation objectives. The 1983 ports legislation gives power to establish local port corporations at any of the 15 Ports Canada ports. In 1983 and 1984, local port corporations were created in Vancouver, Prince Rupert, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John's.

CANARCTIC

The Canarctic Shipping Company Limited was incorporated by letters patent pursuant to an agreement dated December 1975 between the Government of Canada (the major shareholder) and North Water Navigation Limited.

The Company was established to operate the "MV Arctic", an experimental Arctic Class 2 bulk carrier designed and built in Canada.

NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY LIMITED

The Northern Transportation Company Limited is a Crown corporation incorporated under federal legislation and continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The company's primary objective is to provide an economic, reliable and comprehensive transportation service on a profit-oriented commercial basis throughout Northern Canada and the Arctic. The Company forms the principal transportation link for the movement of bulk petroleum products and dry cargo to isolated communities and exploration and mining sites in Northern Canada.

HARBOURS AND PORTS

The Public Harbours and Ports are operated under the provisions of the Public Harbours and Port Facilities Act which provide the Department of Transport the complete management, control, use and development of public port facilities. There are three hundred and sixty (360) public ports engaged in the movement of goods and people in accordance with the national port policy and located across the country.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONS

The Harbour Commissions operate as semi-autonomous public corporations under the Harbour Commissions Act of 1964 and other federal statutes dating back to 1911. The Harbour Commissions with a high degree of autonomy are responsible for the management and operation of the ports for which they are established consistent with government transportation and trade objectives. There are nine (9) Harbour Commissions located in Ontario/Great Lakes System and in British Columbia.

THE ST.LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was established in 1954 by virtue of the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act. Reporting to Parliament through the Minister of Transport, the Authority is a Schedule C1 Crown Corporation.

The Authority was incorporated to construct, operate and maintain, in conjunction with an appropriate authority in the United States, a deep waterway between the Port of Montreal and Lake Erie. Construction of the Seaway has led to several circumstances where municipal or provincial services, utilities or amenities were altered, and joint remedial arrangements were negotiated to compensate for these changes.

THE PILOTAGE AUTHORITIES

The Four Pilotage Authorities: Atlantic, Laurentian, Great Lakes and Pacific created under the Pilotage Act supply pilotage services in their respective region to enhance marine safety, and are not involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

OTHER BODIES

Other bodies reporting to the Minister of Transport are Air Canada, the Canadian National Railways and VIA Rail Canada Inc., which are all autonomous Crown corporations, operating within the broad outlines of federal transportation policy. However, none of these bodies are directly involved in programs or activities which provide financial assistance to provincial or municipal governments.

CURRENT ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMS

Department of Transport

	Page
COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM	257
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS	257
CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC	258
CL-215 WATER BOMBER PROJECT	259
CIVIL AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION (CASARA)	260
CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO	260
TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECTS	261
RAILBUS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM	261
ALRT (ADVANCE LIGHT RAPID TRANSIT) IMPACT STUDY, VANCOUVER	262
COMPUTERIZED SCHEDULING AND BROKERAGE DEMONSTRATION, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA	262
VEHICLE WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS	262
TRUCK COSTING	262
DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR THYSSEN-WAAS ICEBREAKING BOW	263
ARTICULATED BUS DEMONSTRATION — PHASE ONE	263
FABRICATED RAIL TRUCK	263
NORTH SHORE RAIL STUDY	264

VEHICLE DIAGNOSTICS 264
LOW COST WEIGH-IN-MOTION SCALE 264
HIGHWAY SNOW DRIFT CONTROL 265
INTEGRATED TRAFFIC SYSTEM 265
FREEWAY MANAGEMENT — MONTREAL 265
WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 265
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/ IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND (PHASES I AND II) 266
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND UNDER THE SPECIAL RECOVERY CAPITAL PROJECTS PROGRAM 267
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT 268
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT 268
MONTREAL COMMUTER RAIL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM 270
TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM 270

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY) 271
AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY) 271
WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY) 272

COASTAL LABRADOR AIRSTRIP PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Atlantic Regional Office of the Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To provide airports in selected communities along the coast of Labrador so as to enable these communities to be served by aircraft on a regular basis.

Authority:
This program is under the aegis of the Newfoundland Transportation Plan, approved by Cabinet on July 23, 1981.

Time Frame:
To date, federally financed airstrips have been developed for Nain, Makkovik and Mary's Harbour. Cartwright, which was developed by the Province, is being upgraded utilizing federal funding. Current construction of airstrips at Charlottetown, Black Tickle, Paradise River, Fox Harbour, Postville, Davis Inlet, Port Hope Simpson and Hopedale is expected to be completed during the period 1986-87 — 1987-88. The strip at Rigolet is expected to be completed in 1986-87.

Scope:
The coastal Labrador aviation facilities include an airstrip, maintenance equipment and shelter, passenger waiting room, provision of electrical power, appropriate airfield lighting, an access road, and a navigation aid (NDB).

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of a Federal/Provincial Umbrella Agreement on the provision and operation of airstrips on coastal Labrador with an associated adjustment in marine passenger services, signed in July, 1982, Canada will contribute 100% of the actual direct construction costs of the aviation facilities, as well as owning and maintaining enroute navigation aids. Newfoundland will be responsible to own, manage, operate and maintain the aviation facilities, including the terminal navigation beacons, although Canada has agreed to a restoration program whereby certain facilities will be restored to their original operational capability on a regular basis.

Payments:
The federal contributions to date for the thirteen airstrips either operational or underway total $24.7 million (current dollars). Total cost for the airstrips is estimated to be about $35 million, in addition to an estimated $500,000 annual cost for the restoration program.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Lane
Atlantic Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
P.O. Box 42
Moncton, New Brunswick
E1C 8K6

Tel.: (506) 857-7315

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF MUNICIPAL AND OTHER AIRPORTS

(Part of the Air Transportation Program)

Administered By:
Director General, Airports Corporate Management, Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To provide municipalities and other public bodies with financial assistance for the construction and operation of airports.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Aeronautics Act.

Time Frame:
There are two continuing programs to provide financial assistance for airport infrastructure development and operation. The first, a formal program covered under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", came into effect on July 13, 1972. This program provides for operating subsidies to public bodies to meet the expenditure versus revenue short-fall at airports that are of significance to the national air transportation program. The Policy also permits the funding of 100% of the cost of approved capital projects at these airports. The second program, entitled the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", is more informal and ad hoc. It provides a means by which the Minister can provide for capital improvements at existing local and local commercial airports.

Financing and Operation:
The financial assistance is generally restricted to eligible public airports operated by municipalities or other public bodies.

Admissibility:
To be eligible for assistance under the "Airports Financial Assistance Policy", the public airport must qualify for the National Group which consists of those airports which have an Air Traffic Demand Index of 400 or more, e.g., Hamilton and Sudbury, Ontario, and Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. The policy, however, is under review and no new financial assistance requests for operating subsidies have been approved since 1978 or will be approved until the new policy is available.

To be eligible under the "Financial Assistance Program for Local/Local Commercial Airports", the request should be directed toward improving a facility at an existing airport.

In addition, the aerodrome must be licensable and should be receiving some form of air service licensed by the Canadian Transport Commission.

Assistance:

1) Operating — An annual subsidy up to an approved level, where airport revenue is not sufficient to meet the operating costs including depreciation, interest, and a reasonable amount for administrative expenses; and,
2) Capital — The facilities required for the operation of the airport may be provided by the Department of Transport.

Payments:
See table 1.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Director General
Corporate Management
Airports Authority Group
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON8

Tel.: (613) 990-1377

TABLE 1

Capital and Operating Assistance Payments to Municipalities or Other Public Bodies (by Province)

Province	*1979-80 Expenditures ($000)*	*1980-81 Expenditures ($000)*	*1981-82 Expenditures ($000)*	*1982-83 Expenditures ($000)*	*1983-84 Expenditures ($000)*
Newfoundland	515	340	2,087	2,166	5,812.0*
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	241	328.6*
New Brunswick	551	401	18	766	1,176.0*
Quebec	2,439	2,121	4,920	6,064	4,894.6
Ontario	2,045	1,868	1,963	2,809	4,085.3
Manitoba	1,034	1,113	1,468	2,135	2,005.8
Saskatchewan	521	322	390	650	568.1
Alberta	626	559	623	476	536.9
British Columbia	1,461	840	865	2,000	2,088.1
Northwest Territories	—	—	—	1,728	4,537.3
Yukon	—	—	—	619	792.5
Total	9,192	7,564	12,334	19,654	26,825.2

* Expenditures identified for 1983-84 for the Atlantic Region are Capital and Operations and Maintenance payments from programs administered by the Airports Branch.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIR TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

Administered By:
The Quebec Regional Office, Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To construct airports, including air navigation aids and access roads, in 14 isolated communities in Northern Quebec.

Authority:
This program was approved by Cabinet in March, 1982. Program received preliminary Treasury Board approval in August 1983, and a revised approval in August, 1985.

Joint Responsibility:
Under the terms of an Umbrella Agreement signed on September 27, 1983 with the Province of Quebec, Canada will be responsible to own, finance, construct, operate and maintain all navigation aids, as well as the airports in the Cree territory. With respect to the airports in the Inuit territory, Canada and the Province of Quebec will act jointly in the financing and project management of the construction of the aviation facilities, while Quebec will be responsible for their ownership, operation and maintenance.

Time Frame:
The program started in 1983-84 in Cree territory and in 1984-85 in Inuit territory and should run over a period of 8 years; the two levels of government are striving to reduce this period to six or seven years, if possible.

Scope:
The Northern Quebec Aviation facilities will include a runway, visual and electronic navigation aids, including a NDB and runway approach and edge lighting, provision of electric power, meteorological and communication facilities and services, maintenance equipment and storage, a small passenger building and an access road.

Payments:
The total cost of this program is estimated to be approximately $114.5 million as follows:

Cree airports (3)	$16.5 million
Inuit airports (11)	$98.0 million

Under the terms of the Umbrella Agreement, Canada will finance 100% of the costs related to the Cree airports and 60% of the costs of Inuit airports, with the exception of non-directional beacons (NDB), which will be paid for by Canada at an additional cost of $3 million.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Quebec Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
Quebec Region
P.O. Box 5000
Montreal International Airport
Dorval, Quebec
H4Y 1B9

Tel.: (514) 633-3254

CL-215 WATER BOMBER PROJECT

Administered By:
The Flight Services Directorate of the Aviation Group

Purpose:
To augment provincial forest fire fighting capabilities by the creation of a national Air Tanker Fleet consisting of a total of twenty-nine (29) CL-215 Water Bomber aircraft. Seventeen of the aircraft being the federal government commitment and twelve aircraft being the provincial commitment. Of the seventeen federal aircraft, four will be operated by a contractor from the private sector on behalf of the federal government, two of the aircraft in the Yukon and two of the aircraft in the Northwest Territories under the aegis of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND).

Authority:
This program was developed under Special Federal/Provincial Cooperative Supply agreements and with the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. It was given initial Treasury Board approval on August 10, 1983.

For the participation and number of aircraft involved (see table 2).

Time Frame:
The first aircraft was delivered on the October 11, 1985 with a subsequent delivery schedule of one aircraft per month. The federal program procurement commitment will terminate with the delivery of aircraft serial number 1097 in April 1987 and the provincial commitment will terminate with 1109 in May of 1988. Subsequent operation and maintenance of the federal aircraft will be a provincial responsibility with the exception of two aircraft to be operated by a contractor from the private sector in the Yukon and two aircraft in the Northwest Territories under the aegis of DIAND.

Scope:
The seventeen (17) federally owned aircraft will be operated by participating provinces and/or selected contractors from the private sector under Dry Lease Agreements. Such operations are subject to the terms and conditions as set out in the Federal/Provincial Cooperative Supply Agreement and the Canadian Interagency Mutual Aide Resources Sharing Agreement pertaining to the National Air Tanker Fleet and such other arrangements as contained in the relevant Dry Lease Agreements.

Financing and Operation:
Initial funding for procurement of the seventeen federally owned aircraft and spare parts was procured under the Federal Special Recovery Capital Projects Program as set out in the April 1983 federal budget and Treasury Board Approval of September 29, 1983. Ongoing operational and maintenance costs are the fiscal responsibility of the participating provinces with the exception of the four aircraft being utilized by DIAND. The cost of purchasing and operating the 12 provincial aircraft is the responsibility of the respective provinces.

Payments:
The federal governments fiscal responsibilities pertain to non-recurring developmental costs, aircraft procurement and relevant initial spare parts procurement. Such payments are predicated on aircraft and spare parts delivery/acceptance. The total program cost is authorized at $128,051,000.00. To date $105,864,990.00 have been expended on non-recurring developmental costs, spare parts and acceptance of eight aircraft.

The balance of federal program payments will be completed with the delivery/acceptance of aircraft serial number 1097 in April 1987. Subsequent operation and maintenance costs for the four DIAND aircraft will be the responsibility of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. Payments for the provincial aircraft will commence with each of their deliveries commencing in May 1987.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. H.J. Layden
DAFR, Flight Services
58 Service Road
Ottawa International Airport
Gloucester, Ontario
K1V 9B2

Tel.: (613) 998-3773

TABLE 2

	Federal	*Provincial*
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	2
Quebec	2	2
Ontario	4*	3
Manitoba	1	1
Saskatchewan	2	2
Alberta	2	2
DIAND	4	—
Total	17 +	12 = 29

*The Province of Ontario was accredited with one aircraft purchased just prior to initiation of the program to balance the federal procurement of four aircraft under the equal procurement premise of the program.

CIVIL AIR SEARCH AND RESCUE ASSOCIATION (CASARA)

Administered By:
The Aviation Safety Programs Branch, Aviation Group.

Purpose:
To provide a cadre of trained civilian aviation personnel to assist in conducting air searches in support of the Canadian Armed Forces Search and Rescue Organization; and to provide a focus group for the delivery of aviation safety and aircraft accident prevention programs within the private and recreational segment of the Canadian aviation community.

Authority:
CASARA was approved by Cabinet in 1984.

Joint Responsibility:
Under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding signed on April 30, 1986 between the Minister of Transport, the Minister of National Defence and the Civil Air Search and Rescue Association, DOT and DND will be responsible for training and funding the operational activities and training of the CASARA personnel.

The CASARA organization is represented by groups within each of the ten provinces and the two territories with membership on the Board of Directors including one person from each province and territory. As in some cases, such as British Columbia and Alberta, the provincial CASARA groups are also sponsored for provincial purposes by the provincial government, and because there is considerable benefit to be gained within the provincial regime and emergency measures activities by the existence of a trained air search organization, the involvement either moral or financial of the provincial governments is encouraged.

Financing and Operation:
Under the Memorandum of Understanding the funding of the CASARA operational and training activities will be jointly sponsored by DND and DOT with each providing 50% of the expenses. Also, Association Board of Directors meetings will be jointly sponsored by DND and DOT.

Training for the CASARA personnel in air search and rescue operations, and training in spotting techniques, will be conducted by the Department of National Defence. Training in aviation safety and prevention of aircraft accidents will be conducted by the Department of Transport through the Regional Aviation Safety Offices, each of which has one person-year dedicated to CASARA operations. DND has at least two persons, a pilot and a rescue specialist, dedicated to CASARA operations in each rescue squadron.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R.W. Slaughter
Director
Aviation Safety Programs Branch
Aviation Group
Headquarters
Department of Transport
Centennial Towers
200 Kent Street, 6th floor
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N8

Tel.: (613) 993-6785

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVIGATIONAL AIDS IN NORTHERN ONTARIO

Administered By:
The Ontario and Central Regional Offices of the Airports Authority Group.

Purpose:
To provide navigational aids at remote airports in Northern Ontario.

Authority:
Negotiated agreement at Ministerial level within scope of Aeronautics Act.

Financing and Operation:
Under the agreement, the Federal Government is responsible for purchase and installation of navigational aids and the Provincial Government will be responsible for the airports facilities in Northern Ontario at specified and mutually agreed locations.

Legal agreements between the Provincial and Federal Governments have been prepared with respect to the lease of land required at each site for the navigation aids, and for the construction of access roads, site preparation, and connection to commercial hydro service by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, with 100% reimbursement by Transport Canada. Transport Canada is proceeding simultaneously to acquire title to each site.

Payments:
Construction of the navigation aids and services in Northern Ontario is being planned for design and implementation by Ontario and Central Regions on a priority basis, subject to identification of need by Ontario and Transport Canada and to the availability of funds, to arrangements being made with the Province on site preparation, and to the timely availability of the necessary equipment.

For Further Information:
Officers Responsible:

For sites East of Thunder Bay

Mr. R. Binnie
Ontario Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
4900 Yonge Street, Suite 300
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 6A5

Tel.: (416) 224-3197

For sites Thunder Bay and West of 88°W longitude.

Mr. H. Bell
Central Regional Director General
Airports Authority Group
P.O. Box 8550
333 Main Street
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3C 0P6

Tel.: (204) 949-4358

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROJECTS

1. BCR Electrification Demonstration

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To mount a railway electrification demonstration on a 132 km. section of British Columbia Railway (BCR) and to develop and evaluate electrification technology as an alternative railway motive power, particularly regarding technical problems and probable costs and benefits in the Canadian context.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced September 1, 1982 and completed March 31, 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The performers of the work are BCR and CP Consulting Services Ltd. under contracts to TDC, according to an agreement between BCR, the BC Government and the federal departments of Transport and Energy, Mines and Resources and Regional Industrial Expansion. The support from TC will total $2,000,000, the support from EMR amounts to $2,500,000, from DRIE $500,000 and from the BC government $5,000,000.

Payments:
Payments by Transportation Development Centre were $2,000,000 as of November, 1986.

For Further Information:
Executive Director
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-7512

RAILBUS DEVELOPMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop and evaluate the applicability of railbus technology and operating practices for remote rail services as an alternative to existing conventional rail, and evaluate the impact on government subsidy payments.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced April 1985 and is scheduled for completion December 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The work is being performed primarily by Winnipeg Coach Sales & Service Ltd. of Winnipeg, and Transportation Technology Ltd. of Kingston under contract to TDC. Other major contractors include CANAC Consultants Ltd., CN Rail, VIA Rail, and Motor Coach Industries. The work is being performed under an intra-departmental agreement between TDC and the Rail Passenger Directorate, who are the project implementing jurisdiction under the Canada Manitoba ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. The support from Transport Canada will total $1,121,000, from DSS $270,000 and $50,000 from the Province of Manitoba.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $1,300,000 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

ALRT (ADVANCE LIGHT RAPID TRANSIT) IMPACT STUDY, VANCOUVER

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To carry out a comprehensive impact assessment of the ALRT system by first collecting baseline data according to predetermined impact assessment framework.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 1985 and is scheduled for completion March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
B.C. Transit is overall project manager and prime contractor. B.C. Transit has subcontracted out individual pieces of work to the Greater Vancouver Regional District and Consultants.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $150,000 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

COMPUTERIZED SCHEDULING AND BROKERAGE DEMONSTRATION, VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To improve the quality and cost-effectiveness of transit services for the disabled through the selection, implementation and demonstration of computerized scheduling brokerage systems in Vancouver for Expo 86.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 1985 and is scheduled for completion March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
B.C. Transit is overall project manager and prime contractor. B.C. Transit has subcontracted parts of the work to consultants. The demonstration systems will be operated by service providers under contract to B.C. Transit.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $270,000 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

VEHICLE WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONS

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop uniform vehicle weight and dimension regulations throughout Canada. The results of this project will assist both vehicle designers and highway regulators in the design and approval of new vehicles.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced April 1984 and is scheduled to be completed October 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for the work is CanRoad Research (Roads and Transportation Association of Canada), Ottawa, under a tripartite agreement with Transport Canada (TDC), industry and all Provinces through CCMTA. Total funding is $2.8 million. Transport Canada's share is $700,000, industry funding is $700,000, and provincial funding is $1.4 million.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $742,000 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

TRUCK COSTING

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop efficient costing techniques to increase trucking industry productivity.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced November 1984 and is scheduled to be completed December 1986.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor of the work is the Quebec Trucking Association. Transport Canada's share of the funding is $101,000, Quebec Transport funding is $101,000.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $83,000 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Boulevard West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR THYSSEN-WAAS ICEBREAKING BOW

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop specifications for a Thyssen-Waas bow section for integration with hulls of ice-classed vessels operating in Canadian waters.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
Project commenced in January 1984 and is scheduled to be completed in March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The performers are Marystown Shipyard as the principal contractor to TDC along with Thyssen Nordseewerke Gmbh and Newfoundland Marine Design Ltd. as their subcontractors. Under an agreement with the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Federal Government share will be 90% of $163,190 with the former contributing the remainder.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $146,600 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

ARTICULATED BUS DEMONSTRATION — PHASE ONE

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To demonstrate the technical and operational feasibility of this new type of bus developed by Prévost Car Inc. Phase one consists of endurance trials and related technical tests to determine the ability of this bus to meet the needs of Voyageur Enterprises. This preliminary phase is intended to precede a full scale multi-vehicle demonstration.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced June 1986, and is scheduled to be completed March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The work is being performed by Voyageur Enterprises. The work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. The support from Transport Canada will total $51,000 and $51,000 from the Province of Quebec.

Payments:
Payments by TPC were $40,000 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

FABRICATED RAIL TRUCK

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To design, develop, construct and evaluate prototypes of new rail trucks for high speed rail passenger service.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced September 1986 and is scheduled to be completed July 1991.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for the work is Bombardier Inc. This work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. The support from Transport Canada will total $1,035,000 and $1,035,000 from the Province of Quebec.

Payments:
No payments have been made as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

NORTH SHORE RAIL STUDY

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To determine the technical, economic and operational feasibility for the rationalization and electrification of four North Shore (Quebec) railways.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced March 1986, and is scheduled to be completed March 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for the work is CP Consulting Services. This work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. The support from Transport Canada will total $200,000 and $200,000 from the Province of Quebec.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $120,000 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
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Tel.: (514) 283-0022

VEHICLE DIAGNOSTICS

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To assess the current state-of-the-art, and to explore the future directions of vehicle diagnostic systems pertaining to regular transit coaches.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced December 1986, and is scheduled to be completed June 1987.

Financing and Operation:
At this time the contractor has not yet been selected. This work is being performed under the memorandum of understanding between Transport Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications. The support from Transport Canada will total $25,000 and $25,000 from the Province of Ontario.

Payments:
No payments have been made as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
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200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

LOW COST WEIGH-IN-MOTION SCALE

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop and test a low cost weigh-in-motion scale that will weigh, classify, and count vehicles and continuously collect data on traffic operating at normal highway speeds. The target is to develop a system price ⅒th the $300,000 cost of current available equipment.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced October 1986, and is scheduled to be completed March 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for this work is International Road Dynamics Saskatoon. The support from Transport Canada will total $52,500, from DSS $87,500, and $75,000 from the Provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan.

Payments:
No payments have been made as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
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Tel.: (514) 283-0022

HIGHWAY SNOW DRIFT CONTROL

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To improve existing and develop new methods of controlling drifting snow across highways, in order to improve highway safety and to reduce maintenance costs associated with snow removal.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project is scheduled to commence December 1986 and is scheduled to be completed December 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for this work is Rowan, Williams, Davies & Irwin, Guelph. The support from Transport Canada will total $50,000, from DSS $92,500, from Indian and Northern Affairs $20,000, from Environment $10,000, and $18,500 from the Northwest Territories.

Payments:
No payments have been made as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
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Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

INTEGRATED TRAFFIC SYSTEM

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop a microcomputer based system providing a full range of traffic engineering analyses in order to improve safety and conserve energy in urban transportation.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project is scheduled to commence December 1986 and is scheduled to be completed December 1988.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor for this work is IBI Group, Toronto. This work is performed under a memorandum of understanding between the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications and Transport Canada. Funding from EMR is $153,000, and from the Province of Ontario $157,000.

Payments:
No payments have been made as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
200 Dorchester Blvd. West
Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

FREEWAY MANAGEMENT — MONTREAL

Administered By:
Transportation Development Centre (TDC)

Purpose:
To develop a specific system to improve the overall management of the A-25, Metropolitain, Decarie and Ville-Marie expressways in Montreal, in order to improve system efficiency and safety.

Authority:
The Department of Transport Act.

Time Frame:
The project commenced September 1986, and is scheduled to be completed December 1987.

Financing and Operation:
The contractor of the work is SNC/DeLuc Co-enterprises. The work is being performed under the Canada—Quebec ERDA Subsidiary Agreement. The support from Transport Canada will total $125,000, and $125,000 from the Province of Quebec.

Payments:
Payments by TDC were $13,000 as of November 1986.

For Further Information:
Transportation Development Centre
Guy Favreau Complex
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Suite 601, West Tower
Montreal, Quebec
H2Z 1X4

Tel.: (514) 283-0022

WATER TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
Marine Policy and Programs Directorate

Purpose:
Participation in policy formulation with regard to federal assistance of water transportation services in Canada; development, implementation and monitoring of programs for the operation of certain coastal and ferry services and related terminal services, particularly those for which Can-

ada has accepted responsibility under the terms of Union and Confederation; contracting for and provision of subsidies in support of various international, interprovincial and intraprovincial ferries and conventional shipping services which are considered important to the national transportation network.

Authority:

1. Terms of Confederation between Canada and Prince Edward Island.
2. Terms of Union between Canada and Newfoundland.
3. Order in Council authorizing Yarmouth/Bar Harbor ferry service.
4. Federal-Provincial Agreement covering service between mainland Canada and Magdalen Islands.
5. Order in Council covering Digby/Saint John ferry service.
6. Federal-Provincial Agreement governing financial support for coastal shipping services in British Columbia.
7. National Transportation Act and Cabinet Decision/Treasury Board Decision approving transfer of subsidy responsibility from the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC) to Department of Transport.

Financing and Operation:

1. Services operated by companies other than CN Marine.

On April 1, 1977, the Water Transportation Assistance Directorate (precursor of the Marine Policy and Programs Directorate) assumed responsibility for subsidization of water transportation services previously subsidized by the CTC. The services in this category which are still subsidized are as follows:

Caribou, N.S./Wood Islands, P.E.I.

Souris, P.E.I./Cap-aux-Meules, Quebec

St. Barbe, Nfld./Blanc Sablon, Quebec

Grand Manan/Black's Harbour, N.B. (costs of subsidization of this service are shared with the provincial government)

Placentia Bay Service

Jackson's Arm — Harbour Deep Service, Nfld.

2. Services operated by Crown corporations.

i. MARINE ATLANTIC INC.

Marine Atlantic Inc. (formerly CN Marine) is currently a wholly-owned subsidiary of CN but as a result of passage of the Marine Atlantic Inc. Acquisition Authorization Act on June 27, 1986, it will become a totally separate Crown Corporation in late 1986. The working relationship with Transport Canada is currently governed by a Tripartite Agreement (including CN), to be replaced in late 1986 by a Bilateral Agreement. Annual fixed price contracts are executed by the Department of Transport and Marine Atlantic for each of the following services:

Borden, Prince Edward Island/Cape Tormentine, New Brunswick

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Port-aux-Basques, Newfoundland

North Sydney, Nova Scotia/Argentia, Newfoundland

Digby, Nova Scotia/Saint John, New Brunswick

Yarmouth, Nova Scotia/Bar Harbor, Maine

Newfoundland and Labrador coastal service.

The Marine Policy and Programs Directorate is responsible for administering these contracts and for monitoring the services provided.

Marine Atlantic is responsible for providing vessels for the performance of these services, with funding provided by Transport Canada.

GRANTS IN SUPPORT OF FERRY SERVICES

An annual grant is paid to the province of British Columbia in support of ferry and coastal shipping services.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. D.H. Pratt
Director General
Marine Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Coordination Group
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel.: (613) 998-1843

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL PRIMARY HIGHWAY STRENGTHENING/IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES AND NEWFOUNDLAND (PHASES I AND II)

Administered By:
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate

Purpose:
This program is designed to enable Canada and the four Atlantic Provinces to finance jointly the strengthening/improvement of certain links of the primary highway network in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland to permit the adoption of specified

uniform truck load capacity limits and vehicle configurations that are compatible with those in effect in the other provinces of Canada.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial agreements with each of the four Atlantic Provinces with Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
The original submission made jointly by the four Atlantic Premiers to the federal Minister of Transport proposed a ten-year program. Phase I was implemented during 1977-78 and expired in Nova Scotia on March 31, 1980, and in the other three provinces on March 31, 1981. In each case, an additional year was provided for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreements. Following the receipt of a joint submission from the three Maritime Provinces and an individual "Needs Study" from Newfoundland, a Phase II of the program was negotiated and implemented on April 1, 1982. The duration of the program in the Maritime Provinces will be four years and in Newfoundland three years with an additional year provided in both cases for the completion of projects approved during the life of the agreements.

Financing and Operation:
The Policy and Coordination Group provides the funds to support this program. During Phase I, the federal share was $100 million of the total cost of $200 million. For Phase II, the total cost of the program in the Maritime Provinces is $168 million to be shared on a 50% federal: 50% provincial basis. The federal share of $84 million has been allocated to Nova Scotia — $38.5 million; New Brunswick — $37.0 million; and Prince Edward Island — $8.5 million. In Newfoundland, the total cost of the second phase is $48 million of which the federal share is 75% or $36 million.

Individual project selection and approval as well as program evaluation is carried out by a joint Federal-Provincial Management Committee set up under each agreement. Construction is carried out under contracts negotiated by the provincial Departments of Transportation.

Payments:
Payments are made upon receipt of claims for reimbursement of expenditures.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Y. Malépart
Director
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Coordination Group
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA ON5

Tel.: (613) 998-1896

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NEWFOUNDLAND UNDER THE SPECIAL RECOVERY CAPITAL PROJECTS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate

Purpose:
This program was designed to spur economic recovery while putting in place key facilities and services to enhance economic and regional development opportunities for the private sector; to finance jointly the construction, upgrading and/or improvement of certain highways.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of New Brunswick and Newfoundland and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
This program was in operation during the fiscal years 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86. The Agreement with Newfoundland was signed on July 15, 1983, and the one with New Brunswick on August 4, 1983.

Financing and Operation:
This program was cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the two provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 75:25 (federal-provincial) in Newfoundland except for one project (the Trans-Labrador Highway) where the ratio was 85:15 (federal-provincial). The cost-sharing ratio on New Brunswick highway projects was 80:20 (federal-provincial). Under this program a total of $97.0 million has been spent of which the Transport Canada contribution amounted to $77.0 million. In Newfoundland a total of $44.5 million has been expended, of which $35.0 million was contributed by Transport Canada. $52.5 million has been spent on New Brunswick highways, with the Transport Canada contribution amounting to $42.0 million. In addition, Transport Canada has provided $2.0 million to finance entirely a special road project from the Moncton/Dieppe boundary to the Moncton Airport and some work on Route 180.

Project selection was undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work was undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments:
Payments by Transport Canada were made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Y. Malépart
Director
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Coordination Group
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 998-1896

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, STRENGTHENING AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND QUEBEC UNDER THE ECONOMIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGREEMENT

Administered By:
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate

Purpose:
This program is designed to enable Canada and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec to finance jointly the construction, strengthening and improvement of certain highway links in those provinces.

Authority:
Bilateral federal-provincial Agreements with the Provinces of Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec and Transport Canada as the federal signatory.

Time Frame:
This program is in operation during the fiscal years 1984-85 to 1991-92. The Agreement with Prince Edward Island was signed on June 15, 1984, and expires in 1988-89, the one with New Brunswick on August 14, 1984, and expires in 1988-89, the one with Newfoundland on June 24, 1985, and expires in 1991-92, and the one with Quebec on July 8, 1985, and expires in 1989-90.

Financing and Operation:
This program is cost-shared between Transport Canada and each of the provinces involved. The cost-sharing ratio is 50:50 (federal-provincial) in Prince Edward Island, approximately 70:30 (federal-provincial) in New Brunswick, 62.5:37.5 (federal-provincial) in Newfoundland and 50:50 in Quebec. Under this program a total of $397.5 million will be spent of which Transport Canada contribution amounts to $239.417 million. In Prince Edward Island a total of $33.3 million will be expended, of which $16.65 million will be contributed by Transport Canada. $90.5 million will be spent in New Brunswick, with the Transport Canada contribution amounting to $63.417 million. $180 million will be spent in Newfoundland and, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $112.5 million and $93.7 million will be spent in Quebec, with Transport Canada contributions amounting to $46.5 million.

Project selection will be undertaken by the federal-provincial Management Committee using a list of eligible projects as provided in the Agreement. The actual road construction work is undertaken by the provincial authorities.

Payments:
Payments by Transport Canada will be made for approved projects on the basis of progress claims submitted by the provinces setting out expenditures incurred and paid.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. Y. Malépart
Director
Highway Policy and Programs Directorate
Policy and Coordination Group
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 998-1896

RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT

Administered By:
The Railway Safety Directorate of Transport Canada, in cooperation with the Engineering Branch at the Canadian Transport Commission (C.T.C.).

Purpose:
Part I of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) enables the federal government to provide financial assistance toward studies and implementation of railway relocation or rail traffic re-routing proposals, undertaken to promote railway safety.

Part II and III of the RRCA enables the federal government to provide special grants for the construction or reconstruction of grade separations. The procedure involves Canadian Transport Commission consideration of applications based on the protection, safety and convenience of the public, and CTC recommendations to the Minister of Transport for disbursement of funds where appropriate. Ministerial approval is required.

Moneys are also appropriated by Parliament to cover federal contributions toward crossing protection and improvement under Part III of the RRCA. The SC payments are administered by the Engineering Branch of the Railway Transport Committee of the CTC, and details of this program are reported separately. (See table 3).

Authority:

The Railway Relocation and Crossing Act
The Railway Act

Time Frame:

This is a continuing program, with funding provided from a variety of sources.

Financing and Operation:

The federal government, through Transport Canada may contribute up to one-half of the eligible costs of preparing Transportation Plans and Urban Development Plans on the request of urban communities that have received provincial approval. When these plans are completed and have municipal-provincial support, Transport Canada is asked to certify that any auxiliary federal programs which may be included are available and that the overall proposals promote significant urban benefits, and the Governor in Council (through TC) is asked to indicate whether project implementation funds would be available. On receipt of a positive response, applicants may request that the CTC issue orders to the railways concerned to carry accepted plans into effect. CTC hearings are mandatory. The federal government, under the RRCA, may provide funds for up to one-half the net cost of railway relocation but the Act contains no specific rule as to the funding of the remaining portion of these costs.

Where Part II of the RRCA is concerned, the federal government may provide "special" contributions toward grade separations on the recommendation of the Canadian Transport Commission.

The amount that may be recommended for payment by the Commission to meet part of the costs of grade separation, shall not exceed:

a) for construction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $1 million plus an amount no greater than 60% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or when costs are more than $5 million, ($3,250,000) plus an amount no greater than 40% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

b) for reconstruction where costs are more than $1,250,000 but not more than $5 million, $625,000 plus an amount not greater than 37½% of the costs in excess of $1,250,000 or where costs are more than $5 million, $2,031,000 plus an amount not greater than 25% of the costs in excess of $5 million.

c) where a proposed new construction of a grade separation is required by virtue of a proposal to build a new road in order to re-route highway traffic and an application has been made to the Commission, the Minister of Transport may authorize payment of a grant which shall not exceed 50% of the costs as determined by the Commission.

Under Part III of the RRCA, the federal contribution towards grade separation projects is as follows where the total cost does not exceed $1,250,000:

- for a new grade separation construction — 80% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $1 million;
- for the reconstruction of a grade separation — 50% of the eligible cost up to a maximum of $625,000.

The Department of Transport had $22.5 million in its budget for RRCA projects allocated for 1986-87.

Payments:

Commitments made to March 31, 1986 for the federal share of the cost to prepare Transportation Plans under Part I of the RRCA total $2,336,000 for 17 cities — Kamloops, Regina, Lethbridge, Red Deer, Edmonton, Niagara Falls, Sudbury, North Bay, Brantford, Moncton, Truro, Amos, Victoriaville, Jonquière, Boucherville, Golden and Chilliwack.

Since the Act was passed in 1974, to October 1, 1986, $271.3 million has been committed by Transport Canada for grade separation work.

For Further Information:

Officer Responsible:

Mr. J.H. Galvin
Director, Railway Relocation and Crossing Branch
Surface Group
Department of Transport
Tower "A"
Place de Ville
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 993-7392

TABLE 3

Payments from the Federal Government Fund by Province

Province	*1979-80 ($000)*	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*
Newfoundland	124	74	72	43	317
Prince Edward Island	4	—	30	—	162
Nova Scotia	172	234	257	305	340
New Brunswick	514	627	193	113	344
Quebec	3,302	3,508	3,814	1,969	2,202
Ontario	3,923	2,809	2,438	2,617	3,089
Manitoba	262	214	192	309	647
Saskatchewan	800	1,001	770	639	1,019
Alberta	1,308	424	1,496	3,216	2,244
British Columbia	1,138	526	640	664	333
Yukon	—	—	—	—	18
Total	11,547	9,417	9,902	9,875	10,715

MONTREAL COMMUTER RAIL MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

Administered By:
Passenger Policy and Projects Directorate

Purpose:
This program is aimed at enabling Canada and Quebec to finance jointly certain projects for the modernization of existing commuter train services in the Montreal area, i.e. the Rigaud, Deux-Montagnes and Saint-Hilaire lines.

Authority:
Cabinet decisions RD 502-80 of July 31, 1980 and RD 518-81 of December 22, 1981.

Federal-provincial agreement of April 29, 1981, amended on July 19, 1983 and May 28, 1986.

Order in Council P.C. 1982-10-231 of January 21, 1982.

Time Frame:
The agreement of April 29, 1981 provided for completion of the modernization by March 31, 1984. The deadline was subsequently extended to March 31, 1986, and subsequently to March 31, 1989.

Financing and Operation:
Transport Canada's Policy and Coordination Group pays the federal share of the cost of the program, i.e. $70.0 million, the total cost being $117.5 million. These $70.0 million derive from two sources: $30 million from the Urban Transportation Assistance Program based on a federal-provincial ratio of 80/20, and $40 million in the form of a special grant based on a federal-provincial ratio of 50/50.

The federal-provincial agreement of April 29, 1981 makes Quebec responsible for implementation of the projects. These projects were prepared by the province and submitted to Transport Canada for approval. Subsequently, a specific agreement giving details of the financial responsibilities of Transport Canada and of the province was signed.

Payments:
The $30 million from the Urban Transportation Assistance Program have been committed and spent in accordance with this program's budget.

The $40 million grant was made available in 1984-85 and is to be spent before the end of 1988-89.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. L. Ranger
Director
Passenger Policy and Projects Directorate
Policy and Coordination Group
Department of Transport
Transport Canada Building, 27th Floor
Place de Ville
330 Sparks Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 998-1918

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS PROGRAM

Administered By:
Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate, Surface Group.

Purpose:
To develop and implement, with the provinces, a comprehensive regulatory program respecting the handling, offering for transport and transporting of dangerous goods by all modes of transport.

Authority:
This program falls within the scope of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

Time Frame:
The program requires provincial statutes complementary to the Federal Act and the promulgation of regulations. All provinces have enacted their statutes and the regulations have been partially promulgated and adopted.

In 1986-87, federal and provincial inspection forces will cover areas of transportation activity not presently inspected, and these will be coordinated with the existing inspection activities of the federal government in respect of rail, sea and air transport.

Scope:
This program replaces existing, narrowly-focussed programs of the federal and provincial governments directed to particular modes of transport or to particular groups or types of dangerous goods. It also extends the responsibility for ensuring safety in the transport of dangerous goods to those who prepare the goods for transport and where relevant, also to those who receive the goods. The program has international linkages, particularly with the USA, but also to all other countries through UN agency based international transport conventions and recommendations.

Financing and Operation:
The Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act contemplates the establishment of administrative agreements between the federal and provincial governments in respect of these matters on the basis that each level of government will be responsible for its own costs. These agreements are being negotiated and are expected to be signed in 1987-88.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. T.D. Ellison
Director General
Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate
Transport Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0N5

Tel.: (613) 990-1147

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY

AGREEMENT FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE BEAUHARNOIS CANAL AND ASSOCIATED WORKS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of this agreement is to maintain the Beauharnois Canal between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.

Authority:
Order in Council P.C. 504 dated March 1, 1932

This agreement was entered into between the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, its successors and assigns (now Quebec Hydro), and the Department of Railways and Canals (succeeded by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority).

Time Frame:
This agreement was dated March 1, 1932, and the sharing formula became effective when the canal was proclaimed for navigation (1959). Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and its bridges is done on a continuing basis.

Financing and Operation:
Under the terms of the agreement, the cost and expense of maintaining in proper state of repair the said canal and bridges are borne in equal proportions by this Authority and by Quebec Hydro.

Payments:
Payments are made as and when required.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Miss V.C. Durant
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7

Tel.: (613) 598-4610

AGREEMENTS TO COMPENSATE FOR LOCAL SERVICES AND UTILITIES AFFECTED BY CONSTRUCTION OF THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By:
Various branches of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of these agreements is to compensate provinces and municipalities for the effect on provincial and municipal services and utilities due to seaway construction.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

A large number of agreements have been entered into with provincial and municipal governments.

Time Frame:
The program of compensating for or making good services or utilities affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway is a periodic one. Most of the individual agreements involve lump sum payments or specific contruction projects and do not involve the Seaway Authority in subsequent responsibilities such as maintenance or further construction.

Financing and Operation:
Each agreement varies with the individual circumstances to which it applies. Agreements provide for relocation, restoration or compensation in respect of local services and utilities, highways, sewer and hydro lines, water supply systems, parks and cemeteries which were affected by the construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway works. While the Seaway Authority pays the costs of all or part of these projects, in some cases the municipality or province is responsible for the work, and claims reimbursement for costs incurred. In other instances the Seaway Authority, itself, contracts directly for the work. Payments are made to the provinces or municipalities as set out in the individual agreements. These agreements may involve cost-sharing, lump sum payments or other valuable consideration, such as replacement of construction work.

Payments:
As noted above, payments are made as called for in the individual agreements and are negotiated in respect of each one.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Miss V.C. Durant
Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIR 7X7

Tel.: (613) 598-4610

WELLAND CANAL CROSSING AGREEMENTS (THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AUTHORITY)

Administered By:
The Western Region of The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority

Purpose:
The purpose of the agreement is to alleviate the congestion of highway traffic crossing the Welland Canal and to eliminate existing lift bridges which constitute hazards to and interfere with the movement of ship traffic through the Welland Canal.

Authority:
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority Act

Master Agreement, dated May 11, 1970, between The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Government of Ontario, for six highway tunnel crossings as follows:

East Main Street	near Welland, Ontario
Lakeshore Road	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Welland Avenue	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Queen Elizabeth Way	near the City of St. Catharines, Ontario
Allanburg	Ontario
Port Colborne	Ontario

A supplemental agreement was signed April 8, 1971 for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel in the City of Welland.

A supplemental agreement was signed on March 16, 1979, for the construction of a bridge at Port Colborne, Ontario. The construction of this bridge will defer, for at least 10 years, the construction of the tunnel mentioned above for Port Colborne.

Time Frame:
The Master Agreement dated May 11, 1970, supersedes an Agreement of June 1, 1965, under which one four lane highway tunnel at Thorold was constructed. There is no termination date specified for the projects under the 1970 agreement. The supplemental agreement in respect of the East Main Street Highway Tunnel was signed April 8, 1971, and work on that crossing was completed in 1972. The Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above became operational in May 1981.

Financing and Operation:
The Master Agreement provides for The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority to share with the Government of Ontario in the costs of constructing six crossings of the Welland Canal once a supplemental agreement has been signed in respect of each tunnel. To date only a supplemental agreement for the East Main Street Highway Tunnel has been executed. Work on this crossing was completed as an integral part of the larger program of realigning the Welland Canal between Port Robinson and Ramey's Bend (the Welland By-Pass).

The three future highway tunnel crossings to be located in the vicinity of the City of St. Catharines will be constructed as part of a larger program if and when the federal government decides to proceed with a project to realign and expand that part of the Welland Canal between Lake Ontario and Thorold. The remaining two highway tunnel crossings at Allanburg and Port Colborne, respectively, may be undertaken as individual and isolated projects at some future date.

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority will contribute 50 per cent of the costs of five of the six tunnels. These five tunnels are all to carry four lanes of traffic except at Port Colborne where there will be six lanes. The Seaway Authority will contribute five-sixths of the construction costs of the remaining crossing for Queen Elizabeth Way. This crossing will carry twelve lanes of traffic.

The following types of costs are eligible for sharing under the master and supplemental agreements:

Cost of designing the highway tunnel crossings;
Cost of land required for the crossings;
Cost of surveys;
Cost of expropriation where necessary;
Cost of overheads as mutually agreed upon;
Cost of engineering services;
Cost of construction of the crossings; and the
Cost of operation and maintenance of the crossings.

The Seaway Authority's contribution in respect of operating and maintenance costs for each crossing will be made in a lump sum upon completion of that crossing. In addition to those costs listed above as eligible for sharing, certain costs specifically described in either the Master Agreement or in one of the supplementary agreements will be paid entirely by the Seaway Authority or by the Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

The estimated total share of the Seaway Authority in these six crossings is $89.2 million in 1970.

In general, the Province of Ontario will administer the construction of these crossings with the concurrence of the Seaway Authority in the approval of design plans and the award of contracts. The province will pay contractors and will then invoice the Seaway Authority for its share of the total expenditures. Claims made by municipalities will be processed in a similar manner. The province assumes administrative responsibility for the operation and maintenance of each completed tunnel.

With respect to the Port Colborne Bridge mentioned above, however, The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority was responsible for the planning, design and construction of the bridge, with the province contributing 50% of the $2.7 million cost. The province constructed the connecting roadworks for access to the bridge and such costs were carried totally by the province. The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority now owns the bridge and is solely responsible for its future operation and maintenance costs. The Authority's share of the construction cost of the bridge will be deducted from its share of the construction cost of the Port Colborne Tunnel provided for in the agreement dated May 22, 1970.

Payments:
Payments made to Ontario by The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority under the agreements of 1965 and 1970 amount to approximately $8,735,000 and $7,000,000, respectively.

For Further Information:
General:

Secretary
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7

Tel.: (613) 598-4610

Director of Planning and Development
The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority
Constitution Square
360 Albert Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1R 7X7

Tel.: (613) 598-4627

Department of Veterans Affairs

The Department of Veterans Affairs is responsible for special programs which recognize the unique contribution made by veterans and certain civilians to Canada's war and peacekeeping efforts over the past decades. The full range of benefits and services are provided through thirty-two district offices in five regions across Canada.

The Department of Veterans Affairs is divided into four branches: Field Operations, Pensions, Health and Social Programs, Veterans Land Administration and Finance, Personnel and Administration; and one division, Audit and Evaluation. In addition to the Department, the Veterans Affairs Portfolio includes four independent agencies: the Pension Review Board, the Canadian Pension Commission and the War Veterans Allowance Board, which report to Parliament through the Minister of Veterans Affairs, and the Bureau of Pensions Advocates, which reports to the Minister of Veterans Affairs.

Veterans programs provide a wide range of direct payments, other benefits and services to qualified veterans, certain civilians, dependents and survivors in all parts of Canada, that are being brought up to date to reflect environmental change and the evolving needs of aging beneficiaries.

Services provided by Veterans Affairs include counselling of veterans and their families, legal aid by the Bureau of Pensions Advocates and assistance which enables veterans who settled under the Veterans Land Act to acquire title to the property on which they are established.

A wide spectrum of special programs cover Assistance Fund grants to enable recipients to meet emergency situations, Veterans Insurance, Veterans Estates, Vetcraft Shops, Education Assistance, Commonwealth War Graves Commission, Battlefield Memorials, Graves and Cemeteries in Canada, Funerals and Burials, the Last Post Fund, Trust Funds and Pensioner Training.

	Page
HEALTH CARE	275
VETERANS INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM	275
PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES	275
HEALTH CARE FACILITIES TRANSFERRED TO PROVINCES	276

HEALTH CARE

The Department sustains its commitment to the well-being of veterans by providing care in its four remaining institutions and making substantial payments to governments, practitioners and health-goods suppliers in all provinces for institutional care, other health-related services, drugs and medical products. (See tables 1 and 2).

TABLE 1

Payments for Care in Non-departmental Hospitals — 1985-86

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	3,107
Nova Scotia	11,284
Prince Edward Island	145
New Brunswick	9,757
Quebec	2,231
Ontario	26,824
Manitoba	9,159
Saskatchewan	1,889
Alberta	1,795
British Columbia	7,967
Total	74,158

TABLE 2

Payments for Drugs and Medical Services by Province — 1985-86

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	2,977
Nova Scotia	3,609
Prince Edward Island	1,189
New Brunswick	2,465
Quebec	5,323
Ontario	19,028
Manitoba	2,478
Saskatchewan	2,200
Alberta	2,270
British Columbia	7,297
Total	48,836

Includes doctors, nurses, dentists, optometrists, drugs, ambulance, prosthetics, special equipment and other services.

VETERANS INDEPENDENCE PROGRAM

The Veterans Independence Program, a recent initiative, responds to needs associated with aging. This program pays contributions which assist eligible veterans residing in Canada to remain independent and healthy in their own homes and communities, thus preventing unnecessary institutionalization. (See table 3).

TABLE 3

Veterans Independence Program Contributions by Province — 1985-86

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	217
Nova Scotia	1,255
Prince Edward Island	388
New Brunswick	520
Quebec	1,245
Ontario	5,386
Manitoba	269
Saskatchewan	225
Alberta	285
British Columbia	587
Total	10,377

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Direct payments to individual beneficiaries include pensions which compensate for imprisonment as a prisoner of war or death or disability resulting from service in the Canadian Forces, Selected Allied Forces and Military services (See table 4).

TABLE 4

Pension Payments by Province — 1985-86

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	9,673
Nova Scotia	55,300
Prince Edward Island	10,126
New Brunswick	33,260
Quebec	87,399
Ontario	254,741
Manitoba	47,169
Saskatchewan	28,979
Alberta	50,495
British Columbia	122,781
Yukon	259
Northwest Territories	102
Total	700,284

Income-tested allowances are paid to veterans and certain civilians suffering economic disadvantage owing to the intangible negative effects of war. (See table 5).

TABLE 5

Allowance Payments by Province — 1985-86

Province	*($000)*
Newfoundland	24,474
Nova Scotia	41,506
Prince Edward Island	7,902
New Brunswick	31,444
Quebec	58,577
Ontario	155,677
Manitoba	18,668
Saskatchewan	15,995
Alberta	25,783
British Columbia	60,735
Yukon	297
Northwest Territories	84
Total	441,142

HEALTH CARE FACILITIES TRANSFERRED TO PROVINCES

Over the years, a number of departmental institutions were transferred to provinces. Contributions to provinces associated with these transfers are listed in table 6.

For Further Information:

Director General
Economic Support and Intergovernmental Liaison
Department of Veterans Affairs
D.J. MacDonald Building
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island
C1A 8M9

Tel.: (902) 566-8118

TABLE 6

Original Agreed Payments for Health Care Facilities Transferred to Provinces

Province	*Facilities Name*	*Number of Beds*	*Effective Date*	*Grant/ Contribution ($000)*
Newfoundland	Veterans Pavillion, General Hospital, St. John's	84	May 12, 1978	1,000
Nova Scotia	Camp Hill Hospital, Halifax	285	May 29, 1978	28,600
New Brunswick	Lancaster Hospital, Saint John	220	November 15, 1972	6,000
Quebec	Hospital Sainte-Foy, Quebec	150	September 1, 1968	1,100
	Queen Mary Veterans Hospital, Montreal (now known as Centre hospitalier Côte-des-Neiges)	55	February 20, 1978	9,000
Ontario (University of Toronto)	Sunnybrook Hospital, Toronto	1,200	October 1, 1966	12,000
	Westminster Hospital, London	850	October 3, 1977	18,000
Manitoba	Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg	205	April 1, 1983	30,000
Saskatchewan	Veterans Pavillion Regina General Hospital	50	July 11, 1966	—
	Wascana Centre*	66	February 6, 1956	300
Alberta (University of Alberta)	Edmonton Veterans Home, Edmonton	146	December 31, 1979	—
	Colonel Belcher Hospital,Calgary	185	April 1, 1980	6,646
British Columbia	Shaughnessy Hospital	870	July 29, 1974	7,710
	Victoria Veterans Hospital (Royal Jubilee Hospital)	170	August 26, 1974	3,725
Total		4,536		124,081

*Not a transferred institution — contribution for beds.

CROWN CORPORATIONS AND AGENCIES

Atomic Energy of Canada Limited

ORIGIN AND STRUCTURE

The Company was established in 1952 under the Atomic Energy Control Act, RSC 1970, Chapter A-19 and the Canada Corporations Act, Part I (continued under the Canada Business Corporations Act) to develop the utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The majority shareholder of the Company is the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Its activities, under the guidance of the Corporate Head Office which provides corporate planning, policy, management, administration and information systems services, are carried out through the following operating units:

- CANDU Operations which designs and markets CANDU reactor systems, components and related technologies in Canada and abroad. This unit is also responsible for heavy water technology and supply and for the management of prototype reactors.
- Radiochemical Division which manufactures and markets medical and industrial radiation equipment and radioisotopes; and
- Research Division which carries out basic and applied research and development in the field of atomic energy.

	Page
NUCLEAR COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS	279

NUCLEAR COOPERATIVE PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Prototype and Commercial Power Stations and Heavy Water Plants — CANDU Operations of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited — c/o Executive Vice-President

Purpose:
In cooperation with the provinces, to design and construct nuclear power plants and to construct, own and operate heavy water plants.

Authority:
Atomic Energy Control Act
Atomic Energy Control Regulations

Separate agreements have been signed with regard to three nuclear power plants and one heavy water plant.

Time Frame:
Each agreement has a specified time frame.

Financing and Operation:
The three agreements relating to nuclear power plants have provided for the design and construction of three commercial size nuclear power stations:

- Pickering
- Gentilly-II
- Point Lepreau

The arrangements for the financing and operation of the stations are different in each case.

Commercial Size Nuclear Power Stations:

The Pickering Generating Station (Units 1 and 2) has been constructed and is operated under an agreement between AECL, Ontario Hydro and the province of Ontario. In order to share in the risk of establishing such a station, the province of Ontario and the federal government agreed to proportionately finance capital costs above those for a similar sized fossil fuel-fired station.

The agreement provided for the return on the capital invested by the three parties to be made over a period not exceeding thirty years by means of "payback" represented by the difference between the operating and maintenance costs of the two Pickering units and the total cost, including capital charges, that would have been involved if the power generated by the Pickering units had been produced by two coal-fired units. This "payback" was shared in the ratio of each party's contribution to the capital costs of the first two Pickering units. Ontario Hydro, the province of Ontario and AECL have accepted the cost of the station to be $395 million of which the federal portion, including interests, is $141 million or about 36%. The "payback", which represents in a broad sense the net operational advantage of having the power generated by nuclear as compared to coal-fired units, accrues to the credit of each of the three parties. Monthly payments have been made to the parties by Ontario Hydro relative to their investment in the Pickering generating station (Units 1 and 2). These payments have been suspended for the duration of the outage of Units 1 and 2 and a suitable understanding has been reached for the reinstatement of payments when the units are brought back into service.

The Gentilly-II Nuclear Power Station was declared "in service" on April 7, 1983. The station is operated by Hydro-Québec. Under an agreement between Hydro-Québec and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. The federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans to assist the construction of the station. The federal loan, which totals $151 million, is repayable in equal instalments over a twenty-five year term commencing April 7, 1984. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment.

The Point Lepreau Nuclear Generating Station was declared "in service" on April 3, 1983. The station is operated by the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Under an agreement between the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and AECL, engineering consulting services were provided by AECL for the nuclear portion of the station during the design and construction stages. To assist the construction of the station, the federal government provided long-term interest bearing loans. The interest on these federal loans for a period of three years from October 9, 1979 was forgiven. On the in service date these loans, with accrued interest where applicable, were replaced by one loan of $350 million repayable in twenty-five equal annual instalments. AECL is administering this loan and its repayment. The federal government agreed to provide performance loans to N.B.E.P.C. for the first ten years of operation of the unit, if required as a result of low annual unit availability. The maximum yearly amount is $48.75 million with a maximum total of $130 million. Repayment of any loaned amounts will take place in years when availability exceeds 75%. Any performance loan balances at year 10 will be repaid during years 11 through 20.

Heavy Water Plants

The Glace Bay Heavy Water Plant, which is now decommissioned, was rehabilitated by AECL, under agreement with Deuterium of Canada Limited and the province of Nova Scotia at a cost of $211.2 million. On February 9, 1978, AECL agreed to purchase the Glace Bay plant. The purchase agreement provides for payment of quarterly instalments of $825,000 to Deuterium of Canada Limited over a twenty-year period for a total of $66 million.

For Further Information:
General:

Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
Ottawa, Ontario

Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Veilleux
Corporate Vice-President
Public and Governmental Affairs
Corporate Head Office
Atomic Energy of Canada Limited
275 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario
KIA OS4

Tel.: (613) 237-3270

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is the federal government's housing agency. It is a Crown corporation, constituted on January 1, 1946 by an Act of Parliament, with a Board of Directors which reports to a Minister responsible to Parliament. CMHC is charged with the administration of the National Housing Act which is the instrument of federal legislation dealing with housing and residential development.

NATIONAL OFFICE ORGANIZATION

The President is the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation and a member of the Board of Directors, as is the Senior Vice-President, Insurance and Asset Administration. The Corporation comprises, in summary form, four sectors at National Office, three of which are headed by Senior Vice-Presidents (Insurance and Asset Administration, Policy Research and Programs, and Corporate Resources), the other by the General Counsel and Corporate Secretary. The Vice-Presidents Insurance and Programs report to their respective Senior Vice-Presidents. The Vice-President, Human Resources and Administration reports to the President.

FIELD ORGANIZATION

CMHC maintains an extensive field organization headed by the President. It is divided into five regions, each headed by a General Manager: Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies and the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia and the Yukon. Currently there are fifty local offices situated in all provinces and territories.

Addresses and telephone numbers for the main offices are listed after the last of the individual CMHC program descriptions.

CMHC is one of the largest financial institutions in Canada but at the same time it has extensive departmental-type responsibilities in the administration of grants, contributions and subsidies, and in the provision of policy advice to government on housing and related matters. CMHC promotes Canada-wide housing standards and guidelines.

In its role as a financial institution, the Corporation's primary function now is that of a mortgage insurer. This helps to attract investments for financing of residential loans. CMHC facilitates the use of a mortgage as security by guaranteeing the lender against loss. CMHC continues, however, to make direct mortgage loans, as a residual lender, and real estate investments with funds borrowed from government. CMHC is also responsible for managing close to $11.0 billion portfolio of federally-owned mortgages and investments and real estate holdings of dwelling units owned by CMHC over and above the assets of the Mortgage Insurance Fund. The Corporation also administers the mortgage and/or real estate portfolio of certain government institutions such as the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, Housing Enterprises Canada Ltd., Transport Canada and the Department of National Defence.

In its departmental role, CMHC is responsible for government grants, subsidies and contributions amounting to over $1.6 billion a year, directed to the pursuit of social housing goals in both their urban and their rural setting; to the rehabilitation and conservation of the housing stock; to community improvement; to research, development and demonstration; and to the dissemination of information about its activities.

The NHA has been amended many times in response to social and economic changes within the country. Its general objectives have been twofold: to assist the private market in producing enough affordable housing to meet the needs of most Canadians and to provide housing assistance for people whose needs cannot be met through the private market.

A guiding principle of the federal housing approach is that, while the federal government may act to stimulate and supplement the market for house building, it should not assume direct responsibilities which are constitutionally allocated to other governments, or which could effectively be borne by private enterprise.

Under those CMHC programs offering assistance to provincial or municipal governments (or their agencies), responsibility for initiating activity lies with the province or, providing there is provincial approval, with the municipality. Applications for assistance are normally presented to the nearest CMHC local office, supported by the relevant documentation required by the NHA and the National Housing Loan Regulations. Facilities for consultation and advice on any proposal are available through these local offices at all stages of a project's planning and development.

Although most of the activities carried out by CMHC are of interest to the provinces and municipalities, some areas of activity are of particular interest to them. Under these areas of activity, direct assistance is made available to the provinces and municipalities (or their agencies). This assistance falls into four general categories: direct long-term loans at preferred interest rates; forgiveness of a portion of a loan; cost-sharing arrangements under which the federal government will finance a portion of a joint project; and direct contributions made to other levels of government. The areas of federal/provincial/municipal activity are:

1. Federal Cooperative Housing Program;
2. Non-Profit Housing Program;
3. Rent Supplement Program;
4. Rural and Native Housing Programs;
5. Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program;
6. Public Housing Programs;
7. Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program;
8. Loan-Assisted Land Assembly Program.

	Page
FEDERAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM	283
NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM	283
RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM	284
RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS	285
RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM	286
PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS	289
FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	290
LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM	290
CANADA MORTGAGE AND HOUSING CORPORATION OFFICES	291

FEDERAL COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division.

Purpose:
To support the production of cost-effective cooperative housing to provide security of tenure for moderate-income households which cannot afford homeownership.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6 and 56.1.

Time Frame:
This CMHC program which began in 1986 and replaced the former Sec. 56.1 Co-operative program, is being delivered on a 5-year experimental basis.

Financing and Operation:
Proposal Development Funds (Section 37.1) of up to $75,000 are available to assist applicants in developing project proposals to the point of an acceptable application.

Co-operatives assisted under this program will be able to finance up to 100% of approved capital costs through an Index-Linked Mortgage NHA insured under Section 6. The maximum amortization term for new projects is 35 years.

Index-Linked Mortgages feature initial payments which are relatively low and increase each year by two percent less than the rate of inflation. This two percent allows co-ops some room for operating cost increases without having to charge members more than local market rents.

In addition to NHA-insured Index-Linked Mortgages, projects being developed under this program may receive annual operating subsidies to reduce their financing costs to a level which can be supported at market rents in the first year of operations.

Projects will be able to obtain Rent Supplement assistance under the Federal-Provincial Program for an average of 30% of the units.

To limit the program to modest housing, Maximum Unit Prices are established by CMHC for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation has the lead role in facilitating the development of Co-operative projects, financed by an ILM mortgage.

NON-PROFIT HOUSING PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division

Purpose:
To assist households unable to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable housing on the private market. To obtain funding under this program a sponsor must be a non-profit corporation whose primary object is to provide housing for low-income households.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 37.1, 6 and 56.1.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program which began in 1986 and replaced the former Section 56.1 non-profit program.

Financing and Operation:
Eligible applicants under the program are public and private non-profit corporations, provinces, municipalities, public housing agencies, and non-profit continuing cooperative housing associations.

- Proposal Development (Section 37.1) up to $75,000 per project is available to assist private applicants in developing project proposals to the point of an acceptable application.
- Applicants are expected to gain capital funds through 100% N.H.A. insured loans under Section 6, through conventional sources or through direct loans from provinces. The maximum amortization period is the lesser of 35 years or the useful life of the project.

Government assistance for projects without care or support services will be equal to the difference between the operating costs, including repayment on the mortgage, and rental revenues based on a rent to income scale.

Government assistance for the residential (shelter) portion of special purpose projects will be in the form of an interest rate write-down to 2%. The number of special purpose projects will be controlled through the application of a 10% cap on the total number of units within a province's social housing unit allocation that can be used for this purpose.

Tenants will be charged rents according to a rent-to-income scale based on the household's adjusted income.

Income mixing will continue within the limit that households must have incomes below a specified threshold and be unable to afford private accommodation without having to pay 30% or more of their income for housing.

Housing costs are limited to Maximum Unit Prices which are established for each market area on the basis of bedroom count and form of housing. To provide flexibility in design, size criteria are not prescribed. All NHA standards must be met.

Operating Agreements between the province and the federal government define which party has the lead role in the delivery and administration of the program and cost sharing arrangements.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Non-Profit Housing Program

	1984 Commitment (Units)		*1985 Commitment (Units)*		*1986 Commitment (Units)*	
Province	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*	*Non-Profit*	*Cooperative*
Newfoundland	237	—	177	—	272	—
Prince Edward Island	181	—	15	37	92	24
Nova Scotia	195	183	178	179	316	179
New Brunswick	589	64	432	125	256	45
Quebec	4,186	1,167	4,344	1,447	2,933	896
Ontario	4,718	1,491	4,481	1,455	4,901	1,035
Manitoba	1,054	47	938	133	511	137
Saskatchewan	921	80	1,033	121	581	50
Alberta	999	77	1,219	82	556	130
British Columbia	1,730	768	1,900	1,123	1,651	642
Yukon	53	—	85	—	38	—
Northwest Territories	—	—	30	30	28	—
CANADA	14,863	3,877	14,832	4,732	12,135	3,138

RENT SUPPLEMENT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Social Housing Group, Program Operations Division

Purpose:
To assist households in need to obtain affordable, adequate and suitable rental housing by subsidizing rents in eligible rental dwellings.

Authority:
Assistance is provided under Section 56.1 of the National Housing Act.

The Rent Supplement Program provides assistance to households in need by reducing their rent in designated rental units to a specified proportion of their income. The exact percentage of adjusted household income will be determined by the use of a rent-to-income scale. To make this assistance available, the owner of eligible rental or co-operatives owned projects sign an agreement designating the number of housing units to be leased to the government or its agencies, for an agreed market rent for a maximum term of 35 years. The difference between the agreed market rent and the geared-to-income rent paid by the occupant is cost-shared between Canada and the Province, as set out in the Federal- Provincial Operating Agreements.

Eligible clients are households who must pay 30% or more of their gross income for affordable, adequate and suitable accommodation in the market area or those households with special purpose housing needs.

Selected units must comply with Minimum Property Standards.

Either provincial housing agencies or Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation will be the active party in the delivery of the program.

Payments:
See table 2.

TABLE 2

Rent Supplement Program

Province	*1984 Commitment* (Units)*	*1985 Commitment* (Units)*	*1986 Commitment** (Units)*
Newfoundland	—	—	47
Prince Edward Island	—	—	8
Nova Scotia	—	—	133
New Brunswick	20	—	72
Quebec	136	190	645
Ontario	874	380	504
Manitoba	41	—	68
Saskatchewan	—	—	8
Alberta	—	8	558
British Columbia	21	43	244
Yukon	—	—	19
Northwest Territories	15	5	49
CANADA	1,107	626	2,355

* Section 44(1)(a) and 44(1)(b).
**Section 56.1.

RURAL AND NATIVE HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Rural and Native Housing Group, Program Operations Division

Purpose:
To assist Native and Non-Native households in core housing need in rural areas of 2,500 population or less to obtain new or existing, affordable, adequate and suitable homeownership or rental housing.

Authority:
The National Housing Act, Sections 34.1, 34.121, 34.15, 40 and 55.

Time Frame:
It should be noted that all Federal-Provincial Global, Operating and Section 40 Enabling Agreements are for an indefinite period subject to termination or re-negotiation by either party after a six-month notice period.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 (Federal-Provincial Agreements)

Section 40 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to contribute up to 75 per cent of the capital cost of housing projects, including the acquisition and development of land, undertaken jointly with a province. Housing units may be obtained through new construction, or acquisition, improvement and conversion of existing units. Native Associations and community groups may participate in the organization, planning and delivery of housing.

Section 34.15

Section 34.15 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to cost share with a province or provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of Rural and Native Housing under a lending technique. CMHC or the province makes loans to eligible households to construct or acquire their own homes or to builders to construct new units for sale to qualified RNH households.

Section 55

Section 55 of the NHA authorizes the federal government to cost share with a province or provide 100% of the capital and subsidy funding for the delivery of a development-type housing program. Contracts are awarded through a public tender process wherever possible to construct RNH units for sale to pre-identified RNH households.

Ownership is made possible to people of low income by gearing monthly payments to income in accordance with a payment-to-income scale. Individual loans will be amortized up to a 25-year period. If, according to the payment-to-income scale, individual payments are insufficient to meet the full amortization charges, including the payment of taxes, the Federal-Provincial Partnership will make up the difference between what a family can afford and the full monthly principal, interest and tax charges on a 75/25 basis in provinces participating in the RNH Program. In those areas where the province does not participate in the RNH program the federal government funds 100% of the difference. In addition, a heating allowance is provided to assist RNH households with their heating costs.

Rental housing is made possible by gearing monthly rental payments to income, for fully serviced accommodation, in accordance with the same payment-to-income scale used for homeownership units. As well, lease-to-purchase units can be provided to those households who are not immediately ready for homeownership but who can take on this responsibility in a few years.

Any operating profits or losses arising from the operation of Federal-Provincial projects are shared on the same basis as the capital cost.

Section 34.1 (Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program)

Under this program, homeowners who live in sub-standard houses can obtain a loan of up to $25,000 to upgrade their houses to minimum standards of health and safety, and to extend the life expectancy of their dwellings by at least 15 years. Of this sum, from $5,000 to $8,250 may be forgiven based on income, cost of rehabilitation and geographic location. This program can be cost shared with a province or 100% funded by the federal government.

Section 34.121 (Emergency Repair Program)

This program provides contributions from $1,500 to $3,800 depending on geographic location to RNH households in existing housing to undertake emergency repairs that are required for the continued safe occupancy of their units. This program can be cost shared with a province or 100% funded by the federal government.

Payments:
See tables 3 and 4.

TABLE 3

Rural and Native Housing Commitments to December 31, 1986

Province	*1982*		*1983*		*1984*		*1985*		*1986*	
	Units	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*
Newfoundland	280	9,800	270	10,100	265	10,877	181	10,453	110	7,327
Prince Edward Island	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	1,134	30	1,948
Nova Scotia	150	5,100	150	5,966	165	7,327	197	12,283	132	8,943
New Brunswick	108	4,300	—	—	4	147	140	8,224	140	8,603
Quebec	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	20
Ontario	271	10,500	143	7,290	289	14,925	270	15,574	290	22,869
Manitoba	201	8,900	200	9,142	242	8,505	124	6,345	186	12,335
Saskatchewan	150	7,100	170	7,152	212	9,913	218	12,651	200	13,318
Alberta	203	0*	204	0*	278	0*	65	0*	85	—
British Columbia	53	3,100	4	269	—	—	51	2,976	125	9,212
Yukon	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	253	8	846
Northwest Territories	9	400	21	1,574	19	1,574	18	2,240	227	25,865
CANADA	1,426	49,200	1,162	41,493	1,474	53,268	1,284	72,133	2,008	111,286

* Section 40 Alberta, effective July 1979 — Capital costs covered 100% by Province.

TABLE 4

RURAL & DIAND RRAP Section 34.1 Commitments to December 31, 1986

Province	*1984*				*1985*				*1986*			
	RURAL RRAP		*DIAND RRAP*		*RURAL RRAP*		*DIAND RRAP*		*RURAL RRAP*		*DIAND RRAP*	
	Units	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*	*Units*	*($000)*
Newfoundland	1,416	9,932	—	—	873	6,761	—	—	945	7,981	—	—
Prince Edward Island	506	2,534	1	4	342	1,844	—	—	50	302	—	—
Nova Scotia	1,646	9,895	88	405	1,207	7,404	47	213	1,087	6,754	51	249
New Brunswick	1,922	10,662	12	44	1,476	6,672	24	87	1,324	6,920	7	26
Quebec	6,597	29,062	298	1,618	3,443	15,277	195	1,154	3,087	14,584	222	1,418
Ontario	1,402	7,409	484	2,299	1,037	5,650	474	2,343	833	4,912	415	2,095
Manitoba	706	4,723	412	2,201	599	3,879	208	1,298	2,456	2,997	245	1,446
Saskatchewan	1,182	5,186	322	1,622	1,002	3,848	264	1,331	493	2,321	305	1,536
Alberta	587	3,316	191	934	563	3,069	113	577	268	1,364	88	420
British Columbia	1,578	6,898	467	2,333	1,093	4,671	340	1,799	884	4,193	371	1,906
Yukon	52	398	31	190	27	230	25	200	20	164	32	258
Northwest Territories	12	96	—	—	13	102	—	—	11	91	—	—
CANADA	17,606	90,111	2,306	11,650	11,675	59,407	1,690	9,002	11,458	52,583	1,736	9,354

RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:

Residential Improvement Group, Program Operations Division (RRAP).

Rural and Native Housing Group, Program Operations Division (Rural RRAP and RRAP-ON-RESERVE).

Purpose:

To provide assistance to improve and repair substandard homeownership or rental dwellings to a minimum level of health and safety and to modify existing dwellings to improve accessibility for disabled persons. This assistance is directed to low-income households who cannot afford adequate and suitable accommodations.

Authority:

The National Housing Act, Sections 34.1; 34.11 and 55.

Time Frame:

The legislation does not limit this program to a specific period.

Financing and Operation:

The Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program is now divided into three separate components. These are Homeowner RRAP, Rental RRAP and RRAP for the Disabled.

All programs are available universally throughout the Provinces and Territories.

Homeowner RRAP

To be eligible for Homeowner RRAP assistance, the household income must be below "income thresholds" which vary according to household size and by areas within the provinces. Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loans available are $10,000 per unit for urban homeowners and $25,000 per unit for rural areas. A portion of the loan may not have to be paid back. This "forgivable portion" depends on the household income and the area where the property is located. Homeowners with an adjusted household income of up to $13,000 are eligible for the maximum forgiveness that is available for their area. In the southern areas of the provinces, the maximum forgiveness is $5,000. In the northern areas of most provinces, the maximum forgiveness is $6,250 and the farthest northern areas in the Territories, Labrador and for Northern Quebec, the maximum forgiveness is $8,250. As the adjusted household income increases above $13,000, loan forgiveness decreases to zero at $23,000. Homeowners earn the forgivable portion of their loan over a maximum of 5 years by continuing to own and occupy the dwelling.

Rental RRAP

Under Rental RRAP, assistance is provided to landlords in the form of a forgivable loan. The maximum loan forgiveness is up to $17,000 per self-contained unit, and up to $8,500 per hostel bed. The maximum depends on the eligible repair costs and the relationship of the estimated post-rehabilitation rents to the average market rent. Where the post-rehabilitation rents are 50% or more below the average market rent, the maximum assistance is available. The forgivable loan amount decreases as the rent level increases, and is zero for rents at 125% of average market rent or above. The earning of the forgivable loan is conditional upon adherence to the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners for 15 years. The Agreement Non-Resident Owners places a ceiling on rents that may be charged so that the benefits of assistance are passed on to the tenants.

RRAP for the Disabled

RRAP for the Disabled provides assistance to homeowners and landlords to improve the accessibility of the property and dwelling units occupied, or intended to be occupied by disabled persons.

Assistance is in the form of a loan. The maximum loan available to homeowners, including the forgiveness, is $10,000. The maximum forgivable amount of $5,000 is provided to homeowners with an adjusted household income of up to $23,000. As adjusted household income increases above $23,000, loan forgiveness decreases to zero at $33,000. The earning of the forgivable portion is conditional on the continued ownership and occupancy for a maximum of 5 years.

The maximum assistance provided to landlords to improve accessibility for a disabled tenant is equal to the cost of modifications up to a maximum of $5,000 per self-contained unit and $2,500 per bed-unit. The loan forgiveness is earned over a period of 15 years, subject to the landlord complying with the terms and conditions of the Agreement Non-Resident Owners. Landlords qualify for the forgivable portion of the loan only.

Eligible RRAP Clients

The program provides that loans, of which the repayment of a portion may be forgiven, may be available to:

- Clients who own and occupy their dwelling and are in Core Housing Need. (Provincial/territorial income thresholds have been established to determine Core Housing Need. These income thresholds take into consideration both household size and provincial variations).
- Private entrepreneurs whose rental accommodation is available on the opened market and operated as a bonafide rental enterprise.

Eligible Properties

For a dwelling to be eligible for Homeowner RRAP or Rental RRAP, it must require major repairs or lack basic facilities in at least one of the following areas: structural, electrical, plumbing, heating, fire safety, or a crowded homeowner dwelling located in a rural area.

Ineligible Properties

In most cases, projects in receipt of ongoing federal or provincial social housing subsidies are not eligible for RRAP assistance. For clarification, on subsidized units that may be eligible for assistance, reference should be made to existing program guidelines.

Work eligible under RRAP

RRAP is intended to finance the repair of housing to a level which meets minimum health and safety standards and to extend its useful life with normal care and maintenance for about a further 15 years. CMHC Standards for the Rehabilitation of Residential Buildings establish this minimum level and contain mandatory and recommended standards which indicate the maximum work that a property owner may do with RRAP assistance.

The legislation also requires that the municipality or the province in which the property is located must have adopted occupancy and building maintenance standards acceptable to CMHC.

Payments:
See tables 5, 6 and 7.

TABLE 5

Commitments
1984 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	9,932	5,188	—	66
Prince Edward Island	2,534	758	4	63
Nova Scotia	9,895	8,344	405	116
New Brunswick	10,662	6,388	44	193
Quebec	29,062	19,320	1,618	2,636
Ontario	7,409	13,875	2,299	1,782
Manitoba	4,723	7,333	2,201	324
Saskatchewan	5,186	4,285	1,622	—
Alberta	3,316	4,716	934	36
British Columbia	6,898	11,327	2,333	714
Yukon	398	113	190	50
Northwest Territories	96	—	—	—
CANADA	90,111	81,647	11,650	5,980

TABLE 6

Commitments
1985 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Non-Profit*
Newfoundland	6,761	2,703	—	—
Prince Edward Island	1,844	487	—	40
Nova Scotia	7,404	4,166	213	—
New Brunswick	6,672	2,700	87	321
Quebec	15,277	14,758	1,154	1,052
Ontario	5,650	14,178	2,343	81
Manitoba	3,879	5,411	1,298	77
Saskatchewan	3,848	2,474	1,331	—
Alberta	3,069	3,436	577	—
British Columbia	4,671	6,690	1,799	380
Yukon	230	95	200	15
Northwest Territories	102	—	—	—
CANADA	59,407	57,098	9,002	1,966

TABLE 7

Commitments
1986 Capital Budget
($000)
Section 34.1

Province	*Rural RRAP*	*Urban RRAP*	*DIAND RRAP*	*Disabled RRAP*	*Rental RRAP*
Newfoundland	7,981	4,035	—	109	584
Prince Edward Island	302	69	—	61	160
Nova Scotia	6,754	3,447	249	344	1,890
New Brunswick	6,929	1,502	26	328	1,775
Quebec	14,584	5,719	1,418	1,385	18,973
Ontario	4,912	6,556	2,095	1,169	10,733
Manitoba	2,997	3,454	1,446	256	5,791
Saskatchewan	2,321	510	1,536	138	878
Alberta	1,364	2,077	420	195	968
British Columbia	4,193	5,848	1,906	516	2,396
Yukon	164	56	258	—	—
Northwest Territories	91	—	—	—	—
CANADA	52,592	33,273	9,354	4,501	44,148

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS

Administered By:
Public Housing Administration Group, Program Portfolio Management Division.

Purpose:
To provide appropriate, well managed, and affordable housing for families and individuals unable to obtain such accommodation.

Authority:
Units were provided under Sections 40, 43 and 44 of the National Housing Act. Associate assistance is provided under Section 40 and 44.

Public Housing Projects under a Federal-Provincial Partnership arrangement.

Financing and Operation:
Section 40 of the Act authorized the federal government to provide 75% of the capital cost and share 75% of the operating loss of a public housing project undertaken jointly with the government of a province. The remainder of the cost was borne by the province, but the municipality could be requested by the province to assume a portion of the provincial share. Under Section 43 of the Act the federal government was authorized to lend up to 90 per cent of the capital cost of a public housing project undertaken by the government of a province. The province assumed the remaining costs. A project could have been obtained either through new construction or acquisition and conversion of existing buildings, to meet the needs of low-income families and individuals. Developments consisted of self-contained units for individual or family occupancy and also hostel or dormitory units for individuals.

Responsibilities for the development of Section 40 projects, including land acquisition, design, installation of services and construction, were shared as mutually agreed by the participating governments. Responsibility for the development of Section 43 projects rested with the province.

Financing of capital costs for public housing projects under the authority of both Section 40 and 43 ceased at the end of 1985. However operating losses continue to be cost shared for the useful life of each approved project.

Day-to-day management of completed federal-provincial Section 40 rental projects is provided by a housing authority, a corporate body created under provincial legislation for the specific purpose of managing and operating each project. Members of the authority are selected by the partnership.

A housing authority is responsible for the hiring of necessary staff for the operation of the project. The housing authority operates under the terms of the federal-provincial agreement and submits audited financial statements of the project operations. Annual operating budgets must also be submitted to the partnership for approval.

Rents for accommodation provided in public housing are related to family income and size in accordance with scales agreed to by CMHC and the province. The local housing authority allocates units to applicants.

Section 44

Whether or not a public housing project was undertaken with a loan under the National Housing Act, it may have been eligible under Section 44 of the Act for federal contributions to assist in meeting operating losses incurred. 50 per cent of operating losses may be covered by grants under

Section 44, for up to 50 years but not exceeding the useful life of the project. Section 44(1)(a) and (1)(b) Rent Supplement Units were restricted to a maximum term of 35 years. In addition dwellings may have been leased from private landlords by provinces for public housing purposes and be eligible for grants to aid in meeting operating losses. Public housing and rental subsidies approved for the year 1985 were $424.3 million. The estimated federal contribution for 1986 is $458.1 million.

Payments:
See table 8 (Capital only).

TABLE 8

Federal Share of
Public Housing Subsidies
NHA Sections 40 F/P, 44 Regular, 44(1)(a) and
44(1)(b) Rent Supplements

Province	*1985 ($)*	*1986 ($)*
Newfoundland	18,592,114	19,855,825
Prince Edward Island	2,524,463	2,912,350
Nova Scotia	22,778,352	22,454,054
New Brunswick	8,321,761	9,886,253
Quebec	55,962,667	58,816,560
Ontario	173,084,810	179,650,906
Manitoba	14,448,425	17,107,407
Saskatchewan	31,317,154	47,909,300
Alberta	40,290,230	43,543,481
British Columbia	18,957,796	20,325,024
Northwest Territories	25,959,875	31,736,362
Yukon	641,718	789,776
CANADA	412,879,365	454,987,298

For Further Information:
Further detail on cost-sharing assistance may be obtained from any CMHC office.

FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division

Purpose:
In partnership with provinces, CMHC undertakes planning and servicing of land previously acquired under the program for general housing or related purposes. Costs, profits or losses are shared on a 75% — 25% basis by the federal and provincial partners respectively.

The objectives of this program are:

(1) to negotiate with the provinces, the development and/or disposal of all NHA Section 40 lands;

(2) to dispose of all federal-provincial landholdings at market prices;

(3) to promote the residential development of these lands and a satisfactory community environment.

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 40

Time Frame:
Until further policy determines otherwise, funding for Sec. 40 after 1978 will be restricted to the development of existing properties.

Financing and Operation:
Either the province, CMHC or, in some cases, the municipality may undertake the projects on behalf of the partnership. Financing of land assembly projects, undertaken through Section 40 of the National Housing Act and complementary provincial legislation, involves a cost-sharing agreement whereby 75 per cent of the capital cost is borne by the federal government and the remainder by the provincial partner. Proceeds of sales at full market value are shared on the same basis.

For Further Information:
Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or the Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division, National Office.

LOAN-ASSISTED LAND ASSEMBLY PROGRAM

Administered By:
Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division

Purpose:
Provided loan assistance through CMHC to municipalities and provinces that wished to assemble and develop land for residential and associated purposes.

The objectives of this program were:

(1) to promote an orderly and responsible land marketplace in order to ensure an adequate supply of serviced residential land;

(2) to stabilize and, where possible, reduce serviced land prices; and

(3) to promote a high standard of residential development and a satisfactory community environment.

An alternative program involving cost-sharing rather than loan assistance is also available. See "Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program".

Authority:
National Housing Act, Section 42

Time Frame:
No funding has been provided under Section 42 since 1978.

Financing and Operation:

NHA loans covering up to 90 per cent of the cost of assembling, planning and servicing land for housing, or for any purpose incidental thereto, were available through local offices of CMHC.

Conditions of repayment are:

1. the payment of interest shall be made not less frequently than annually and may be deferred for up to three years or until revenue is produced, whichever comes first;
2. the loan shall be repayable during its term, or as revenue is produced. The conditions for the latter option are to be determined by CMHC.

The prices and terms of sale or lease of serviced land produced under these loan arrangements are established by the sponsor. It may be offered on a leasehold or freehold basis. CMHC does not share in profits or losses.

Where a proposal involves displacement of low-income families, the borrower will be required to provide replacement accommodation at least equal to the number of buildings removed or demolished.

Payments:

Commitments: Nil.

For Further Information:

Further details on this program may be obtained from local offices of CMHC, or from the Land Management Group, Program Portfolio Management Division, National Office.

TABLE 9

Loan Assisted Land Assembly Program: Sections 40/42 Commitments*

Province	*Sections 40 and 42 1983 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1984 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1985 Commitment ($ million)*	*Sections 40 and 42 1986 Commitment* ($ million)*
Newfoundland	1.7	4.6	6.3	7.6
Prince Edward Island	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
Nova Scotia	0.2	0.3	1.9	0.3
New Brunswick	0.5	0.3	—	0.1
Quebec	—	—	—	—
Ontario	7.3	6.7	1.5	2.0
Manitoba	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.2
Saskatchewan	0.9	0.5	—	0.1
Alberta	—	—	—	—
British Columbia	0.3	0.2	—	0.4
Yukon	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories	0.2	0.7	0.5	—
National Office	—	0.4	—	—
CANADA	11.5	14.1	13.2	10.9

* Includes capitalized interest on federal-provincial projects.

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Tel.: (604) 666-2516

The Canadian Dairy Commission

The Canadian Dairy Commission (C.D.C.) was established by an Act of Parliament in October 1966. The Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council and is accountable to Parliament through the Minister of Agriculture. It consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman and a Commissioner. To assist the Commission with advice on production and marketing matters, there is a consultative committee of nine members, appointed by the Minister, who represent a variety of interests.

The objective of the Commission is to provide efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of obtaining a fair return for their labour and investment, and consumers with an adequate supply of quality dairy products.

The Commission, under its authority to purchase and sell dairy products, supports the market price of butter and skim milk powder. The prices that producers receive for industrial milk and cream are related to these product support prices.

The Commission operates a major export marketing program for skim milk powder and whole milk products such as evaporated milk, cheese, whole milk powder and other specialty products.

The Commission chairs the Canadian Milk Supply Management Committee which is made up of representatives of provincial producer marketing boards, provincial government agencies and the Commission which represents the Government of Canada. The Committee administers national supply management of industrial milk and cream.

	Page
DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM	294

DAIRY SUPPORT PROGRAM

Administered By:
Canadian Dairy Commission

Purpose:
The National Dairy Program has the objective of achieving a viable dairy industry in Canada. In administering this program, the Canadian Dairy Commission provides efficient producers of milk and cream with the opportunity of earning a fair return for their labour and investment on production that is within the requirements of the Canadian market and an approved export program, and provides consumers with an ample supply of high quality dairy products.

Authority:
Canadian Dairy Commission Act

Agricultural Stabilization Act

Federal-Provincial Agreements on "supply management of industrial milk and cream" with the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

Time Frame:
This program was at first provided for under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, and in 1967 was placed directly under the Canadian Dairy Commission. Dairy support is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Dairy support is provided by the Dairy Commission in two ways:

1. through market price support of butter and skim milk powder; and
2. through direct subsidy payments to producers of manufacturing milk and cream.

The two aspects of the program are operated separately and receive funding in different ways.

Price stability for dairy producers and consumers is provided through product price support. This is accomplished by the Commission's offer-to-purchase program for butter and skim milk powder.

Funds for these purchases are obtained as loans from the Minister of Finance and repaid by the proceeds from the resale of the products.

Other funds accruing to the Dairy Commission each year are:

1. an allocation from the amounts voted to the Agricultural Stabilization Board towards the marketing costs of dairy products purchased and sold.
2. any profit on the sale of products purchased by the Commission; and
3. levies to finance export assistance collected by provincial milk marketing agencies from individual producers on the basis of their deliveries to dairy plants. Levies are applicable to manufacturing milk and cream shipments since 1970, and on surplus skim off from fluid milk since 1977.

Direct subsidies are paid on all qualifying deliveries within market sharing quota to producers of manufacturing milk and cream. These subsidies are financed through the main allocation from the Agricultural Stabilization Board. The total of market sharing quota issued to producers is designed to balance shipments under quota with the requirements of the market. Therefore, subsidy payments are made only on shipments which fall within market requirements and an approved export program. An in-quota levy is collected from the market returns of producers to cover costs when exporting dairy products. An export quota levy is collected in provinces participating in the special whole milk products export program. There is a higher over-quota levy which covers the cost of exporting surplus dairy products processed from production in excess of quota requirements.

Payments:
Funds provided to the Canadian Dairy Commission for subsidies and marketing costs through the Agricultural Stabilization Board were $307.60 million in dairy year 1983-84 and $311.6 million for dairy year 1984-85.

The following table shows the subsidy payments made to producers in the different provinces in the dairy years ending July 31, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1985.

For Further Information:
Officer Responsible:

Mr. R. Morin, Chairman
Canadian Dairy Commission
Pebb Building
2197 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0Z2

Tel.: (613) 998-9490

Direct Subsidies Paid to Canadian Dairy Producers

Province	*1980-81 ($000)*	*1981-82 ($000)*	*1982-83 ($000)*	*1983-84 ($000)*	*1984-85 ($000)*
Newfoundland	—	—	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island	4,903	5,145	5,350	5,394	5,206
Nova Scotia	3,784	3,434	3,493	3,574	3,578
New Brunswick	2,901	3,465	3,632	3,758	3,780
Quebec	133,440	130,261	132,470	136,316	135,611
Ontario	89,600	85,086	89,171	90,438	89,996
Manitoba	10,889	10,230	10,684	11,047	11,044
Saskatchewan	6,778	6,819	7,291	7,392	7,388
Alberta	16,750	17,652	18,706	18,986	19,140
British Columbia	9,246	9,346	54(1)	46(1)	7,869
Total	278,291	271,438	270,851	276,951	283,612

(1) British Columbia withdrew from the national plan; the subsidy shown was paid to cream producers only.

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

In 1960 an Order in Council created the External Aid Office; the duties of its Director General were defined in the following terms: the operation and administration of all assistance programs funded from the credits voted for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs; the study of such programs and the recommendation of any appropriate changes; co-ordination of operations with the other government departments and agencies with international agencies and Canadian non-governmental organizations; co-ordination of all Canadian efforts directed toward obtaining aid for foreign countries affected by disasters; internal administration and other duties related to Canadian aid programs.

The External Aid Office acquired status of a government department through the proclamation of a series of Orders in Council which made it subject to the Financial Administration Act and the Public Service Staff Relations Act.

In 1968 the name of the External Aid Office was changed, by Order in Council, to Canadian International Development Agency and the title of "Director General" was changed to "President".

CIDA's central objective today might, in general terms, be described as follows:

To support the efforts of developing countries in fostering their economic growth and the evolution of their social systems in a way that will produce a wide distribution of the benefits of development among the populations of these countries, enhance the quality of life and improve the capacity of all sectors of their population to participate in national development efforts.

The following passages from *Federalism and International Relations* and the *Strategy for International Development Cooperation 1975-80* form the background against which current Federal/Provincial cooperation in international development assistance fields takes place:

"External aid forms an integral part of Canadian foreign policy and ultimate control must rest with the federal authority. At the same time, it is clear that an effective program depends for its realization upon full co-operation from the provinces. In recent years provincial authorities have contributed generously to the Canadian aid effort, especially in the recruitment of teaching and advisory personnel for service abroad and the provision of training facilities in Canada".

"In addition to participation in federal programs a number of provinces have indicated an interest in providing assistance directly to developing countries, particularly in the field of education and other spheres of provincial jurisdiction. *(Federalism and International Relations)*".

"Though the official program of development cooperation may be financed and administered by the Government, it will be organized in such a way as to support, strengthen, and intensify the widest possible participation of all sectors of the Canadian community: individuals and voluntary non-profit organizations, the governments of the provinces, the several departments of the federal and provincial governments, universities, and the business sector".

"Local, provincial and national non-governmental organizations and groups, representing people in all regions and walks of life, are already playing an important part in international cooperation. This has prompted provincial governments to provide direct financial support for various types of international cooperation. Such initiatives are likely to stimulate even greater activity in, and fund-raising for, international cooperation by Canadians". (Strategy 1975-80).

The existing federal/provincial contact points involve a number of program areas in the Agency. Primarily these are:

- the Policy Branch, which has the responsibility for overall coordination of CIDA activities involving the provinces;
- the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) under the Special Programs Branch;
- the 4 Bilateral Program Branches, which utilize provincial government organizations as executing agencies and which draw upon provincial human resources in support of projects abroad;
- the Special Programs Branch which has funding arrangements with certain provincial governments and provincial councils of international cooperation, in support of NGO ventures;
- the Business Cooperation Branch through its Industrial Cooperation Division maintains contact with provincial governments in the development and management of programs linking Canadian business and industry with Third World counterparts;

- Resources Branch, which has entered into agreements with individual provinces in order to obtain the services of qualified individuals, consultants and experts in the context of CIDA projects abroad and which arranges for the placement of students and trainees in support of several programs and projects.

Of the foregoing, only the Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) provides a formal channel permitting provincial governments to receive federal financial and administrative support for provincial initiatives in providing agricultural development assistance and food aid to developing countries.

Page
VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA) 298
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP) 298
FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU) 298

VOLUNTARY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT AID PROGRAM (VADA)

Administered By:
Administrator, VADA, Special Programs Branch, with provinces concerned.

Purpose:
To facilitate and increase the value of international aid activities of the federal and provincial governments and Canadian non-governmental organizations in efforts to alleviate famine and in support of agricultural development in the developing world.

Authority:
Cabinet decision in 1975 to sponsor a Canadian voluntary food aid and agricultural development scheme directed to the alleviation of famine and agricultural development in the Third World through the establishment of a mechanism to provide for the participation of the federal government, the provinces and Canadian non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

Time Frame:
VADA is a continuing program which began operations in 1976.

Financing and Operation:
CIDA is responsible for the provision of federal funding in support of program objectives and for co-ordinating individual projects with the donor province, organization or NGO and the recipient developing country or countries. VADA is a shared-cost program with the provinces supplying foodstuffs, commodities or services in support of agricultural development in Third World countries, with the federal government contributing funds through CIDA to meet associated delivery costs. A shipment must have a minimum value of $25,000 and shipping charges must not be of a value greater than 70% of the worth of the material being shipped. CIDA also provides cash for co-funding development projects undertaken by provincial governments in Third World countries. The budget for 1986-87 is $1.5 million.

Payments:
Invoices for costs associated with the transfer of goods and services provided under VADA are forwarded to CIDA for payment. Payment may also take the form of reimbursement for costs incurred by the donor for delivery to recipients. In addition cash advances are sometimes provided for project activities.

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SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (SDP)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:
To enable Canada to take part in the principal multilateral technical co-operation program of the Francophonie through the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency.

Authority:
Decision made by Canada at the general conference of the Cultural and Technical Co-operation Agency held in Mauritius in 1975.

Time Frame:
An annual grant will be made for as long as Canada continues to participate in SDP activities.

Financing and Operation:
Canadian participation involves two levels of government: the federal government and the provincial governments of Quebec and New Brunswick.

Payments:
The total grant from the Canadian government was of $1,650,000 in 1986-87. During the same year, Quebec's grant was $38,500 and New Brunswick was $10,000.

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FONDS INTERNATIONAL DE COOPÉRATION UNIVERSITAIRE (FICU)

Administered By:
The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Purpose:

To enable Canada to participate in the technical cooperation program of the Association of entirely or partially Francophone Universities, throughout the world.

Authority:

The initial federal grant was announced in 1967 by the Honourable Paul Martin. The decision followed from the government policy to provide assistance to the French-speaking world.

Time Frame:

Contributions are determined annually on the basis of the program approved at the annual meeting of the FICU steering committee.

Financing and Operation:

FICU is linked to AUPELF (Association des universités partiellement ou entièrement de langue française) and is the source of funds for activities carried out by the Association's secretariat. The donor governments (in Canada), the federal government and Quebec sit on the steering committee which, during its annual meetings, decides upon the avenues to be pursued and distributes the available funds among operations so as to make the most worthwhile use of resources.

Payments:

Grants are made directly to FICU by donors. In 1986-87, CIDA provided a total of $750,000 for technical cooperation activities plus approximately $140,000 for the assignment of a Canadian co-operant in Dakar.

Quebec's contribution in 1985-86 was $32,500.

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Canadian Transport Commission

The Canadian Transport Commission has judicial and regulatory functions with respect to:

- all aspects of railway operations in Canada undertaken by carriers under the jurisdiction of Parliament;
- the licensing and economic regulation of all commercial air services and certain commercial marine services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of commercial commodity pipeline services offered in Canada;
- the licensing and economic regulation of extra-provincial motor vehicle carrier undertakings (currently performed by provincial counterparts of the Commission under the terms of enabling legislation enacted in 1954).

These regulatory activities of the Commission include consideration of applications for grants under the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act and administration of the funds allotted by Parliament for the purpose of Part III of the Railway Relocation and Crossing Act.

The Commission as well has the responsibility of determining and authorizing subsidies payable in connection with the operation by the railways of those few uneconomic rail passenger services which have not yet been absorbed by VIA Rail Canada, uneconomic branch lines and with the movements of commodities by rail and truck within and westbound from the Atlantic Provinces (select territory) to other parts of Canada and with the level of payment to the railways for movements of grain and flour to "Eastern" ports for export pursuant to Section 272 of the Railway Act. On September 1, 1978, the Atlantic Region subsidy program was extended to water and air carriers for movements solely within "the select territory". In addition, it administers certain limited subsidies paid under the Regional Air Carrier subsidy policy of 1966 where the continuance of certain air services is determined to be essential in the short term but uneconomic for the carrier to operate.

Page
ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM 301
RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA) 301

ATLANTIC REGION FREIGHT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Administered By:
The Traffic and Tariffs Branch, Canadian Transport Commission

Purpose:
The Maritime Freight Rates Act was passed by Parliament in 1927 to afford to Maritime merchants, traders and manufacturers the larger market of the whole Canadian people instead of the restricted market of the Maritimes themselves. It ordered certain reductions in railway rates westbound from the Region and authorized similar reductions in rail rates on movements originating and terminating within the Region. In return for such concessions, railways were subsidized to the extent of the revenue loss suffered as a result of the reduction of rates ordered by Parliament.

In 1969 the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act was passed to provide, among other things, assistance to motor vehicle undertakings competing with rail carriers on movements subsidized under the Maritime Freight Rates Act.

Authority:
Maritime Freight Rates Act

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act and Regulations issued pursuant to Sections 3 and 6 of the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act viz.

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1969-1483, July 22, 1969.

Atlantic Region Selective Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1974-844, April 9, 1974.

Atlantic Regional Special Selective and Provisional Assistance Regulations, Order in Council P.C. 1978-1812, June 1, 1978.

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Financing and Operation:
Payments are made from the consolidated revenue fund to carriers in accordance with amounts certified by the Canadian Transport Commission. Such payments relate to specified percentages of the amounts received by carriers for the eligible movements of goods westbound from the region and within the region in accordance with regulations under which subsidy is authorized.

Payments:
See table 1.

TABLE 1

Payments Certified under the Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program
($ millions)

	1981-82	*1982-83*	*1983-84*	*1984-85*	*1985-86*
Maritime Freight Rates Act	10.6	9.5	11.6	14.5	14.6
Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Act	56.9	55.8	48.4	56.4	67.5
Total	67.5	65.3	60.0	70.9	82.1

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Traffic and Tariffs Branch
Canadian Transport Commission
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RAILWAY RELOCATION AND CROSSING ACT (RRCA)
(Part of the Urban Transportation Assistance Program)

The allocation and distribution of funds for this program are determined by the Department of Transport (for more information see section relating to the Department of Transport).

Emergency Preparedness Canada

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) thus named on July 1, 1986, evolved from the former Emergency Planning Canada. The agency is headed by an Executive Director who reports directly to the Minister Responsible for Emergency Preparedness.

Emergency Preparedness Canada is charged with co-ordinating the emergency planning and preparedness activities of federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations. The organization arranges for ongoing consultation between departments on the development of emergency plans and procedures, and works closely with provincial and territorial agencies concerned with emergency preparedness to ensure these federal arrangements are compatible with those established by other orders of government. EPC also co-ordinates federal participation in co-operative international planning initiatives with our North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies, and with the United States, under a formal Canada/U.S. Agreement.

EPC performs a number of other emergency-related functions. The agency for example:

— co-ordinates the federal response to emergencies until a lead department is named to assume this responsibility;

— manages the federal government's Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP) to assist the provinces in undertaking emergency preparedness projects;

— administers the Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) arrangements to help provinces cope with the costs of recuperating from major disasters;

— trains federal, provincial, and municipal officials in emergency planning and response;

— sponsors research into various aspects of emergencies; and

— provides information to the public on emergency-related subjects;

— participates in various ways in a number of programs aimed at improving national preparedness, e.g.: Continuity of Government (maintaining a string of emergency operations centres across the country linked by communications systems); Vital Points (a program identifying vital facilities, plants and services that would have to be protected if national security were threatened); and Essential Records (a program to identify and preserve those records that would be essential for government operations during and after a nuclear attack).

To carry out these activities, EPC currently employs about 100 people. Most of the staff is situated at EPC headquarters in Ottawa, but the agency also has regional offices in each provincial capital, a small training staff at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College in Arnprior, Ontario, and an attaché at NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

Administered By:
Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC)

- — Executive Director (EPC)
- — Director General (Plans)
- — Director General (Operations)
- — Regional Directors (in each provincial capital)
- — NATO attaché

Purpose:
To provide leadership in developing a national capability to meet emergencies of all types, based on a reasonably uniform standard of emergency services across the country.

Authority:
National Defence Act, 1950, Section 4
Emergency Planning Order P.C. 1981-1305, May 21, 1981
Treasury Board Minutes
Federal-Provincial Agreements
Cabinet Decision 418-80RD(C), October 14, 1980

Time Frame:
This is a continuing program.

Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP)

In October 1980, the federal government established the Joint Emergency Planning Program (JEPP), (now known as the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program) to promote co-operative planning for emergencies. Under the terms of the program, the federal government, in consultation and co-operation with provincial/ territorial governments, undertakes or contributes to emergency preparedness projects that support federal objectives and enhance the national emergency response capability. The program is financed at an annual rate of approximately $6.3 million. Criteria established by Treasury Board, and guidelines developed in administering the program, are used to evaluate the eligibility of projects for federal funding.

Disaster Financial Assistance

The Disaster Financial Assistance arrangements were established in 1970 to help the provincial/territorial governments when the costs of dealing with a disaster place an undue burden on their economies. If the disaster is of sufficient magnitude, a formal request to the federal government for cost-sharing is made by the appropriate provincial/territorial Minister. Since the program's inception, the federal government has paid out more than $100 million in post-disaster assistance to the provinces and territories.

Workers' Compensation

Under these agreements signed in the early 1960s, the federal government assumes 75% of the costs of providing compensation to volunteer workers who are injured, or to the heirs of volunteer workers who are killed, in the course of training for or carrying out emergency services work. Payments are determined by the Compensation Board of the province concerned.

Memoranda of Understanding

To establish a basis for intergovernmental co-operation in the emergency planning field, EPC is currently negotiating Memoranda of Understanding on Emergency Planning (MOUs) with the provinces and territories. The aim is to enunciate in a formalized agreement the fundamental principles of joint planning, and to identify the duties and functions of each order of government. To date, MOUs have been signed with Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Newfoundland, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

Training and Education

In keeping with its desire to improve the standard of emergency preparedness across Canada, EPC conducts a training and education program at the Canadian Emergency Preparedness College. The program endeavors to familiarize federal, provincial, and municipal officials with their planning and operational responsibilities for peacetime and wartime emergencies. All of the training courses are offered free of charge to participants, and EPC pays for accommodation and travel to encourage participation from all parts of the country. The agency's training budget in 1986-87 was approximately $2.2 million.

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National Capital Commission

The National Capital Act, proclaimed February 6, 1959 created the National Capital Commission as a Crown corporation to succeed the Federal District Commission (1927-1959) and the Ottawa Improvement Commission (1899-1927). The National Capital Commision reports to Parliament through the Minister of Public Works.

The twenty-member Commission is appointed by the Governor in Council to provide representation by residents from each of the ten provinces, the cities of Ottawa and Hull and the local municipalities in Ontario and Quebec. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer and presides at all meetings. In her absence this responsibility is exercised by the Vice-Chairman.

The objects and purposes of the Commission are defined in Section 10(1) of the National Capital Act as follows:

"To prepare plans for and assist in the development, conservation and improvement of the National Capital Region in order that the nature and character of the seat of the Government of Canada may be in accordance with its national significance."

The National Capital Region, as set out in the Act, is located in both Ontario and Quebec and has about 4,680 square kilometres in area. The Commission is the largest federal landholder in the region, owning approximately 10% of all lands in the Region and slightly more than 88% of all federal lands.

In 1969, the Government defined the objective of the National Capital Commission Program as follows:

"to help develop the National Capital Region so that it will be:

(a) a dynamic symbol of Canada's cultural and linguistic values;

(b) a well-functionning centre for the political and administrative demands of the Government;

(c) an increasingly attractive, physical and cultural setting that will be a source of pride for Canadians;

(d) a meeting place where Canadians can participate in events that reflect their culture and heritage."

The Commission has authority to establish the planning requirements for federal lands, to approve land uses on federal land, and to approve and to review the appearance of all federal government buildings within the Region. The Commission provides planning aid and financial assistance for provincial and municipal projects that benefit the National Capital Region. This assistance has been provided under a wide variety of intergovernmental agreements and includes support for roads, bridges, sewage systems, public transportation facilities and other projects within the National Capital Region.

The Government also assigned to the Commission prime responsibility on the subject of official languages in the National Capital Region outside of the federal public service.

In May 1986, Cabinet approved a new mandate for the NCC based on three elements:

(i) the Capital as Canada's meeting place — to support national reconciliation by encouraging Canadians to participate in the evolution of the Capital through the animation of Canadian culture and heritage;

(ii) using the Capital to communicate Canada to Canadians — to help the development of Canadian nationality through the coordination of the cultural activities of federal departments in the National Capital Region;

(iii) safeguarding and preserving the Capital for future generations — via increased NCC coordination over planning activities in the National Capital Region.

In approving this new mandate, the government recognized that the Capital no longer requires the degree of physical development that it did in the early years of its evolution. For that reason, the Commission was requested to de-emphasize its involvement in the development of regional infrastructure in the NCR unless such projects meet specific federal needs.

In 1986-87 Parliament will consider amendments to the National Capital Act to widen the scope of the objectives and powers of the National Capital Commission to reflect the three elements of the new mandate.

Page

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES 306

INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENTS FOR JOINT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS OF ASSISTANCE TO MUNICIPALITIES

TABLE 1

Expenditures Relating to Certain Agreements in Various Fiscal Years as Noted

	1981-1982 ($)	*1982-1983 ($)*	*1983-1984 ($)*	*1984-1985 ($)*	*1985-1986 ($)*
Quebec Sewage Disposal System Agreement	7,837,926	4,824,455	1,526,857	841,160	138,206
Quebec Roadway Agreement	20,925,115	5,199,555	12,415,000	7,298,512	3,829,008
Bilingualism	73,255	161,587	91,394	85,686	—
Assistance to Interprovincial Transit	1,338,499	1,539,817	1,592,368	1,582,000	—
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Ontario (excluding leased properties)	3,246,804	4,913,948	4,839,550	3,512,062	—
Grants-in-Lieu of Taxes — Quebec (excluding leased properties)	475,549	440,932	786,416	1,096,968	—
Rideau Centre Development	1,074,893	4,458,000	3,043,339	318,035	2,759

QUEBEC SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM AGREEMENT

In order to accommodate the population resulting from the rapid development of the Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais over the last several years and to abate pollution of the Ottawa River, development of a modern sewage collection and treatment system is necessary. The NCC, CRO and the Province of Quebec are signatories to an agreement to share the costs of construction of such a system estimated at $168.0 million as follows:

(a) the Commission's share is ⅓ of the actual cost of an estimated value of $157.2 million, that is $52.4 million, excluding the study and repairs to the existing sewer networks and the interim financing cost of the project. The Commission has contributed to March 31, 1986 $52.3 million.

(b) The Quebec government is to bear the balance of the cost; less the Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais' share capped at $20 million and less the 25% forgivable portion of loans (totaling $89 million) made by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation amounting to $22 million.

QUEBEC ROADWAY AGREEMENT

As part of the economic revitalization of the Quebec portion of the National Capital Region brought about by the relocation of federal public servants to downtown Hull, it has been necessary to substantially upgrade the basic road network. The NCC participates with the Province of Quebec in sharing the costs on a 50/50 basis of a number of major road construction projects. The NCC share of the costs of construction of the works as specified in the agreement is estimated at $220 million ((1986) constant dollars), of which approximately $122.6 million has already been spent as of March 31, 1986.

ASSISTANCE TO INTERPROVINCIAL TRANSIT

The NCC has provided a subsidy for the operations of interprovincial transit service to the two regional transit authorities of the NCR. The Commission de transport de la Communauté régionale de l'Outaouais has received payments totalling approximately $8.5 million from 1973 to December 31, 1985; in the same period, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Transit Commission received approximately $5.6 million. These subsidies have permitted the establishment of a single fare policy. That is, each transit commission accepts the passes, tickets and transfers of the other.

BILINGUALISM

The NCC's "External" Bilingualism Program is designed to encourage the provision of public and private services in both official languages within the National Capital Region. This is done through a grants system to public and private organizations undertaking projects to improve their bilingual capabilities; these projects are the results of initiatives taken by the groups involved themselves. Total contributions under this program have been, since 1971-72, $2,587,938.

GRANTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES

The National Capital Commission administers a program of grants-in-lieu of taxes to municipalities in which NCC property is located. NCC lands comprise about 10 per cent of all lands in the NCR. This grants program, under the authority of the National Capital Act, is administered in a similar fashion to the payment of grants on other federal property under the Municipal Grants Act. During 1984-85 Ontario municipalities received $3,512,062 and Quebec municipalities' share was $1,096,968.

RIDEAU AREA DEVELOPMENT

The Rideau Area Agreement of May 15, 1979, between the City of Ottawa, the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton and the National Capital Commission specifies financial and other contributions by each party in support of the Rideau Centre Project which is planned to restore the commercial function of the Rideau Street Area and to counter the decline of Ottawa's Central Area share of the retail market.

The total cost of the overall development of the Rideau Area Project including Rideau Centre is estimated to be $203.4 million with costs shared as follows: Private Sector share, $142 million; RMOC, $12.2 million; City of Ottawa, $5.0 million; Province of Ontario, $14 million; Federal, $30.6 million apart from the sale of federal lands. The National Capital Commission's share is $11.4 million of which $11.06 million has been expended.

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Annex

List of the Various Federal-Provincial Agreements Categorized According to Type of Program or Activity

1. FEDERAL-PROVINCIAL FISCAL ARRANGEMENTS AND FEDERAL POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION AND HEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS ACT, 1977, AS AMENDED IN 1984

	Page
Contracting-Out Arrangements	115
Established Programs Financing	113
Fiscal Equalization Program	108
Fiscal Stabilization Program	111
Insured Health Services Program	169
Post-Secondary Education Financing Program	219
Provincial Personal Income Tax Revenue Guarantee Payments	112
Reciprocal Taxation Program	250
Supplementary Fiscal Equalization Payments	118
Tax Collection Agreements	111
Transfer Payments with Respect to Tax on 1971 Undistributed Income on Hand	113

2. UNCONDITIONAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Grants-In-Lieu of Real Estate Taxes on Diplomatic, Consular and International Organization	104
Municipal Grants Program	188
Public Utilities Income Tax Transfer	116
Statutory Subsidies	108
Water Transportation Assistance Program	265

3. CONDITIONAL GRANTS AND PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF SHARED-COST PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

(Agriculture)

Canada — Alberta Forest Resource Development Agreement	17
Canada — British Columbia Forest Resource Development Agreement	18
Canada — British Columbia Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Regional Development	14
Canada — Manitoba Forest Renewal Agreement	17
Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Agri-Food Development	12
Canada — New Brunswick Agri-Food Development Agreement	13
Canada — New Brunswick Forest Renewal Subsidiary Agreement	16
Canada — Newfoundland Forest Renewal Agreement	15
Canada — Nova Scotia Agri-Food Development Agreement	11
Canada — Nova Scotia Forest Renewal Agreement	16
Canada — Nova Scotia Forest Resource Development Agreement	16
Canada — Ontario Agreement on Southwestern Ontario Soil and Water Quality Enhancement	15

Canada — Ontario Forest Resource Development Agreement 17
Canada — Prince Edward Island Agri-Food Development Sub-Agreement 13
Canada — Prince Edward Island Forest Resource Development Agreement 16
Canada — Quebec Forest Development Subsidiary Agreement 18
Canada — Saskatchewan Forest Resource Development Agreement 17
Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Agricultural Development 12
Canada — Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Irrigation-Based Economic Development 14
Crop Insurance 4
Federal-Provincial Forest Resource Development Agreements, Forestry Subsidiary Agreements 15
Freight Assistance to the Royal Winter Fair and the Canadian Western Agribition 6
Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act 8
Pullorum Disease and Fowl Typhoid Eradication Program 9
Rabies Indemnification Program 10
4-H Clubs Assistance 5

(Communications)

Canada — Manitoba Subsidiary Agreement on Communications and Cultural Enterprises 22
Canada — Ontario Subsidiary Agreement for Cultural Development 23
Canada — Quebec Memorandum of Understanding on the Development of the French-Language Television System 22
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Communications Enterprises Development 22
Canada — Quebec Subsidiary Agreement on Cultural Infrastructures 23

(Employment and Immigration)

Federal-Provincial Agricultural Employment Agreements 39
Programs for Special Needs Refugees 36

(Energy, Mines and Resources)

Canada — British Columbia Memorandum of Understanding on Surrey, B.C. Radioactively Contaminated Soil 49
Canada — Nova Scotia Low-Head Hydro Demonstration 47
Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Malvern Radioactively Contaminated Soil 48
Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Fossil Fuel Research, Development and Demonstration (R, D&D) Program (1981) 52
Canada — Saskatchewan Heavy Oil Program 53
Coleson Cove Study Agreement 47
Federal-Provincial Mineral Development Agreements 60

(Environment)

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 66
Agreements with Provinces, Municipalities or Private, Non-Profit Organizations for Historic Parks and Sites 96
Agreements with Provinces/Territories for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System 98
Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 83
Lake of the Woods Control Board 71
Replacement of Highway Bridges over Canals under Parks Jurisdiction 99

(External Affairs)

Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation 104

(Health and Welfare)

Canada Assistance Plan (CAP) 178

National Health and Welfare Information Systems Development Program 177

National Welfare Grants 176

Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons (VRDP) 181

Young Offenders Agreements 180

(Indian Affairs and Northern Development)

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 134

Canada — Northwest Territories Economic Development Agreement 140

Canada — Northwest Territories Subsidiary Agreement — Natural Resource Development Subsidiary 141

Canada — Yukon Economic Development Agreement 147

Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Economic Development Planning 147

Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Mineral Resources 148

Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Mining Industry Recovery 148

Canada — Yukon EDA Subsidiary Agreements — Renewable Resources 149

Financial Agreement with the Northwest Territories 138

Financial Agreement with the Yukon Territory 139

Policing Agreements 132

Road Construction Agreement with Saskatchewan 133

(Justice)

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Compensation to Victims of Violent Crimes 152

Assistance to Provinces for the Provision of Legal Aid in Matters Relating to the Criminal Law 153

Native Courtworker Program 156

(Labour)

Analysis of Labour Laws — all Canadian Jurisdictions 159

(National Defence)

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 164

Emergency Preparedness 303

Foreign Military Training in Canada 166

(Public Works)

Federal-Provincial Land Assembly Program 290

Water Level Control 186

(Regional Industrial Expansion)

Federal-Provincial Development Agreements: 195

Canada — Alberta 205

Canada — British Columbia 206

Canada — Manitoba 203

Canada — New Brunswick 200

Canada — Newfoundland 196

Canada — Northwest Territories 208

Canada — Nova Scotia 198

Canada — Ontario 202

Canada — Prince Edward Island 197

Canada — Quebec 201

Canada — Saskatchewan 204

Canada — Yukon 207
Group and Individual Familiarization Tours 191
Physical Distribution Advisory Service Agreement 209
Program Development — Rendez-vous Canada 193
Program Development — TourCanada 193
Travel Trade Projects 194
Visit Canada Program — Media 191

(Secretary of State)

Assistance to Provinces for Special Celebrations 222
Citizenship and Language Instruction Agreements 220
Language Textbook Agreements 221
Official Languages in Education at all Levels 215
Technical and Financial Assistance to the Non-Federal Public Sector 215

(Solicitor General)

Canadian Association of Parole Authorities 242
Canadian Police Information Centre 234
Canadian Security Intelligence Service 242
Consultation Centre Activities 227
Criminal Intelligence Service Canada 235
Exchange of Correctional Services Between Federal and Provincial Governments 238
Maintenance of Paroled Inmates Apprehended under Warrant of Suspension 239
Ministry Library 231
National Law Enforcement Policy 233
National Victims Resource Centre 231
Planning and Development Activities 230
RCMP Contract Policy 232
Research Division Activities 228
Services to Provinces Without Parole Boards 242
Young Offenders Division Activities 232

(Transport)

Agreement for the Maintenance of the Beauharnois Canal and Associated Works (The St-Lawrence Seaway Authority) 271
ALRT (Advance Light Rapid Transit) Impact Study, Vancouver 262
Articulated Bus Demonstration — Phase one 263
Civil Air Search and Rescue Association (CASARA) 260
CL-215 Water Bomber Project 259
Computerized Scheduling and Brokerage Demonstration, Vancouver, British Columbia 262
Construction of Navigational Aids in Northern Ontario 260
Development of Specifications for Thyssen-Waas Icebreaking Bow 263
Fabricated Rail Truck 263
Freeway Management — Montreal 265
Federal-Provincial Highway Construction, Strengthening and Improvement Programs in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Quebec under the Economic Regional Development Agreement 268
Federal-Provincial Primary Highway Strengthening/ Improvement Program in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland (Phases I and II) 266

Federal-Provincial Road Construction Program in New Brunswick and Newfoundland under the Special Recovery Capital Projects Program 267

Financial Assistance to the Construction and Operation of Municipal and other Airports 257

Highway Snow Drift Control 265

Integrated Traffic System 265

Low Cost Weigh-in-Motion Scale 264

Montreal Commuter Rail Modernization Program 270

North Shore Rail Study 264

Railbus Development and Demonstration Program 261

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) 268

Truck Costing 262

Vehicle Diagnostics 264

Vehicle Weight and Dimensions 262

Water Transportation Assistance Program 265

Welland Canal Crossing Agreements (The St-Lawrence Seaway Authority) 272

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Federal-Provincial Water Quantity Survey Agreements Program 70

Lake of the Woods Control Board 71

Police Services under Contract 235

Transportation Facilities 186

4. PAYMENTS UNDER CONTRACTS FOR GOODS OR SERVICES

a) FEDERAL PAYMENTS TO THE PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

Agreement with Nova Scotia Respecting Child Welfare Services for Indian Communities 135

Agreement with Ontario Respecting Welfare Programs for Indians 134

Agreement with Yukon Territory Covering the Administrative Costs for Services Provided to Indian Children in the Yukon 138

Agreements to Compensate for Local Services and Utilities Affected by the Construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway (The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority) 271

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Provision of the Forest or Municipal Fire Protection 94

Agreements with School Boards or Departments of Education 133

Alberta/Canada Energy Resources Research Fund 58

Canada — Manitoba — Brotherhood of Indian Nations Child Welfare Agreement for 8 Bands 136

Canada — Manitoba — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands in Southern Manitoba 135

Canada — Manitoba — Northern Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 25 Indian Bands 136

Canada — New Brunswick — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands 136

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Oil Substitution and Conservation 46

Canada — Nova Scotia — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for all 13 Bands in Nova Scotia 135

Canada — Nuu-Chah-Nulth Tribal Council — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands 137

Canada — Ojibway Tribal Family Services — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands 137

Canada — Yellowhead Tribal Council — Indian Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for Indian Bands 137

Challenge '86 29

Community Futures Program 34

Contracts for Community Assessments and Parole and Temporary Absence Supervision Services 240

Employment Injury Benefits Program 159

Exchange of Psychiatric Services 237

Federal-Provincial Aeromagnetic Survey Program 59

Firearms Financial Agreement 237

Forest Fire Agreements 131

Health Care 275

Innovations 31

Interprovincial Standards Program 42

Job Development 30

Job Entry — Cooperative Education Option 29

Job Entry — Entry and Re-entry Options 28

Lesser Slave Lake Indian Regional Council — Canada — Alberta Child Welfare Agreement Respecting Child Welfare and Family Services for 9 Indian Bands 138

Nuclear Cooperative Programs 279

Occupational Safety and Health Program 160

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 164

Section 38 36

Skill Investment 32

Skill Shortages 33

Transportation Research Projects 261

Vital Statistics Program 246

Young Offenders Agreements 180

b) PROVINCIAL OR MUNICIPAL PAYMENTS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Agreement with the Province for Road Maintenance 100

Agreements with Regional Districts for Sewage and Refuse Disposal 101

Aid of the Civil Power 163

Bulk Purchasing of Drugs and Vaccines 249

Canada — Alberta Agreement Regarding Meteorological Observing Stations Operated by the Ministry of Transportation and Utilities 64

Canada — Alberta Agreement Regarding Meteorological Programs and Stations in Alberta 64

Canada — Newfoundland Agreement Regarding Climate Stations and Programs in the Province 65

Canada — Quebec Agreement Regarding Climatological Networks in Quebec 64

Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) 250

Intraprovincial Meat Inspection 7

Police Services under Contract 235

Provincial Visits Abroad and Foreign Visits to the Provinces 103

Provision of Services to Non Defence Agencies 165

Purchase or Sale of Utilities and Municipal Services 164

Quebec Immigration Officers Abroad (Cullen-Couture Agreement) 37

Research Station Buildings 11

Weatheradio Repeater Network for New Brunswick 65

Weatheradio Repeater Network for Newfoundland 65

5. PAYMENTS RELATING TO THE TRANSFER OF LAND, IMPROVEMENTS OR OTHER PHYSICAL ASSETS

Agreements with Provinces and Municipalities for the Establishment of National Parks 93

Canada — Nanisivik Mines Ltd. Agreement 149

Capital Assistance in Construction Projects 164

Health Care Facilities Transferred to Provinces 276

Intergovernmental Agreements for Joint Projects and Programs of Assistance to Municipalities 306

National Air Tanker Fleet Cooperative Supply Agreement 18

Northern Quebec Transfer Agreement 131

Railway Relocation and Crossing Act (RRCA) 268-301

Small Craft Harbours Program 122

Trans-Canada Highway System in National Parks 187

6. LOANS TO PROVINCES OR MUNICIPALITIES

a) LOANS WITH FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Point Lepreau Additional Financial Support 50

b) LOANS WITHOUT FORGIVENESS PROVISIONS

Canada/Manitoba — Nelson River Transmission System (1966) 46

Canada/Manitoba — Nelson River Transmission System (1977) 46

Canada Pension Plan Investment Fund 117

Crop Insurance 4

Federal Cooperative Housing Program 283

Hydro Quebec Research Institute 49

Loan — Assisted Land Assembly Program 290

Nova Scotia — New Brunswick Interconnection 50

Nuclear Cooperative Programs 279

Public Housing Programs 289

7. JOINT ACTIVITIES WHERE EACH LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT INDEPENDENTLY FINANCES ITS SHARE OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES

Agreements with Provinces for the Establishment of Cooperative Heritage Areas 97

Annual Consultations on Immigration Levels 38

Canada — Alberta Fisheries Agreement 127

Canada — Alberta Swift Fox Reintroduction Program 76

Canada — Alberta Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 78

Canada Games 176

Canada — Manitoba — Saskatchewan — Northwest Territories Beverly — Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement 146

Canada — Manitoba Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 81

Canada — New Brunswick Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development 124

Canada — Newfoundland Agreement on Offshore Oil and Gas Resource Management and Revenue Sharing: The Atlantic Accord 53

Canada/Newfoundland — Native Peoples Agreements 131

Canada/Newfoundland Wildlife Conservation Agreement 75

Canada/Northwest Territories Cooperative Wildlife Research Agreement 74

Canada — Nova Scotia Agreement on Offshore Oil and Gas Resource Management and Revenue Sharing: The Nova Scotia Accord 54

Canada — Nova Scotia Fisheries Subsidiary Agreement 125

Canada — Ontario Agreement Respecting Great Lakes Water Quality 83

Canada — Ontario Irradiated Fuel Waste Management Agreements 48

Canada — Ontario Wildlife Conservation Agreement 79

Canada — Prairie Provinces Crop Damage Prevention Agreements 77

Canada — Prince Edward Island Subsidiary Agreement on Fisheries Development 123

Canada — Prince Edward Island Wildlife Conservation Agreement 80

Canada — Saskatchewan Accord for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality 84

Canada — Saskatchewan Last Mountain Lake Management Unit — Memorandum of Understanding 80

Canada — Saskatchewan Swift Fox Reintroduction Program Agreement 78

Canada — Yukon — Northwest Territories Council for Yukon Indians — Inuvialuit Game Council — Dene Nation and the Metis Association Porcupine Caribou Management Agreement 146

Canada — Yukon — Northwest Territories Porcupine Caribou Herd Management Agreement 82

Canada — Yukon Wood Bison Reintroduction Agreement 77

Canadian Jobs Strategy and Social Assistance Recipients 34

Canadian Police Services 233

Canadian Travel Survey 192

Capital Assistance to Veterinary Colleges 3

Coastal Labrador Airstrip Program 257

Construction of Air Transportation Infrastructure in Northern Quebec 258

Consultation Centre Activities 227

Cooperative Data Gathering and Information Sharing 245

Cooperative Overseas Market Development Program (COMDP) — British Columbia Wood Products 194

Cooperative Overseas Market Development Project (COMDP) — Quebec Wood Products 194

Dairy Support Program 294

Educational Counsellor in Abidjan 103

ERDA Sub-Agreements for Water Planning and Management 72

Flood Damage Reduction and Flood Risk Mapping in the Northwest Territories 141

Health Protection Cooperative Activities 171

Information Flow Program 103

Inventory of Federal Below-Ground Disposal Sites for Hazardous Wastes in Quebec 85

Federal-Provincial Cooperative Supply and Source Development: 249

Canada — Alberta 249

Canada — British Columbia	249
Canada — New Brunswick	249
Canada — Newfoundland	249
Canada — Nova Scotia	249
Canada — Ontario	249
Canada — Prince Edward Island	249
Canada — Saskatchewan	249
Joint Program for the Control of Contamination in Shellfish Beds in Quebec (Environmental Portion)	85
Joint Program for the Inventory of Sources of Pollution and for the Application of Corrective Measures	86
Long Range Transport of Air Pollutants Program; Agreements with the Provinces for Sulphur Dioxide Emission Reductions	86
Lower Churchill Development Corporation (LCDC)	49
Manitoba Northern Flood Agreement	132
Meetings and Conventions	192
Memoranda of Understanding Concerning the Coordination of Forest Research	18
Memorandum of Understanding on a Cooperative Planning and Public Consultation Process for Wildlife Conservation Areas with the Northwest Territories	81
National Air Pollution Surveillance Network (NAPS)	87
National Alerting and Reporting Network	88
National Analyses of Trends in Emergencies Systems (NATES)	89
National Health Research and Development Program	171
National Inventory of Municipal Waterworks and Wastewater Systems in Canada (MUNDAT)	90
Non-Profit Housing Program	283
Northwest Highway System	187
Outreach	40
Prince Edward Island Co-operative Shellfish Program	90
Program of Cultural Initiatives	25
Programs for Special Needs Refugees	36
Propagation Research Program	24
Public Housing Programs	289
Remote Sensing Enhancement Program in Saskatchewan	57
Rent Supplement Program	284
Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program	286
Rural and Native Housing Programs	285
Saint John Sulphur Deposition Study: Department of Environment of New Brunswick and Environmental Protection, Atlantic Region	92
Salmonid Enhancement Program with British Columbia	123
Small Business Statistics Project	195
Small Craft Harbours Program	122
Special ARDA Agreements	208
Special Development Program (SDP)	298
Special Needs Refugees Agreement	38
Subsidiary Development Agreement Canada — New Brunswick Moncton Core Revitalization Redevelopment	189
Subsidiary Development Agreement Canada — Ontario Sault Ste-Marie Infrastructure	189
Transportation of Dangerous Goods Program	270

Voluntary Agricultural Development Aid Program (VADA) 298

Water Quality Monitoring Programs 72

8. SUPPORT OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL LIAISON AND JOINT ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

Agreements for Water Planning and Management 66

Beverley — Kaminuriak Barren-Ground Caribou Management Agreement 75

Canada — British Columbia General Fisheries Agreement 126

Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre Operating Agreement 19

Communications Group Activities 231

Continuing Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee of Officials Responsible for Human Rights 222

Creston Valley Wildlife Management Authority 74

Federal-Provincial Boundary Commissions 59

Flood Damage Reduction Programs 68

Inuit Economic Development Program 142

Lake of the Woods Control Board 71

Program Development — Attitude and Awareness 191

Regulation, Apportionment, Monitoring and Survey Programs 70

River Basin Programs 67

Statistics Division Activities 229

Technical Co-operation with Provincial Governments 223

9. MISCELLANEOUS

Accords for the Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality: 82

Canada — Alberta 82

Canada — Manitoba 83

Canada — New Brunswick 83

Canada — Nova Scotia 83

Canada — Prince Edward Island 83

Agreement Among the Governments of Canada, Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan on Natural Gas Markets and Prices 53

Agreement Between the Government of Canada, the Government of Saskatchewan and Consumers' Cooperative Refineries Limited on NewGrade Energy Inc. Heavy Oil Upgrader 52

Agreement for Commercial Aquaculture Development Between Canada and Nova Scotia 127

Agreement with the Province for Beaver Management in Riding Mountain National Park 100

Alternate Energy Development Program Canada — Prince Edward Island ERDA Sub-Agreement 51

Atlantic Region Freight Assistance Program 301

Canada — Northwest Territories Cooperative Wildlife Research Agreement 143

Canada — Northwest Territories Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement 144

Canada — Northwest Territories Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement 143

Canada — Northwest Territories Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement 145

Canada — Ontario Memorandum of Understanding on Rockburst Research 58

Canada Service Bureau Program 251

Canada Student Loans Plan 217

Canada — Yukon Territory Federal Power Support Program for Non-Government Domestic Consumers Agreement 144

Canada — Yukon Territory Home Heating Oil Subsidy Agreement 143

Canada — Yukon Territory Power Rate Relief Program for Small Non-Government Commercial Enterprises Agreement 145

Canadian Interagency Mutual Aid Resources Sharing Agreement 19

Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names 59

Collection by Customs of Provincial Fees on Importations of Liquor 184

Conferences of Education Ministers and of Youth and Sports Ministers of French-Speaking Countries 105

Conseil africain et malgache pour l'enseignement supérieur (CAMES) 105

Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders 233

Fonds International de coopération universitaire (FICU) 298

International Conferences and Meetings Related to Education 106

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Alberta on Conservation and Alternative Energy 56

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Manitoba on Conservation and Alternative Energy 55

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of New Brunswick on Conservation and Alternative Energy 57

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador on Conservation and Alternative Energy 54

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Nova Scotia on Conservation and Alternative Energy 56

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario on Conservation and Alternative Energy 55

Memorandum of Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Government of Quebec on Conservation and Alternative Energy 57

Mobile Satellite (MSAT) Program 24

Modernization of the Sydney Steel Corporation Plant at Sydney, Nova Scotia (Environmental Portion) 86

National Fish Inspection Program 122

Newfoundland Bait Service 122

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Newfoundland 91

Pulp and Paper Mill Modernization Program (Environmental Portion) in Ontario 91

Satellite Communications Applications Program (SCAP) 24

Subsidy for Dry Docks 186

Understanding Between the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia Concerning Federal and Provincial Responsibilities in Relation to Spills of Oil and of Other Hazardous Materials 92

Western Accord — An Agreement Between the Governments of Canada, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia on Oil and Gas Pricing and Taxation 51